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2

91200



912000



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

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Level 2 Classical Studies, 2016

91200 Examine ideas and values of the classical world

9.30 a.m. Monday 14 November 2016
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine ideas and values of the classical world.	Examine, in depth, ideas and values of the classical world.	Examine, with perception, ideas and values of the classical world.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ONE question in this booklet.

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Low Merit

TOTAL

5

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INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ONE of the four questions below, **with reference to a named classical literary text**.

Make sure the question you choose suits a classical text that you have studied.

You must answer using extended paragraphs, and may support your answer with bullet points, diagrams and/or annotated sketches.

You must support your answer with relevant evidence from the named classical literary text.

Space for planning has been provided on page 3. Begin your answer on page 4.

***EITHER:* QUESTION ONE**

Explain how the actions of a leader/hero in one or more episodes, are determined by his/her sense of justice.

What do these actions convey about the ideas and values of classical society?

***OR:* QUESTION TWO**

Explain the relationship between two characters, as demonstrated through their interactions.

In what ways does this relationship reflect the expectations of classical society?

***OR:* QUESTION THREE**

Explain how the actions of a character reflect his/her beliefs about the divine*.

In what ways were the character's beliefs consistent and/or inconsistent with the religious views of classical society?

** The divine may refer to gods, oracles, prophecies, and religious rituals.*

***OR:* QUESTION FOUR**

Explain how the actions of a character(s) violate traditional social and/or cultural behaviours.

Why would these actions have been considered unacceptable by classical society?

PLANNING

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- Intro to Pit question
- Diomedes respect and or good behavior
 - Quotes
- Diomedes in battle
 - Quotes
- Diomedes and gods
 - Quotes
- Diomedes
- Conclude

Remember you must support your answer with relevant evidence from the named classical literary text.

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Question number: ~~1~~ Question One
Classical literary text: The Iliad ~~has~~ written by Homer

Begin your answer here:

In the classical text ^{/epic poem} The Iliad written by Homer and translated by E. V. Rieu ~~show~~ it depicts the events of the Trojan war and follows the actions of Greek and Trojan heroes and leaders. One such character is Diomedes, whose actions are determined by his sense of justice and they reflect ideas and values key to classical society. He reflects these through his respect for leaders, heroic nature in battle and his actions at the height of his aristeia (a hero's greatest moment).

~~In episode 4 of the Iliad, Diomedes' actions are determined by~~

In episode 4 of The Iliad, Agamemnon is rallying his Greek men to fight the Trojans. He notices Diomedes ~~is~~ lingering at the back and accuses him of cowardice. And so he spoke. And mighty Diomedes made no reply, he dutifully accepted the rebuke from the leader he respected. This quote demonstrates how Diomedes' actions are determined by justice because though he was not in fact cowering he still did not talk back to his leader. This would have been extremely unjust as ~~is~~ classical soci a key belief in classical society is to know one's place and treat your leader with the respect they are entitled to.

These actions convey what it means to be a good person in Greek society and how one should never argue with their superior.

Another key moment in the poem is the beginning of ~~book 5~~ ^{episode 5} when he goes into battle. The goddess Pallas Athena gave him ^{strength} and determination before he went and charged at the Trojans. These two split off from the rest and charged at ~~the~~ mighty Diomedes in their chariot, while he (Diomedes) ~~was~~ went to meet them on foot. ~~This~~ This quote shows Diomedes' ~~is~~ actions are determined by justice because he is not shying away from battle. He ~~also~~ conveys the idea that it is cowardly ~~and~~ and would do injustice to his reputation as a Greek to run away. He demonstrates the value that being a good brave warrior is what it means to be a good Greek and a ~~classical~~ reader would be able to personally relate as the men were encouraged to be strong fearsome warriors. An instance of this in classical society was the battle of Marathon in 490 BCE when ~~thousands~~ thousands of soldiers fought and died for the Greek name which represents justice and bravery. Diomedes also conveys the idea that a true Greek warrior should be willing to die for his city and country as it is extremely honorable and a great justice for his people.

