

## Thursday 14 June 2018 – 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 14.
- 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 page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

#### 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 in your answer.
- This document consists of **28** 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 Spartan soldiers.

One has been done for you.

	arrows club dagger spear sword	
<b>a. Which three things were used by Spartan soldiers?</b>	1. <i>dagger</i>	<b>Example</b>
	2.	
	3.	
	bronze helmet chain mail leather gloves red cloak	
<b>b. Which two things did Spartan soldiers wear?</b>	1.	
	2.	

[4]

2 Six of the sentences below are true of Lykourgos. Tick the correct sentences.

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

**Lykourgos introduced ...**

equality among the <i>Spartiatas</i> .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Example</b>
iron bars instead of coins.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
rules for building houses.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
rules for keeping animals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
tactics for fighting on horseback.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
the correct way to kill cattle.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
the education system for girls.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
the heating system for the baths.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
the professional army.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
the system of government.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
weaving clubs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[5]

3 Tick the correct box to complete each sentence about the Spartan army in action.

The first one has been done for you.

The Spartans fought a famous battle at ...

- |                       |                                     |                |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>A</b> Argos.       | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                |
| <b>B</b> Athens.      | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                |
| <b>C</b> Olympia.     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                |
| <b>D</b> Thermopylae. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <b>Example</b> |

(a) At Thermopylae the Spartans fought the ...

- |                      |                          |            |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| <b>A</b> Athenians.  | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>B</b> Laconians.  | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>C</b> Messenians. | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>D</b> Persians.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>[1]</b> |

(b) The Spartan leader at Thermopylae was called ...

- |                     |                          |            |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| <b>A</b> Demaratus. | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>B</b> Ephialtes. | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>C</b> Leonidas.  | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>D</b> Lykourgos. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>[1]</b> |

(c) The enemy king at Thermopylae was called ...

- |                        |                          |            |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| <b>A</b> Aristophanes. | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>B</b> Aristotle.    | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>C</b> Xenophon.     | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>D</b> Xerxes.       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>[1]</b> |

(d) The adviser to the enemy king at Thermopylae was...

- |                     |                          |            |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| <b>A</b> Demaratus. | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>B</b> Heracles.  | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>C</b> Herodotus. | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>D</b> Plutarch.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>[1]</b> |

4 Tick the correct box to answer each question about the reform of Sparta.

The first one has been done for you.

Who reformed Sparta?

- |                       |                                     |                |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>A</b> Aristophanes | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                |
| <b>B</b> Aristotle    | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                |
| <b>C</b> Lykourgos    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <b>Example</b> |
| <b>D</b> Xenophon     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                |

(a) Which description fits Lykourgos best?

- |                           |                          |            |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| <b>A</b> a fortune-teller | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>B</b> a knight         | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>C</b> a nobleman       | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>D</b> a priest         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>[1]</b> |

(b) Why did Lykourgos want to reform Sparta?

- |                                 |                          |            |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| <b>A</b> to make everyone equal | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>B</b> to crush Athens        | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>C</b> to please the gods     | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>D</b> to save money          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>[1]</b> |

(c) After which wars did the reforms take place?

- |                    |                          |            |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| <b>A</b> Athenian  | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>B</b> Laconian  | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>C</b> Messenian | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>D</b> Persian   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>[1]</b> |

(d) Where did people believe Lykourgos visited to get instructions from the gods?

- |                   |                          |            |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| <b>A</b> Athens   | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>B</b> Delphi   | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>C</b> Laconia  | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>D</b> Taygetos | <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>[1]</b> |

- 5 Read this passage about Spartan boys' education. Tick the correct box to answer each question.

The first one has been done for you.

The duty of controlling the boys was given to a member of the highest class and there were youths with whips to punish them. Instead of softening the boys' feet with sandals he made them harden their feet by going without shoes. He started the custom of wearing one cloak all through the year so that they would be better prepared for changes in heat and cold. Boys were given such a small amount of food so that they would never suffer from being too full, and would know what it was to be hungry, as he thought that they would be better able to keep working on an empty stomach and would be able to carry on longer without extra food if the command was given to do so.

Xenophon, *Constitution of the Spartans 2* (adapted)

Why did Spartan boys wear the same cloak all through the year?

- |          |                              |                                     |                |
|----------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>A</b> | to get used to heat and cold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <b>Example</b> |
| <b>B</b> | to look the same             | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                |
| <b>C</b> | to save money                | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                |
| <b>D</b> | to stop jealousy             | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                |

(a) Who was the man in charge of the boys' education?

- |          |                       |                          |     |
|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <b>A</b> | an <i>ephor</i>       | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| <b>B</b> | the king              | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| <b>C</b> | the <i>krypteia</i>   | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| <b>D</b> | the <i>paidonomos</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | [1] |

(b) What were the 'youths with whips' called?

- |          |                |                          |     |
|----------|----------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <b>A</b> | bullies        | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| <b>B</b> | <i>eirenes</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| <b>C</b> | <i>helots</i>  | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| <b>D</b> | platoons       | <input type="checkbox"/> | [1] |

(c) Why did the boys have to go without food?

