

GCSE

Classical Greek

J292/06: Literature and culture

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2025

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

PREPARATION FOR MARKING

RM ASSESSOR

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *RM Assessor Online Training: OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.
2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are available in RM Assessor
3. Log-in to RM Assessor and mark the **required number** of practice responses (“scripts”) and the **required number** of standardisation responses.

MARKING

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the RM Assessor 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone, email or via the RM Assessor messaging system.

5. Crossed-Out Responses

Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed-out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed-out response where legible.

Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM Assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded. (*The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.*)

Multiple-Choice Question Responses

When a multiple-choice question has only a single, correct response and a candidate provides two responses (even if one of these responses is correct), then no mark should be awarded (as it is not possible to determine which was the first response selected by the candidate).

When a question requires candidates to select more than one option/multiple options, then local marking arrangements need to ensure consistency of approach.

Contradictory Responses

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only one mark per response)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)*

Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth two or more marks)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space).

Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there, then add the annotation 'SEEN' to confirm that the work has been seen and mark any responses using the annotations in section 11.
7. There is a NR (**No Response**) option. Award NR (No Response):
 - if there is nothing written at all in the answer space
 - OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g., 'can't do', 'don't know')
 - OR if there is a mark (e.g., a dash, a question mark) which is not an attempt at the question.

Note: Award 0 marks – for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question).

8. The RM Assessor **comments box** is used by your Team Leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**
9. *Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.*
10. For answers marked by levels of response: Not applicable in F501
- To determine the level** – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
- To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

11. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Blank Page – this annotation must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.
	Unclear/dubious point
	Benefit of doubt
	Consequential error
	Incorrect answer or factual error
	Major error
	Minor error / SPAG
	Harmful addition
	Valid point / valid style point (Q5) / reference to sources outside the Insert (Q6 & Q12)
	Omission mark
highlight	Harmless addition
	Good essay structure
	Well-developed point
	Underdeveloped point

6-mark questions

Level	Marks	Description
4	5-6	• very good engagement with the question • draws and expresses a range of relevant points, with development, based on a range of well selected aspects from the stimulus material, with well thought out discussion
3	3-4	• good engagement with the question • draws and expresses sound points, with some development, based on a range of well selected aspects from the stimulus material, with sound discussion
2	2	• some engagement with the question • draws and expresses some points based on a rather limited range of aspects from the stimulus material, with some discussion
1	1	• little or no engagement with the question • draws and expresses points which are of little relevance and are supported with little evidence from the stimulus material

0 = no response worthy of credit

Guidance on applying the grids

A Level 4 response would **typically** include at least **three** strong points. May contain additional underdeveloped points

A Level 3 response would **typically** include at least **two** strong points, **or one** strong point and a range of underdeveloped points, or a range of underdeveloped points only.

A Level 2 response would **typically** include at least **one** strong point, or at least **two** underdeveloped points.

A Level 1 response would **typically** include at least one relevant observation or one weak point only.

8-mark Questions

8-mark grid for the extended response question		
AO2 = 4 marks = Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of ancient sources		
AO3 = 4 marks = Analyse, evaluate and respond to ancient sources		
Level	Marks	Description
4	7-8	• detailed knowledge with good interpretations of the ancient sources and a good understanding of their limitations (AO2) • well-argued response to the question which is supported by a range of well-selected examples (AO3) <i>The response is logically structured, with a well-developed, coherent line of reasoning.</i>
3	5-6	• some knowledge with some interpretations of the ancient sources and some understanding of their limitations (AO2) • a good response to the question which is supported by a range of relevant examples (AO3) <i>The response is well structured with a clear line of reasoning.</i>
2	3-4	• limited knowledge with limited interpretations of the ancient sources and limited understanding of their limitations (AO2) • a reasonable response to the question which is supported by a few relevant examples (AO3) <i>The response presents a line of reasoning which is mostly relevant but may lack structure.</i>
1	1-2	• very limited knowledge with very little or no interpretation of the sources or understanding of their limitations (AO2) • a very limited response to the question with very limited reference to the ancient sources (AO3) <i>The information is communicated in an unstructured way.</i>

Guidance on applying the grids

A Level 4 response would **typically** include **four or more** strong points each supported by an accurate reference to a source. May contain additional underdeveloped points.

