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91201



912010



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
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QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 2 Classical Studies, 2017

91201 Examine the significance of features of work(s) of art in the classical world

2.00 p.m. Thursday 23 November 2017
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine the significance of features of work(s) of art in the classical world.	Examine, in depth, the significance of features of work(s) of art in the classical world.	Examine, with perception, the significance of features of work(s) of art in 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.

If you need more room for your answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–10 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Achievement

TOTAL

04

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INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ONE of the four questions below, **with reference to a named classical art work(s) or building(s)**.

Art work(s) refers to works of art and/or architecture. Make sure the question you choose suits a classical art work(s) or building(s) 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 ONE or MORE named classical art work(s) or building(s).

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

***EITHER:* QUESTION ONE**

Explain how the methods used to create a classical art work(s) added visual appeal.

***OR:* QUESTION TWO**

Explain how the context(s)* influenced the creation of a classical art work(s).

** Context(s) may include political, religious, mythological, historic, social and/or artistic.*

***OR:* QUESTION THREE**

Explain how stylistic features of a classical art work(s) communicated a significant message(s).

***OR:* QUESTION FOUR**

Explain how the design and/or stylistic features of a classical art work(s) influenced those of a later culture*.

** A later culture is one that came to prominence after the creation of your chosen art work(s), and could be classical or post-classical.*

Remember you must support your answer with relevant evidence from ONE or MORE named classical art works or buildings.

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Question number: three

Classical art work(s)/building(s): The Death of Pentheus + infant
Hercules strangling two snakes. //

Begin your answer here:

The death of Pentheus painting dated from 69 AD - 72 AD is a classical depiction of hubris (disrespect to the gods). The painting was found in the house of the Vethi in the triclinium of the house. The painting shows us ~~the~~ the pietas (respect for the gods) the Vethi had for Dionysus - The god of wine. It depicts the scene in which a punishment for committing acts of Hubris against Dionysus, and against family, is being given to Pentheus - King of Thebes. It gives us an insight into the importance of classical societal expectations and values, the people ~~etc~~ lived by.

A stylistic feature that helps convey the message of Hubris and crimes against your family is the composition. The painting depicts King of Thebes, Pentheus, the moment before he is ripped apart by 5 maenads ridden with madness by the hands of Dionysus. The painting shows Pentheus in the centre with ~~the~~ his arm stretching out to the woman most famously believed to be Pentheus' own mother, Agave, with her

Pentheus' gaze meets hers.

hand on his head. On his right side one maenad pulls at his arm and behind him, one about to hit him over the head with a large rock. This composition forms a triangular shape, with Pentheus in the middle, being where the viewers eyes are drawn to. The composition depicts his death scene in his punishment given by Dionysus for committing hubris against him. Pentheus questioned his legitimacy for being a god due to the nature of his birth. However, the punishment was not just for Pentheus and a painful demise, but that of his mother Agave also for raising Pentheus to question Dionysus. Dionysus' punishment for her was not death, but committing the act of murdering her own son.

Agave was depicted in the painting as one of the maenads ridden with madness by Dionysus. It is most popularly believed that she is the woman to Pentheus' left, with her hand on his head. It is thought this because her clothing being blue - the colour of royalty, Pentheus reaching out to her and their gaze meeting, and her holding the stick which she later mounts her dead sons head on. It is also believed that his mother could also be

depicted as the woman to his ~~left~~ right, as the famous Roman play based ~~on~~ on the death of Pentheus, shows her ripping his arm off.

Dionysus makes Agave go crazy with madness and makes her murder her own son horrifically. She then takes his head and carries it around Thebes as if it were a trophy for her kill. It is only then Dionysus rids her of her madness and she sees her son's head in her hands.

~~The house of the~~

Not only does this show a punishment given by Dionysus for committing acts of hubris, but also ^{for} crimes against your family for two main reasons. Dionysus was the cousin of Pentheus. So when Pentheus questioned his legitimacy, he was committing a crime against his own blood. Once Agave had murdered her own son, she too had committed this crime, showing us ^{how} ~~that~~ the painting in the House of the Vetti communicated two significant messages.

This painting communicated the respect and appreciation for the God Dionysus and how he was important to them. Dionysus was the god of wine which is how they gained their wealth. By ~~having~~ having this painting in the triclinium of their house, they are showing their guests their love for Dionysus and their

gratitude, and also that any acts against him or disrespect will not be tolerated.

A common theme within the House of the Vettii is that of punishments to those who have committed crimes against their family. The Death of Pentheus being one of them. Another example of this theme can be seen in another painting found in the House - of the Vettii - Infant Hercules.

Infant Hercules strangling two snakes is a ~~depicting~~ depiction of Hercules fighting the two snakes sent to kill him, as punishment for his birth being the result of Zeus's affair. But due to his immense strength, he is able to fight them off. This painting shows Hercules in the centre strangling the snakes in front of the king to his right and Zeus watching from above in the form of an eagle.

These two paintings show the important messages to their intended viewers (guests of the house of the Vettii) that crimes against family will not be tolerated, and gives us an insight to the importance that respect for family is valued in classical society - and the seriousness of the punishments that take place.

Achieved exemplar for 91201 2017		Total score	04
Q	Grade score	Annotation	
3	A4	<p>The answer demonstrates sound knowledge of the art work <i>Death of Pentheus</i>. On pages 4-5, composition is correctly identified as a stylistic feature. The candidate uses primary source evidence to support this. The candidate has identified a triangular aspect to the composition. The answer would have benefited from a further examination of the chiasmic nature of the composition (term not required). This would have made it easier to link the composition to the specific message. The candidate states the message as hubris (sic), but does not develop that or link it to the example on page 5. pp5-6 mentions colour, but the example is not entirely accurate. The remainder of p6 does not mention any stylistic features at all. Messages are mentioned, but without the link to stylistic features and examples, the answer is not at 'informed' level. The second painting adds nothing to the answer to influence the grade.</p>	