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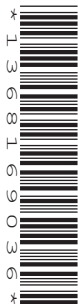
Monday 13 May 2024 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) Classical Civilisation

J199/11 Myth and religion

Insert

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS

- Use this Insert to answer all the questions.
- Do **not** send this Insert for marking. Keep it in the centre or recycle it.

INFORMATION

- This document has **8** pages.

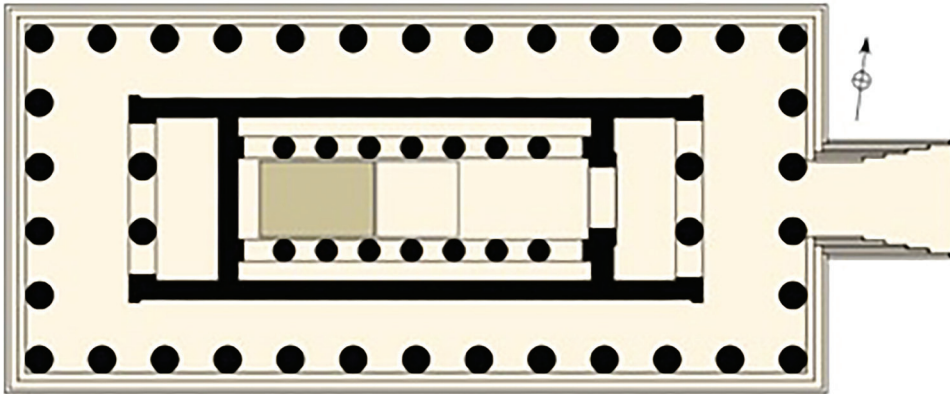
Source A:
Pottery depicting Poseidon



Source B:
An extract from Plutarch's Parallel Lives

Although not suffering any wrong himself, set out on behalf of others against villains ... he voluntarily sailed with young maidens and youthful boys; offering himself as food for some wild beast, or sacrificial victim for the tomb of Androgeus, or – and this is the mildest form of the story – to be enslaved to some arrogant and hostile men without glory in shameful service. Whatever the reason, there is no word grand enough for his courage, or greatness of spirit, or sense of justice on behalf of the common people, or yearning for honour and excellence.

Source C:
The plan of a Greek temple



Source D:
Homeric Hymn to Heracles the Lion Hearted

Heracles, Zeus' son, I will celebrate, who, greatest and best
 of those on earth, was born in Thebes' beautiful places,
 Alcmena having slept with the black-clouded son of Cronus:
 At one time, by lands and seas impossible to count,
 He wandered, sent away by Lord Eurystheus,
 Many things he did that were reckless, many things he suffered:
 Now, however, in the beautiful abode of snowy Olympus
 He dwells, enjoying himself with beautiful-ankled Hebe.
 Farewell, lord, Zeus's son: grant both excellence and happiness.

Source E:

A section of the frieze from the temple of Apollo at Bassae

**Source F:**

An extract from Livy's Early History of Rome

Aeneas was driven from his home by a similar disaster, but the fates guided him to a greater destiny, and he came first to Macedonia. From there he was carried off to Sicily in his search for a homeland, and from Sicily held his course across the sea to the land of Laurentum ... there, they set about driving spoils from the fields, since, after their endless wanderings, they had no belongings apart from their arms and their ships.

Source G:
A Roman religious altar



Source H:
An extract from Plutarch's Life of Numa

He was also the supervisor of the holy virgins called Vestals ... and in general the worship and care of the never-ending fire that they looked after. It was either because he thought the nature of fire pure and uncorrupted, and therefore entrusted it to chaste and pure persons, or because he thought of it as unfruitful and barren, and therefore associated it with virginity.

Source I:
A statue of Mars



Source J:
An extract from Livy's Early History of Rome

It is not my intention either to confirm or deny the traditions which came before the city was founded, or whilst it was in the process of being built; they are more suited to decorating the stories of the poet than the uncorrupted records of the historian. This indulgence is granted to the ancients; by mixing human actions with divine ones, they might make the origins of cities more sacred. But, if it is appropriate for any nation to claim its beginnings are sacred and refer back to divine founders, then Rome is that nation. Her military fame is so great that when she claims that her founder and her father's founder was Mars, the races of mankind should submit to this with as good a grace as they submit to the Roman empire. But I will give no particular importance to stories such as these, no matter how they are regarded and judged.

Source K:**An extract from the Homeric Hymn to Demeter**

“Dark-haired Hades, who rules those who have died, father Zeus ordered me to lead noble Persephone out of Erebus so that her mother can see her with her eyes and stop her terrible rage and anger against the gods. Demeter is devising some great scheme to make the feeble tribe of earth-born men perish by hiding seeds below the ground, and thus bring an end to worship of the immortals. Her anger is terrible, and she does not even spend time with the gods, but sits far away in her fragrant shrine at Eleusis with its rocky city.

So Hermes spoke. Hades, lord of the dead, smiled grimly, and did not disobey the command of Zeus the King. Swiftly he ordered skillful Persephone:

‘Go, Persephone, to your dark-veiled mother. Keep the spirit in your breast kindly; don’t be too angry for all you could be. I will not be a shameful husband to you amongst the immortals, being the brother of Zeus the Father. Here you will rule all that lives and moves, receiving the greatest honours amongst the immortals. Those who do wrong and do not appease your power with sacrifices, reverently performing rites, and giving rich gifts, will have punishment for all their days.

So he spoke, and skillful Persephone rejoiced, swiftly leaping up in delight. But he secretly gave her one seed of a honey-sweet pomegranate to eat, peering around him, for fear that she would stay for all her days elsewhere alongside dark-veiled and revered Demeter.

Source L:**A Roman sarcophagus (coffin) depicting the abduction of Persephone**

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