Where appropriate to the question set, a good understanding of limitations of the ancient sources.

A Level 3 response would **typically** include two or **four** strong points each supported by an accurate reference to a source. May contain additional underdeveloped points.

Where appropriate to the question set, some understanding of the limitations of the ancient sources.

A Level 2 response would **typically** include **one to three** strong points each supported by an accurate reference to a source and/or a range of underdeveloped points that demonstrate some engagement with the question. Where appropriate to the question set, limited understanding of the limitations of the ancient sources.

A Level 1 response would **typically** show a small number of underdeveloped points. Where appropriate to the question set, very little or no interpretation of the ancient sources.

12-mark questions

12-mark grid for the extended response question		
AO2 = 6 marks = Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of ancient sources		
AO3 = 6 marks = Analyse, evaluate and respond to ancient sources		
Level	Marks	Description
4	10-12	• detailed knowledge with good interpretations of the ancient sources and a good understanding of their limitations (AO2) • well-argued response to the question which is supported by a range of well-selected examples (AO3) <i>The response is logically structured, with a well-developed, coherent line of reasoning.</i>
3	7-9	• some knowledge with some interpretations of the ancient sources and some understanding of their limitations (AO2) • a good response to the question which is supported by a range of relevant examples (AO3) <i>The response is well structured with a clear line of reasoning.</i>
2	4-6	• limited knowledge with limited interpretations of the ancient sources and limited understanding of their limitations (AO2) • a reasonable response to the question which is supported by a few relevant examples (AO3) <i>The response presents a line of reasoning which is mostly relevant but may lack structure.</i>
1	1-3	• very limited knowledge with very little or no interpretation of the sources or understanding of their limitations (AO2) • a very limited response to the question with very limited reference to the ancient sources (AO3) <i>The information is communicated in an unstructured way.</i>

0 = No response or no response worthy of credit

Guidance on applying the grids
A Level 4 response typically includes five or more strong points each supported by a valid and well understood reference to a source or example. May contain additional underdeveloped points. Must include some references to material not printed on the paper.
A Level 3 response typically includes three to five strong points, each supported by an accurate reference to a source or example. May contain additional underdeveloped points.
A Level 2 response typically includes one to three strong points, each supported by an accurate reference to a source or example, and/or a range of underdeveloped points that demonstrate some engagement with the question. May contain additional underdeveloped points.
A Level 1 response typically includes at least two underdeveloped points.

**Strong point (annotate with a tick plus **

a valid and well-understood reference to a source or relevant example (AO2); with

- full explanation of how the response addresses the question, including selecting relevant examples from the ancient sources they have studied (which can include reference to material not printed on the paper); and
- drawing and expressing conclusions based on the selected examples in relation to the question posed (AO3).

**Underdeveloped point (annotate with a tick question mark **

- an example that is relevant but is not well-understood; and/or
- the explanation is not fully developed, or lacking focus.

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
1			• Ancient Athenian marriages were arranged contracts between families (1) • The husband would choose his wife, but the wife's parents would make her decision for her (1) • There would have been a significant age gap between the husband and wife (1) • Athenian girls lived very sheltered lives (1)	AO2 1	
2			• She was expected to produce children (1) • Remain faithful to her husband (1) • She should manage the household (1) • Be a <i>'thrifty housekeeper'</i> – manage money wisely (1) • Attend the funerals of family members (1) • Participate in funeral processions (1) • Feed and look after babies (1) • Send slave girls out to do the shopping (1) • Live in the women's quarters in the oikos (1)	AO2 4	Accept any four responses All responses should come from Source A