Another instance of Diomedes' actions being determined by justice is when Athena gives him the power to see gods. I have swept the mist from your eyes so that

you can distinguish gods from men. This shows that Diomedes has been chosen by a god to ensure that the battle goes in the Greek's favour. She tells him not to attack any of the gods aside from Aphrodite. Later on in the battle he sees her on the field causing havoc and sure enough he stabs her. Diomedes master of the battle-cry stabbed her through the soft skin of her palm. This shows that his actions are determined by justice as he is following the commands of a god. He is acting justly and conveying the value that gods will always be above men and is obeying the command given to him by this god. A Greek ~~and~~ reader would believe that this is the right thing to do as it is unjust and not the correct thing to do in classical society as one must always obey the gods.

Later on in the episode, Athene ^{returns} to Diomedes and tells him he is now allowed to attack other gods. To which he obeys. He witnesses Ares, the war god, ~~and~~ trying to meddle with the battle and acts justly. And Diomedes, master of the battle-cry, lunged at ~~Ares~~ and ^{the war god} Pallas. Athene drove his sharp spear into the lower part of Ares's belly. This again shows Diomedes' actions are being determined by his sense of justice because he is again doing what has been asked of him and making sure Ares does not meddle with the battle any more than he has. This conveys the value of being a good warrior as he has just wounded the god of war.

and reached the ~~high~~ highest point of his aristeia. A reader in classical society would understand his actions were determined by justice as he was commanded and assisted by another god which enforces the idea that one should always obey the god's will. It would be unjust and frowned upon if he had not ~~as~~ as that would be showing hubris by disobeying the commands of a higher ranked being than himself.

The poem Diomedes' actions are determined by justice all throughout the poem as he ~~it~~ behaves accordingly in situations to be a good role model for the Greek reader. His actions concerning Agamemnon are ~~not~~ determined by his sense of justice because he understands that it is unjust and wrong to argue with your superior. In classical and modern society, it is still a just value as it is disrespectful to ~~to~~ try ~~to~~ act higher in society than someone who has earned their place and you should know yours. His actions are also determined by ~~justice~~ his sense of justice when he goes into battle because he conveys the idea and value that it is extremely important to be a strong ~~war~~warrior and you do your name and country great justice if you are willing to give your life for it. Again these actions are carried out in modern society also as it is honourable and just if you die fighting for your home.

determined

In the epic poem The Iliad, ~~the character~~ Diomedes' actions are ~~based off of~~ ^{determined} his sense of justice because his character believes it is just to be a role model for his fellow people. His actions convey the ideas and values of classical society as he does what is expected of him and represents a model of Greek for classical readers everywhere. Diomedes heroic and just behavior is still being carried out on a day to day basis and will continue to ~~forever~~ centuries to come.

LOW MERIT

This response has been marked Merit (M5). This is a sound answer overall. The candidate explains Diomedes' sense of justice relatively well, and provides a range of examples. This places the response into the Merit range.

This response is a M5 rather than M6 because while all parts of the question are answered, it is unbalanced, and not consistently detailed. The difference between M5 and M6 is the consistency of detail. This also applies to the depth of knowledge the candidate demonstrates.

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High Merit

TOTAL

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PLANNING

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Xenia:

- Suitors

- violated xenia as they ate all of O. households food & drank their wine
- also upstaging kingship / oikos structure = unacceptable

- Odysseus's men Helios cattle

→ abused guest friendship

- but also specific orders from their leader

- Polyphemus

- unacceptable is not just xenia but thought himself above the gods and their might hence was pias

Cultural ex. of codes of behaviour

Remember you must support your answer with relevant evidence from the named classical literary text.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

Question number: FOUR (4)

