



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2011

## Classical Civilisation

## CIV1C

### Unit 1C Aristophanes and Athens

Tuesday 17 May 2011 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

**For this paper you must have:**

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

**Time allowed**

- 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil or gel pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** for this paper is CIV1C.
- Answer questions from **two** options.  
Choose **one** option from Section One and **one** option from Section Two.  
Answer **all** questions from the options you have chosen.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.  
Do **not** tear out any part of the book. All work must be handed in.
- If you use more than one book, check that you have written the information required on each book.

**Information**

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 65.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

## Section One

Choose **either** Option A **or** Option B.

Answer **all** questions from the option you have chosen.

### EITHER

#### Option A

Read the passage from *The Knights* below and answer Questions 01 to 06 which follow.

LEADER:

Our fathers that begat us let us with our praises crown,  
Men worthy of this land and of Athena's sacred gown.  
They manned the naval ramparts and the armies of your state,  
And, everywhere victorious, they made the City great.  
Not one of them would ever count the numbers of the foe, 5  
But breathing fire and brimstone, he would up and at 'em go.  
And if in any fight he chanced upon his arm to fall,  
He'd just wipe off the dirt and swear he never fell at all,  
Then grapple with the foe once more. And generals were too proud  
To beg of Cleon's father to be dining rights allowed; 10  
While *now*, if they don't get the grub *and* the front seats they like  
At all the big occasions, why, they warn they'll go on strike!  
But we will freely fight for Athens and her gods: no pay  
Do we demand, but only grant us this one boon, we pray:  
If peace shall come again and we from toil shall be released, 15  
Don't grudge us our long flowing hair and skin so sleekly greased.

Aristophanes, *The Knights*, page 58

- |   |   |  |            |
|---|---|--|------------|
| 0 | 1 | From what part of the play does this passage come?   | (1 mark)   |
| 0 | 2 | 'If peace shall come again' (line 15). With whom was Athens at war at the time of <i>The Knights</i> ?   | (1 mark)   |
| 0 | 3 | For what achievement had Cleon been given 'dining rights' and 'front seats' (lines 10-11)? Give <b>two</b> details.  | (2 marks)  |
| 0 | 4 | What was the trade of Cleon and his father?  | (1 mark)   |
| 0 | 5 | How effectively do the Chorus and its Leader contribute <b>both</b> to the humour of <i>The Knights</i> <b>and</b> to any serious points the play may have? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the play. | (10 marks) |

0	6
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'Aristophanes' main aim in *The Knights* was to highlight the greed and corruption of Athens' leaders.'

How far do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the play.

You might include discussion of

- Demosthenes and Nicias
- the Paphlagonian
- the Sausage-seller
- Thepeople
- Aristophanes' other aims in writing *The Knights*.

(20 marks)

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**

OR

Option B

Read the passage from *Peace* below and answer Questions 07 to 11 which follow.

DAUGHTER:  
But shouldst thou not have flown on Pegasus,  
To make the gods think thee a *tragic* hero?

TRYGAEUS:  
But then I would have needed double rations,  
Whereas this beetle – everything I eat  
Will subsequently serve as food for *him*. 5

DAUGHTER:  
But what if into ocean's depths thou fallest?  
Winged as thou art, how think'st thou to escape?

TRYGAEUS:  
I have a rudder ready to be used,  
And am I not riding a *beetleship*?

DAUGHTER:  
What harbour though will shelter such a craft? 10

TRYGAEUS:  
Why, Beetle Harbour, down at the Peiraeus!

DAUGHTER:  
Take care thou fallest not from off thy steed  
And break'st thy leg, and giv'st Euripides  
A plot to write another tragedy.

TRYGAEUS: I'll see to that, don't you bother. Cheerio! 15  
Please, everybody – I'm doing all this for your sake – could you possibly  
abstain from shitting and farting for the next three days? If Pegasus here  
gets a whiff, he'll chuck me head over heels and swoop down for a meal!  
Come, Pegasus, go on with joy,  
Behind thee put all fears, 20  
Let golden-bridled harness sounds  
Assail thy shining ears.  
What doest thou? Why thus incline  
Thy nose towards the john?  
Stretch forth thy wings in speedy flight, 25  
Away from earth! Go on!  
Now straight towards the halls of Zeus!  
Recall those famous words:  
'From shit refrain thy nostrils, and  
Thy nose from mortal turds.' 30

Aristophanes, *Peace*, pages 102-103

**0 7** Which god does Trygaeus meet when he arrives at 'the halls of Zeus' (line 27)? (1 mark)

**0 8** Where have Zeus and most of the other gods gone? (1 mark)

**0 9** 'I'm doing all this for your sake' (line 16). What does Trygaeus do in heaven to benefit the audience? Give **three** details. (3 marks)

1	0
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How successfully do you think Aristophanes entertains his audience in the passage?  
Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.

(10 marks)

1	1
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‘A play for the amusement of men, not women, **both** when it was first produced **and** now.’

To what extent do you agree with this comment on *Peace*? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the play.

You might include discussion of

- the range of characters
- the subject matter
- the range and nature of the jokes
- attitudes towards women implicit in the play
- the theatrical and political circumstances in which *Peace* was produced. (20 marks)

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**

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**Section Two**

Choose **either** Option C **or** Option D and answer the question which follows.

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**EITHER****Option C**

1	2
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In *The Acharnians*, to what extent does Dikaiopolis bring common sense into a world gone mad **and** to what extent do you think he is crazy himself? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the play.

You might include discussion of

- what Dikaiopolis says and does at the Assembly
- his behaviour towards the Acharnians
- his visit to Euripides
- his self-defence
- his treatment of Lamachus
- his market
- the rituals he performs
- the end of the play
- the nature of Aristophanes' comedy.

(30 marks)

**OR****Option D**

1	3
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'*The Acharnians* and *Peace* are full of nostalgic longing for a time when life was better rather than having a serious message for the present.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from *The Acharnians* and *Peace*.

You might include discussion of

- the contexts in which the plays were produced and Aristophanes' motives in writing
- attitudes towards the war, its causes and its consequences
- the treatment of those who have gained, or lost, from the war
- the ways in which peace is portrayed
- the role of fantasy
- the endings of the plays.

(30 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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