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			Be obedient to her husband / follow his commands (1)		
3			- Houses were often small (1) - Houses had two floors (1) - The floors would be of equal size (1) - Women and men had separate living quarters (1) - A ladder was used to get from one floor to the other – they had no stairs (1) - Typically, men would live downstairs and women upstairs (1) - Euphiletus changes this arrangement, suggesting that it was unusual for women to be downstairs (1) - Washing facilities were downstairs (1) - Houses were always owned by men (1)	AO2 3	Accept any three reasonable suggestions based entirely on Source A
4			- The deceased woman is shown wearing expensive clothing (1) - She is sitting on a chair, whereas her slave girl is standing (1) - The chair she is sitting on looks elaborate (1) - She is using a decorated footstool (1) - She may be looking at jewellery in the box proffered by the slave (1) - Her family commissioned an expensive stone sculpture to commemorate her (1)	AO3 3	Accept all reasonable points

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
5			Assess against criteria in the 6-mark AO3 grid Responses might include: • Hyperbole for emphasis and powerful effect: <i>'Of all creatures that have life and reason ...'; 'most miserable'; 'better off dead'; 'I would rather face the enemy three times over than bear a child once' ... 'nothing on earth has a heart more murderous'</i> • Word choice / Lexis: Euripides includes a selection of words that indicate pain and suffering: <i>'most miserable'; 'play tyrant with our bodies</i> (physical vulnerability); <i>'divorce brings disgrace on a woman'</i> – she doesn't mention the impact on the man, but her tone implies that it is significantly less; women as <i>'timid creatures'</i> and <i>'cowards'</i> • Metaphor: Women as creatures & specimens; Reference to buying a husband (referring to a dowry); <i>'turn prophet'; 'finds marriage a yoke he bears with ease'</i> • Language of logical argument <i>'in the first place ...'</i> followed by a range of discourse markers such as <i>'Once...'</i>, <i>'Now...'</i> • Explanatory language: <i>'not information gained at home'</i>: highlights the new wife's vulnerability and ignorance – sense that the system of marriage is designed in a man's favour • Alliteration: <i>'most miserable'; 'more murderous'</i> • Antithesis – suggesting that women's lives are black & white, all or nothing: <i>'a good man or a bad'; 'our lives are to be envied ... better off dead'; 'free from danger ... they wield their spears in battle 'timid ... for the most part,</i>	AO3 6	Candidates cannot access Level 4 marks if they do not include discussion of the writer's use of language and include quotations from the text

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			<i>cowards when it comes to fighting... but wrong a woman and nothing on earth has a heart more murderous...'</i>; general contrast in the man's ability to leave the home and enjoy personal freedoms; Medea highlights the contrast between being a foreigner and being Athenian; this contrast could also involve simply coming from one oikos and moving into another • Pathos: '<i>most miserable of specimens!</i>'; <i>tyrant with our bodies</i>'; '<i>not information gained at home</i>'; '<i>better off dead</i>'; '<i>bound to love one partner and look no further</i>' • Foreshadowing: '<i>... nothing on earth has a heart more murderous</i>'		
6			<i>'Athenian husbands respected their wives'. To what extent do you agree with this statement?</i> <i>You should use Sources A, B and C and include details from other sources you have studied.</i> Yes, Athenian husbands respected their wives: Source A • The defendant claims not to have '<i>harassed her</i>' but to have '<i>paid attention to her</i>'; his language is euphemistic and may have sexual connotations which an Athenian male jury would have probably considered appropriate • The development of trust is shown to have taken place over time – unsurprising in an arranged marriage between two strangers of very different ages and levels of experience	8 made up of AO2 = 4 & AO3 = 4	An AO2-heavy response may focus on details from the ancient sources but not draw many valid conclusions. This is likely to limit the level at which this work can be rewarded. Candidates should include a counter-argument Candidates need to show a range of examples from each of the sources in the Insert AND include evidence from elsewhere to access Level 4

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			- The husband's respect for his wife is manifested in the trust he places in her to manage the household: <i>'I handed over everything to her ... greatest indication of our closeness'</i> - His use of hyperbole <i>'the best of all women'</i> indicates the extent to which he valued her - He details the qualities that he respected in his wife: her intelligence, thriftiness and organisational flair - The role his wife played in the funeral of his mother indicates his respect for her <i>'so that she would not run the risk of falling...'</i> suggests that the change in sleeping arrangements was done as a measure of his respect for his wife's needs - His trust in her is stressed by <i>'I never suspected anything'</i> ... and <i>'I thought that my wife was the most chaste in the city'</i> Source B - A wealthy family – perhaps Hegeso's husband – will have commissioned a very expensive, hand-crafted <i>stèle</i> to be erected in her honour, indicating respect - The scene on the <i>stèle</i> indicates that Hegeso lived an affluent life within the household in command of her slaves – perhaps this indicates that her husband had sufficient respect for her that he placed her in charge of the <i>oikos</i> Source C - Some wives share their lives with a man who <i>'finds marriage a yoke he bears with ease'</i> and in this situation, Medea states that <i>'our lives are</i>		

