



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

# GCSE (9–1) Classical Greek

**J292/06** Literature and Culture

Insert

**Thursday 14 June 2018 – Morning**

**Time allowed: 1 hour**



## INSTRUCTIONS

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## INFORMATION

- The questions tell you which source you need to use.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

**Source A: A philosopher gives definitions of virtue in a man and a woman**

If you want a definition of virtue for a man, it is easy to give: virtue for a man is to be able to conduct affairs of state and to help one's friends and harm one's enemies, and to take care that he avoids being harmed himself. If you want a definition of female virtue, it is not difficult to provide: it is that she must run the household well, preserve what it contains and what belongs to her husband.

Plato, *Meno* 71e fragment 82

**Source B: A figure of a running Spartan girl****Source C: A man describes his relationship with his new wife**

Athenians, when I decided to get married and took my wife to my home, to start with I behaved in such a way that I neither harassed her nor gave her too much freedom to do whatever she liked, and watched over her as far as I could, and paid attention to her, as you would expect. But when my child was born, I began to trust her and I handed over everything that I had to her, thinking this to be the greatest indication of our closeness.

To begin with, Athenians, she was the best of all women, for she was an intelligent and thrifty housekeeper, and she arranged everything precisely. But when my mother died, her passing proved to be the cause of all my troubles. For when my wife was taking part in the funeral procession she was seen by this fellow, and after a time she was seduced. For he kept watch for the slave girl who used to walk to the market place, and managed to corrupt her with his clever talk.

Lysias, *On the Murder of Eratosthenes* 6–7

**Source D: A character from a tragic play laments her future life as a slave**

Hecuba: And finally, to cap all my miseries, I shall have to go to Greece in my old age as a slave woman; me, the mother of Hector, they will load with tasks most uncongenial to my years – keeping the door, guarding the keys, making the bread; and instead of a royal bed, I shall have the floor to lay my shrivelled body on, and a ragged patchwork of rags to clothe my ragged skin.

Euripides, *Trojan Women* 489–497

**Source E: Slaves are listed among the items confiscated from a wealthy metic's home**

165 dr:	Thracian woman
135 dr:	Thracian woman
170 dr:	Thracian male
72 dr:	Carian infant
121 dr:	Colchian male
144 dr:	Scythian male
220 dr:	Thracian woman
301 dr:	Syrian male

*Greek Historical Inscriptions* M.L.79:33–46

**Source F: An historian describes the materials and craftsmen involved in the building of the Athenian Acropolis**

The materials to be used were stone, bronze, ivory, gold, ebony and cypress-wood, while the arts or trades which wrought or fashioned them were those of carpenter, modeller, coppersmith, stonemason, dyer, worker in gold and ivory, painter, embroiderer, and engraver, and besides these the carriers and suppliers of the materials, such as merchants, sailors, and pilots for sea-borne traffic, and waggon-makers, trainers of draught animals, and drivers for everything that came by land. There were also rope-makers, weavers, leather workers, roadbuilders and miners.

So the buildings arose, as imposing in their sheer size as they were inimitable in the grace of their outlines, since the artists strove to excel themselves in the beauty of their workmanship. And yet the most wonderful thing about them was the speed with which they were completed. It is this, above all, which makes Pericles' works an object of wonder to us – the fact that they were created in so short a span, and yet for all time.

Plutarch, *Pericles* 12–13

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