- |          |                                  |                          |     |
|----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| <b>A</b> | In case supply was low in a war. | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| <b>B</b> | Sparta could not produce enough. | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| <b>C</b> | The women might eat it all.      | <input type="checkbox"/> |     |
| <b>D</b> | They had to give it to the gods. | <input type="checkbox"/> | [1] |

(d) How might the boys get more food?

- A They could borrow some from their neighbours.
- B They could grow their own.
- C They could pray to the gods for some.
- D They could steal it.

[1]

(e) What did the Spartan boys have to make beds out of?

- A feathers
- B reeds
- C sacks
- D straw

[1]

6 Choose words from the list below to complete the information about culture and artistic achievement in Sparta. You should use a word only once. One has been done for you.

Spartans were not encouraged to produce ..... **works of art** ..... . They did not have elaborate public..... and their houses were very ..... . Some items made of ..... and small ..... survive as well as some poems by ..... . His poems are all about ..... and they encourage ..... of Sparta and inspire ..... in battle.

Aristophanes	love
bravery	pets
bronze	plain
buildings	sculptures
business	self-defence
elaborate	Tyrtaios
enamel	transport
fear	war
	<del>works of art</del>

[8]









**(b)** Explain why other Greeks did not trust Spartans.

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**(c)** Why do you think it is difficult for us to know what Spartans really thought?

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OR

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

There was nothing disgraceful in the revealing clothing of the young women, since they were modest, and there was no immorality; rather, it produced in them habits of simplicity and a keen desire for health and beauty of the body. It also gave to women a taste of noble thoughts, for they felt that they too had a place in the arena of bravery and ambition. So they were led to think and to speak, as Gorgo, the wife of Leonidas, is said to have done. When some foreign woman said to her: 'You Spartan women are the only ones who rule their men,' she answered: 'Yes, because we are the only ones who give birth to men.'

Plutarch, *Life of Lykourgos* 14 (adapted)

(a) Using the passage to help you, explain how Spartan women contributed to Spartan society.

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..... [5]

(b) Describe how Spartan women were different from other Greek women.

..... [5]

(c) Do you think that life would have been difficult for Spartan women? Explain your answer.

..... [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 Stabian Baths to complete the sentences.

One has been done for you.

	<p><i>caldarium</i></p> <p><i>comitium</i></p> <p><i>frigidarium</i></p> <p><i>horreum</i></p> <p><i>tepidarium</i></p>	
<b>a. Which three rooms were in the Stabian Baths?</b>	1. tepidarium	<b>Example</b>
	2.	
	3.	
	<p><i>apodyterium</i></p> <p>basilica</p> <p>forum</p> <p><i>palaestra</i></p>	
<b>b. Which two areas were in the Stabian Baths?</b>	1.	
	2.	

[4]

11 Six of the following are features of inns and *thermopolia* in Pompeii. Tick the correct features.

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

**In the inns and *thermopolia* in Pompeii you could have seen ...**

a hatch to the street.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Example</b>
a counter.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
animal sacrifices.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
a weaving display.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
gambling.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
plays.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
rooms for rent.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
showers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
sports competitions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
storage jars.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
wine.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[5]

12 Tick the correct box to complete each sentence about the baths in Pompeii.

The first one has been done for you.

The warm room was called the ...

A *comitium*.

B *domus*.

C *horrea*.

D *tepidarium*.

**Example**

(a) To get clean the Pompeians used ...

A oil.

B pumice.

C sand.

D soap.

[1]

(b) Men usually went to the baths in the ...

A morning.

B afternoon.

C evening.

D night.

[1]

(c) At the baths male Pompeians could ...

A keep fit.

B see a sacrifice.

C watch a play.

D watch gladiator shows.

[1]

(d) The Stabian Baths were heated by ...

A a furnace.

B a hot spring.

C solar power.

D volcanic activity.

[1]



**13** Tick the correct box to answer each question about the volcanic eruption that destroyed Pompeii.

The first one has been done for you.

Which volcano erupted to destroy Pompeii?

- |                    |                                     |                |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>A</b> Krakatoa  | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                |
| <b>B</b> Etna      | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                |
| <b>C</b> St Helens | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                |
| <b>D</b> Vesuvius  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <b>Example</b> |

**(a)** What warning sign was there before the eruption?

- |                                    |                          |            |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| <b>A</b> The crops failed.         | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>B</b> There were earth tremors. | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>C</b> There were prophecies.    | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>D</b> There were storms.        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>[1]</b> |

**(b)** About how long did the eruption last?

- |                    |                          |            |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| <b>A</b> one hour  | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>B</b> one day   | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>C</b> one week  | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>D</b> one month | <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>[1]</b> |

**(c)** What finally destroyed Pompeii?

- |                             |                          |            |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| <b>A</b> a fire             | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>B</b> a mudslide         | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>C</b> a pyroclastic flow | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>D</b> a tsunami          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>[1]</b> |

**(d)** Who died in the eruption?

- |                                       |                          |            |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| <b>A</b> everyone                     | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>B</b> the poor                     | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>C</b> the women and children       | <input type="checkbox"/> |            |
| <b>D</b> those who stayed in the city | <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>[1]</b> |

- 14 Read the passage about the destruction of Pompeii. Tick the correct box to answer the questions.