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			<i>to be envied</i>', contrasting it immediately with the stark statement <i>'if not, we'd be better off dead'</i> Wives are protected at home while husbands have to fight in wars: <i>'they say we live sheltered lives in the home...'</i> Other Sources A2(i) Demosthenes indicates that wives are shown the greatest respect of all types of women because they are needed for the <i>'procreation of legitimate children and to be the faithful guardians of our households'</i> A2(ii) Hesiod states that <i>'a man has no better possession than a good wife'</i>; although this clearly objectifies the woman, it shows an understanding of the value that she can contribute to the <i>oikos</i> A2(iii) The marriage pyxis shows a happy couple and the groom appears to be driving the horses with his new wife standing between his arms in a protected position, suggesting how valuable she is to him A2(iv) Ischomachus tells his new wife that they are relatively equal – each of them could have had other partners (although his wife would not have been able to make her own choice, as he spells out in <i>'I for myself and your parents for you'</i>); he discusses their joint responsibility for any future children (<i>'we will take counsel together'</i>) and uses the word <i>'common'</i> several times to emphasise the shared nature of their marriage responsibilities Ischomachus makes a point of stressing that he and his wife bring different skills to the marriage, but that they		

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			are of equal value: <i>'we need not stop to calculate in figures which of us contributed most...'</i> A4(i) Spartan men are encouraged by Lycurgus to spend the days with their comrades but to sneak and see their wives at night and to have <i>'stolen meetings when they could'</i>, which suggests that a husband would go to a lot of trouble to spend time with his wife without getting bored by her No, Athenian husbands did not respect their wives: Source A • <i>'When I decided to get married and took my wife to my home...'</i>: suggests the decision to marry was entirely the husband's, and that the wife was almost an object • Husband claims that he did not <i>'give her too much freedom'</i> indicating that her independence was completely under his control. This is supported by <i>'watched over her as far as I could'</i> which would be challenging for a modern audience to comprehend • <i>'when my child was born I began to trust her ...'</i>: suggests that the wife had to produce a child before she was deemed sufficiently valuable or reliable; before that she clearly needed watching & controlling • The husband assumes that Eratosthenes was the corrupting factor rather than that there was anything amiss in his relationship with his wife which may have prompted her to look elsewhere for love and affection; he doesn't consider that		

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			his wife may have preferred another man or made a deliberate choice to have an affair Source C - The only way in which a woman can acquire a husband is if she pays for one <i>'at great expense we must buy a husband'</i> - The wife is then physically controlled by a <i>'tyrant'</i> - Medea indicates that it is the wife's role to learn to understand her husband <i>'customs and laws that are unfamiliar'...</i> <i>'a woman must turn prophet to know what sort of man she will be dealing with as husband...'</i>; she makes no mention of the husband trying to get to know her own likes and dislikes – in this, Euripides is different from Source A which indicates that a husband treats his new wife with deference and caution <i>'When a man becomes dissatisfied with married life ...'</i>: Medea uses the word <i>'when'</i> rather than <i>'if'</i>, indicating that unhappiness is inevitable - She adds that the husband can go out to vent his frustrations; no attempt is made to take his wife with him (which may not have been socially acceptable in some cases) or work with his wife to improve the situation Other sources A1(i) Aristotle states that the <i>'male rules over the female'</i> in a way that suggests that a man's control over his wife was completely acceptable; he also states that a woman's deliberative faculty is <i>'without authority'</i> – an authority that would need to be conferred by her <i>kyrios</i>;		