Classical literary text: THE ODYSSEY

Begin your answer here: ^{were} actions which ~~are~~ unacceptable not least because Xenia was of great significance within the Greek society, but also as they disrespected the establishment and order of the oikos. Throughout the Odyssey numerous characters violate the traditional social and cultural behaviours ^{expected} of them, most prevelently through their ~~actions~~ ignorance of the tradition of Xenia. The Suitors abused Xenia and other traditional social and cultural behaviours through the duration of their presence in the text by their actions in Odysseus's household, ~~and~~ Similarly Polyphemus ignored Xenia when he treated Odysseus and his men terribly in Book 9, even going as far as to eat many, actions which were also unacceptable due to their dismissale of Xenia's importance, but also because he considered himself to be above the Gods and their punishment. One of the later instances of characters ~~disre~~ violation of social and cultural traditions were Odysseus's own men when they killed the cattle of Helios, behaviour which was unacceptable as, again, it disrupted Xenia, and also defied direct orders from their leader, hence acting in ignorance of the defined social and military order within Greecian society.

The Suitors ~~abuse~~ actions directly violated social and cultural behaviours as they disrespected Xenia through their treatment of Odysseus's family, their

hosts. The Suitors are described drinking all of the families wine and eating all their food, hosting costly feasts at the expense of Telemachus, Penelope, and the entire household. The Suitors overstayed their welcome within the house, with minimal fulfillment of Xenia on their own part by rarely providing gifts and being blatantly rude to Telemachus, the man who, if Odysseus failed to return and he proved himself capable, would take over leading the household. ~~These are~~ The Suitors also slept with the slaves and servants of the house, while being disrespectful to valued members. ~~These actions~~ These actions violate social and cultural behaviours as they disrespect the crucial tradition of Xenia, one which provided them with a place to sleep and kindness on the part of their host, but also because they upstage the order of the Oikos. The Oikos in Greek society refers to the household, and the structure of this household is highly significant in upholding ^{traditional} Greek values. ~~and~~ Odysseus would be at the pinnacle of the Oikos and is considered the 'man of the house', a title manifested in his ability to string the Great Bow near the conclusion of the text, and hence assert his capabilities at leading the household. The violation of these behaviours was unacceptable as the Oikos was a valued facet of Greek society, and the Suitors blatantly disrespected both that and Xenia.

The violation of tradition behaviour by the Suitors was

Brings in an important idea

In classical society hospitality was not the monopolised industry it is today, and hotels were practically nonexistent. Instead travelling Greeks would place their safety in the tradition of Xenia, guest-friendship, and expect that they could enter a household and be both safe and cared for. By abusing this idea, through their actions of staying too long and being disrespectful to their host, the Suitors were dismissing an age old tradition which provided safety to guests, and was also believed to be enforced by the gods themselves. Similarly their actions would be considered unacceptable by classical society regarding the Oikos as Odysseus's Oikos was also tied to his kingship of Ithaca and the Suitors constant attempts to upstage the absent Odysseus was acting to force themselves into a position of kingship, a role which their actions regarding Xenia and other traditional behaviours illustrated they were unfit for.

Polyphemus was another character whose actions in violation of Xenia and other customs were deemed unacceptable by classical society. When Odysseus ~~and~~ and his men entered Polyphemus's cave, while they themselves disobeyed Xenia slightly, they expected the Cyclops to at least provide

the unacceptability of ~~was~~ them with some fulfillment of the valued cultural tradition. Instead Polyphemus acted ~~with~~ in immense violation of the behaviours expected of him, even consuming some of Odysseus's men and, in another violation of Xenia, forbidding them to leave. These actions violated Xenia as Odysseus's men, who expected sanctuary and respectable behaviour were endangered by their guest. However, Polyphemus's actions towards Odysseus and his men extended beyond merely a violation of Xenia and became ~~was~~ a violation of the relationship between Gods and mortals/semi-mortals. Religion was greatly valued within Greek society, and they believed that the gods would often go to Earth to test the Xenia of mortals, hence illustrating the significance this tradition held within their society, and its religious ties. Subsequently, when Polyphemus told Odysseus that the Gods could not hurt him and believed himself to be above the traditions they enforced he was committing one of the greatest crimes a Greek could ~~commit~~ in their society, being disrespectful to the Gods. This belief prevailed through both the Dark and Bronze Ages (the time Homer was writing about and the time in which he was writing, respectfully) and continues to be of immense significance to religions today. Polyphemus's actions, regardless

of his semi-divinity, were ^{acting against} ~~in violation~~ the cultural expectations and codes of behaviour established and in direct violation of tradition, and his ignorance of the role and significance of gods within Greek society meant the classical society and the audience for which the epic ~~were~~ performed would have considered these violations unacceptable.