The first one has been done for you.

A cloud was coming out of one of the mountains. We were too far away to tell which one. It looked like a pine tree since it shot up high like a very tall trunk and spread out at the top like branches; it was sometimes bright and sometimes dark and spotted, depending on how much earth and cinders were in it. My uncle was a man who loved to learn so he wanted to look into it. He ordered a small boat to be prepared and asked if I wanted to come. As he was coming out of the house, he received a note from Rectina who was very worried by the great danger which threatened her since her villa was at the foot of Mount Vesuvius.

Pliny, *Letters* 6.16 (adapted)

Which mountain was the cloud coming out of?

A Etna

B Krakatoa

C St Helens

D Vesuvius

**Example**

(a) On which date in 79AD did the events described take place?

A 24 June

B 24 July

C 24 August

D 24 September

[1]

(b) What effect did the cloud have?

A It blocked out the sun.

B It reflected the moonlight.

C It caused a tornado.

D It obstructed Pliny's view of the sea.

[1]

(c) What fell from the cloud?

A ash

B fire

C hailstones

D snow

[1]

(d) How did Pliny's uncle try to rescue Rectina?

A by boat

B in a carriage

C on a chariot

D on a horse

[1]

(e) How did Pliny's uncle die?

A A house burnt down.

B A roof fell on him.

C He breathed in fumes.

D He was buried by pumice.

[1]

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

The shape of the Large Theatre in Pompeii is ..... The seating is ..... so that everyone can see. There are ..... for the important spectators. The plays performed were either tragedies or ..... The actors wore ..... to show which characters they were. There was usually a strict ..... as well as a foolish ..... and a clever ..... who was the funniest character.

boxes

old woman

circular

platforms

comedies

sailor

comfortable

semi-circular

donkey

slave

hats

soldier

masks

~~theatre~~

cabaret

tiered

old man

young man

[8]

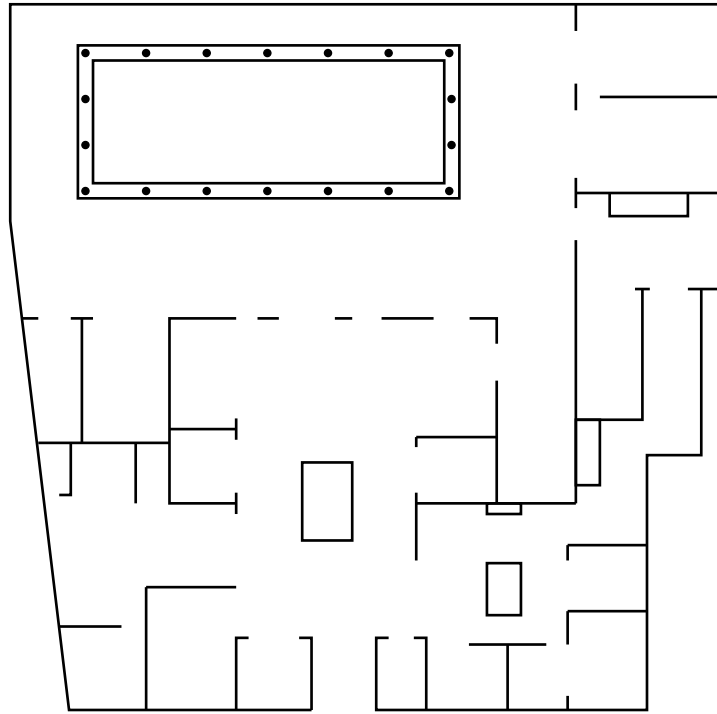
Turn over

**20**  
**SECTION B**

Answer any two questions; you must answer **all** parts of the questions you choose.

**EITHER**

- 16** The plan below shows the House of the Vettii in Pompeii. Look at the plan and then answer **all** the questions that follow.



- (a)** Using the plan to help you, explain how the layout of the House of the Vettii differs from the House of the Faun.

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(b) Describe the decorations and objects found in the House of the Vettii.

..... [5]

(c) Which do you think would have been more suitable for a Pompeian businessman to live in – the House of the Vettii or the House of the Faun?

..... [5]



(b) Pompeians hoping to become *aediles* and *duovirs* tried to persuade the citizens to vote for them. Using the text to help you, explain how they did this.

..... [5]

(c) Do you think that Pompeii's system of government was fair to everyone who lived in the city? Explain your answer.

..... [5]

OR

**18** The picture below shows the amphitheatre in Pompeii. Study the picture and then answer **all** the questions that follow.



**(a)** Using the picture to help you, explain why the seating in the amphitheatre was suitable for its purpose.

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[5]



(b) Describe the different types of show that took place in the amphitheatre.

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[5]

(c) Why do you think the riot in the amphitheatre in AD59 was considered so serious?

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**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

**ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE**

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

A large area of lined paper for writing. It consists of a vertical solid line on the left side, creating a margin. To the right of this line, there are numerous horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for writing.

A writing template consisting of a solid vertical line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page, forming a series of rows for text entry.

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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