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			the statement '<i>silence is a woman's glory</i>' indicates a complete lack of respect for a woman's values, ideas and character from a male perspective A1(ii) Pericles originally made the statement about women's silence being their greatest glory, adding that they should be '<i>least talked about by men, whether they are praising you or criticising you</i>' suggesting that men were simply not interested in anything women could contribute to society other than work they could do in silence A1(iii) Lysistrata refers to her husband growling at her to keep quiet when asking about a peace treaty and the way in which she '<i>for one kept quiet at that time</i>' She also mentions that her husband threatened violence if she didn't get on with her domestic chores A2(ii) Hesiod maintains that a bad wife is dangerous to her husband's health and makes him a laughing-stock within his community A2(iv) Ischomachus laughs at the idea of his new wife's lack of skills and knowledge, although he is pleased that she has been trained to curb her appetites and self-indulgence Ischomachus subsequently gives her a lot of advice about his expectations for her behaviour, attitudes and habits, indicating a lack of trust in her ability to manage herself or behave appropriately in his house; this is also seen in A3(ii)		

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
7			- The gateway to the Acropolis sanctuary (1) - Space through which worshippers, tourists and sacrificial beasts would pass to enter the sanctuary (1)	AO2 1	
8			- Destroyed (by the Persians / Xerxes) - Burned down	AO2 1	
9			- Athene Promachos is a statue of the city's patron deity (1) - She symbolises the protection of the city against her enemies (1) - The statue is placed in a central position on the Acropolis (1) - She stands directly in front of the Propylaea, meaning that the statue would be the first thing that the worshippers would see as they emerged from the gateway onto the Acropolis (1) - The statue was imposing: it dominated the city from above (1) - The statue could be seen glinting from far away (1) - The statue is made out of melted bronze (1) - The bronze came from Persian spoils (seized after the Battle of Marathon in 490BC) (1)	AO2 2	Accept any two ; do not allow answers that are based on its aesthetic appearance (eg 'because the statue looks big' etc)
10			Assess against criteria in the 6-mark AO3 grid Responses might include: - The imposing size of the statue - 30ft (over 9m high) - Its central position on the Acropolis would have been particularly dominant	AO3 6	Accept any reasonable points that make direct reference to Source E Candidates cannot access Level 4 marks if they do not include discussion of the source

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			- The Acropolis is the highest point of the city and the sheer height of Athene Promachos would have added to the imposing nature of the scene - The statue is made completely out of bronze (<i>'... bronze, the same material as the whole statue..'</i>) which would have been extremely shiny in the sunlight (on sunny days the statue is said to have been visible to sailors approaching Cape Sounion, glinting in the light) - The description of the statue's clothing shows Athene's militaristic and potentially threatening nature: <i>'military belt...; aegis... portraying the Gorgon's head; plume of horsehair; helmet'</i> - The inclusion of the aegis contributes to the theme of protection and defence - At the same time, Nicetas mentions aspects of the statue's appearance that stress her femininity in a way that contrasts with the latent aggression of her military equipment: <i>'robe... (that) reaches to the feet; breasts; 'her neck, bare and supple and of some length, could not fail to delight the eyes'; 'her hair was plaited and fastened at the back; ... flowing locks were a feast to the eyes ... not completely tucked within the helmet ... it was possible to catch a glimpse of her hair'</i> - There is a sense that Athene is poised, ready to fight in Athens' defence: <i>'a military belt was firmly clasped around the waist'</i> as if ready for action; <i>'her veins were prominent, and her whole body supple...'; 'her right (hand) was stretched towards the south ...'</i>. This contributes to an effect of potential movement - The reference to the plume of horsehair nodding <i>'awesomely from above'</i> recalls Hector's helmet		