Similarly, Xenia was also violated by Odysseus's men on ~~the~~ ~~at~~ Helios's island when they hunted and ate his prized cattle. ~~Odysseus's~~ ~~crew~~ ~~were~~ ~~acting~~ ~~against~~ ~~the~~ ~~established~~ ~~traditions~~ established by their own society just as ^{Polyphemus and} the Suitors had. ~~The~~ Helios was acting as a host towards Odysseus and his men, but they acted in violation of social and cultural behaviors to damage his property and steal from him. However, just as the actions of the other characters violated numerous traditions and socio-cultural expectations ~~the~~ ~~actions~~ Odysseus's men's ~~and~~ actions were also unacceptable as they acted against the established order of Greek society by ignoring a request from their leader. Odysseus warned his men not to interfere with Helios, their hosts', prized cattle, however they acted against his wishes and slaughtered them. Leadership and the role of a leader was

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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NUMBER

crucial in Greek society as often military leaders, such as Odysseus, held more powerful roles within the entire political and social structure of Greece. Odysseus ~~also~~ holds kingship of Ithica, and his men are also his subjects, hence their actions in violation of his explicit orders also acted against the established relationship ~~relationship~~ and the power imbalance between a leader and his subjects. Odysseus's men were acting against their king, a far more significant action in Greek society, and ^{if not} their indifference to the structure and hierarchy of society, in combination with their disobedience to a divine tradition, which ~~made~~ made the classical society consider their actions unacceptable.

Veria and ^{other traditional} the social and cultural behaviours, such as the Oikos, ^{being} ~~the~~ polis, and the role of a leader, were violated by the Suitors, Polyphemus, and Odysseus's men. ~~These~~ ~~are~~ The actions of these characters would be deemed unacceptable by ~~both~~ the Dark and Bronze Age classical societies as many traditions and beliefs

Extra space if required.

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ASSESSOR'S
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QUESTION
NUMBER

prevailed through the Ages, ~~and hence~~ reinforcing the unacceptability of these actions. While Homer wrote in the Bronze Age, about characters and events in the Dark Age, he merged both cultural and social traditions ~~together~~ allowing us to draw conclusions of the prevalence and significance of these traditions throughout the classical world.

HIGH MERIT

This response has been marked Merit (M6). The candidate demonstrates detailed knowledge of the behaviour of xenia, the text of Homer's Odyssey, and key Greek ideas and values such as the oikos. The unbalanced nature of the answer is largely what precludes it from reaching Excellence, where the response is expected to be more balanced. The answer is unbalanced, as the answers provided for the second part of the question are more detailed and in depth than the answers provided for the first part of the question. While the candidate's knowledge of the text is clearly demonstrated, and key Greek terms are used, more primary source evidence that is more detailed, paraphrased or quoted would have been beneficial. An example of this is where the candidate mentions the suitors slept with the servants and slaves, but does not mention any names.

The first part of the question (Explain how the actions of a character(s) violate traditional social and/or cultural behaviours.) is methodically answered, with mostly relevant examples. The examples are not explained or discussed in detail, making the answer unbalanced. An example of this is where the candidate identifies Polyphemus as a person who violates the custom of xenia, but provides few details about what Polyphemus actually did to violate xenia.

The second part of the question (why would these actions have been considered unacceptable by classical society?) has been answered throughout the response, as the candidate includes this information directly after the examples of unacceptable behaviour. This is very well explained in places, and includes informed understanding, such as when discussing the oikos. The candidate's discussion of the ideas and values is much stronger than the description of the chosen examples.