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			in Book VI of <i>'The Iliad'</i>, and conveys an added traditional, fearsome image and added to the figure's height • Similarly, the reference to the Gorgon on the aegis indicates that the statue is dressed precisely in keeping with the goddess' traditional image, although she is not described as holding a spear or a shield in this extract • Nicetas uses language that indicates how captivating the statue is to look at: <i>'the Gorgon's head, a masterpiece of sculpture'</i>; <i>'could not fail to delight the eyes...'</i>; <i>'a feast for the eyes'</i> • The statue's pose also indicates that it is was designed in a lifelike, contemporary style that did not rely on the limbs being held in a firmly symmetrical way (like those of the archaic period) – <i>'her left hand held up the train of her robe; her right was stretched towards the south so as to keep the head slightly inclined that way...'</i> • Nicetas indicates that viewers may have been intrigued by the chance to see the statue's hair under the helmet - he spends more time describing it than any other aspect of her appearance: <i>'plaited and fastened at the back; from the front her flowing locks were a feast for the eyes ... were not completely tucked within the helmet, but it was possible to catch a glimpse of her hair'</i>		
11			• Many ways to relax (1) • Contests and sacrifices (1 in total) • These events take place throughout the year (1) • Athenian homes are tasteful (1)	AO2 3	Accept any reasonable point from the source

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			- Athenians have access to goods imported from around the Mediterranean (1) - The buildings in the city are impressive (1) - The city is famous (1) - Athenians are modest with their wealth, rather than showy (1) - They value the 'things of the mind' ie. intellect and philosophy (1)		
12			<i>'Pericles was wrong to propose such an expensive rebuilding programme on the Athenian Acropolis'.</i> <i>To what extent do you agree with this view?</i> Access against criteria in the 12-mark essay grid Candidates can approach this question in any way that they feel is appropriate, but one important consideration is from <i>whose perspective</i> the rightness or wrongness of Pericles' proposal should be evaluated His proposals met with opposition from some quarters, particularly from the very wealthy and those who did not wish to adopt an aggressively nationalist approach However, the majority of Athenians must have valued the civic pride that the building programme promoted Slaves, metics and craftsmen would have seen the programme as a wonderful opportunity to find work and earn an income	12 made up of AO2=6 & AO3=6	12 separate points are not required, provided that detail is given from the sources For higher levels, candidates should offer detail from specific sources Candidates should include a counter-argument Candidates who argue both sides of the question are likely to achieve higher marks in AO3 than ones who do not Reference to sources must be as detailed as possible; candidates are expected to use sources that are both in the Insert <i>and</i> others they have learned

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			No, Pericles was right to have proposed the Acropolis rebuilding programme Source D • The plan of the Acropolis demonstrates the scared nature of the new site – temples and statues dedicated to the gods were built to demonstrate the Athenians' piety • This would contrast with the impious behaviour of the Persians who had burned down the old temples & shrines on the Acropolis when they invaded in 480-479BC • The plan shows the Temple of Athene Nike and the statue of Athene Promachos, both of which celebrate defeat over Athens' enemies and glorify Athene's support of the city - • It shows the enormous scale of the Parthenon temple dedicated to Athene, which is so much larger than its predecessor (the old temple of Athene) and the other buildings on the site, clearly indicating Athenian worship of their patron goddess • Source D also shows that the Parthenon was far more elaborate in design than any of the other structures on the Acropolis, stressing Athenian craftsmanship, architectural <i>nous</i> and ambitious design skills • The Acropolis dominates the city of Athens, which would stress the imposing nature of its		

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			temples, shrines and statues to visitors and allies Source E • The sheer scale of the statue of Athene Promachos emphasises the city's gratitude to her and also emphasises that she is an awe-inspiring goddess • It also reinforces Athenian piety in contrast to Persian <i>hubris</i> • The fact that the statue is made entirely from bronze but is so enormous would stress the significance that Athens attributed to Athene in her capacity as tutelary goddess • The portrayal of Athene in military costume highlights the fact that the Athenians defeated the Persian invaders with her help, and serves as a potential threat that she could do it again Source F: Pericles' Funeral Speech of 429BC as reported by Thucydides is unashamedly patriotic in the face of the Spartan threat. <i>'There are various kinds of contests and sacrifices regularly through the year':</i> many of the sacrifices would have taken place on the newly improved Acropolis, and civic pride would have been renewed in the annual Panathenaic festivals which ended at the Parthenon as an imperialist state: <i>'the greatness of our city brings it about that all good things from all over the world.'</i>		

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			He refers to the advantages enjoyed by Athens ‘<i>flow in to us, so that to us it seems just as natural to enjoy foreign goods as our own local products...</i>’: this is echoed by the listing of expensive building materials and luxury goods used on the Acropolis in Prescribed Source B1(iii) He states ‘<i>our love of what is beautiful does not lead to extravagance</i>’ which may be contradicted by the degree of spending on the Acropolis building programme Civic pride is celebrated with the phrases ‘<i>Mighty indeed are the marks and monuments of our empire which we have left. Future ages will wonder at us, as the present age wonders at us now.</i>’ The fact that Pericles is correct in this statement over 2,400 years later makes his speech sound all the more prescient ‘<i>Everywhere we have left behind us everlasting memorials of good done to our friends or suffering inflicted on our enemies</i>’ ties in with the central position and sheer scale of the statue of Athene Promachos (Source E) Other Sources B1(i) Shows the Acropolis’ dominance over the city and the imposing nature of the Parthenon and Propylaia		

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			B1(iii) Provides Pericles' justification for using allied money to beautify Athens. His argument is logical and reasoned Plutarch makes Pericles use emotive and rhetorical techniques in direct speech to add weight to his argument, such as '<i>glory for all time</i>'; '<i>transform the whole people into wage-earners</i>'. The arguments Pericles uses are unassailable advantages for a city almost destroyed by the Persian Invasion Athens is personified as a mark of patriotism: '<i>the city will decorate and maintain herself at the same time with her own resources</i>' B2(ii) Xenophon talks about metics as one of Athens' '<i>finest resources</i>' and recommends that they are given greater perks for choosing to live in Athens; it is well known from the Erechtheum building accounts that artisan metics were crucial to the Acropolis building program B3(i) Pericles' speech, which must have occurred before 447BC as reported by Plutarch (B1(iii)) is designed to persuade a democratic Ekklesia and he has to seek the approval of the <i>demos</i> for the building works to go ahead. In this source (dated 424-420BC), Theseus states of Athens: '<i>This city is free, not under one man's rule. The people are sovereign ... They do not allow the rich supremacy. The poor have equal</i>		

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			<i>rights' ... 'Who wishes to offer the city good advice publicly?' The man who responds wins renown...'</i> Source F Wealthier Athenians were not happy that so much of the Delian League money was to be given to the demos (<i>'Pericles was also anxious that the unskilled masses, who had no military training, should not be debarred from benefitting from the national income and yet should not be paid for sitting around and doing nothing...'</i>) Other Sources B1(iii) The tone used by Pericles in Plutarch's source is defiant, sophistic and heavily reliant on persuasive techniques: <i>'They do not give us a single horse, nor a soldier, nor a ship... All they supply is money'; '... and this belongs not to the people who give it but to the those who receive it, so long as they provide the services they are</i> Yes, Pericles was wrong to have proposed the Acropolis rebuilding programme Source D		

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			The scale of the building work as shown in Source D is immense and there is a great deal of evidence to indicate that no expense was spared in the glorification of the city – it could be argued that this was a significant amount of money to spend on a vanity project Source E The vast statue of Athene Promachos could be interpreted as a defiant and threatening nationalistic gesture towards Athens’ enemies as well as a warning of growing power to her allies. Money used to pay for the building programme came from the Delian League treasury and subsequently from Athens’ allies. It was contributed as a collective insurance policy against the Persian threat rather than a means of funding Athenian self-aggrandisement, and clearly Pericles feels the need to challenge this argument: This is especially clear as the goddess appears to have been shown primed to spring to the city’s defence again – her military outfit, awesome horsehair helmet, prominent veins, supple body and stretched out right arm all give a sense of latent movement and potential threat Other sculpture such as the metopes on the Parthenon (shown in the plan in Source D) can be interpreted as		

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			contrasting the civilised Western figures with barbaric Eastern monsters B3(ii) The charged atmosphere of an Ekklesia meeting is revealed by Aristophanes, indicating why Pericles may have needed to use such careful phrasing to justify the funding of his planned building project: <i>‘So now I have come quite prepared to shout and interrupt and slang the speakers ...’</i>		

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