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3

91394



913940



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Level 3 Classical Studies, 2016

91394 Analyse ideas and values of the classical world

9.30 a.m. Tuesday 22 November 2016
Credits: Four

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

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.

Excellence

TOTAL

7

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

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.

Note: *'Characters' in classical literary texts may be mythical, fictional, or historical.*

***EITHER:* QUESTION ONE**

Discuss the extent to which a relationship(s) between characters in a classical text is positively and/or negatively affected by the actions of others.

***OR:* QUESTION TWO**

Discuss the extent to which the identity* of a character(s) in a classical text changes over time.

** Identity may refer to the social, political, religious, environmental, philosophical, and/or military characteristics of the character, and includes how he/she view themselves and are viewed by others.*

***OR:* QUESTION THREE**

Discuss the extent to which the beliefs and/or viewpoints of a character(s) in a classical text restrict his or her actions.

***OR:* QUESTION FOUR**

Discuss the extent to which the actions of a character(s) in a classical text are controlled by external forces*.

** E.g. the socio-political context, religious /supernatural beliefs, other characters, etc.*

PLANNING

P1 - furor book 1

- ↳ Hector coming to him in dream
- ↳ "anger and frenzy" "put on his armour"
- ↳ restrict him from looking after family
- ↳ Augustus parallel as he had acts of furor such as civil war
- ↳ nearly killed Helen, pietas, mother stopped him

P2 - pietas in book 1

- ↳ saves his family, devoted father
- ↳ stops fighting, knows it will not be a battle won, will get injured, must fulfill his destiny
- ↳ Augustus named pater patriae, father of the country 2BC

P3 - furor & pietas

- ↳ furor stopped him from leaving Carthage
- ↳ must put duty needs in front of own
- ↳ selfless
- ↳ pietas, reminded by Mercury
- ↳ leaves knowing/wanting empire for Iulus, family
- ↳ Augustus dedicated buildings to family members
Theatre of Marcellus 11BC

P4 - Dido furor

- ↳ puts love first country second
- ↳ humiliated by Aeneas
- ↳ other countries look down on her
- ↳ commits suicide, save some dignity she had left
- ↳ Augustus religious reforms, adultery outlawed, & affairs
exiled his own daughter to abide the laws

~~"falls upon the sword"~~

~~"tale of arms and of men"~~

~~"pious Aeneas" "father Aeneas"~~

~~"let them lift you onto my shoulders
weight for me"~~

~~"fire reached the marrow of the bone"~~

~~"spare a thought for Aeneas"~~

~~"household gods & sacraments"~~

~~"old oak" "unmoved by the hand"~~

~~"act of love will bear no"~~

~~"leave this street land"~~

~~"fight down the anguish
in his heart"~~

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

ASSESSOR
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Question number:

3

Classical literary text:

The Aeneid (Book 2 & 4)

Begin your answer here:

The Aeneid is a "tale of arms and of men" written during the Augustan era by Virgil a great poet around 2000 years ago. Virgil among many other poets recognised flaws in Roman society under Augustus' rule such as moral decay due to the civil wars and political unrest between 113 BC and 31 BC. Virgil wanted to make a change and he did this by writing the Aeneid, an epic poem, to highlight Roman values according to the mos maiorum, the way of the ancestors. He did this by using a Roman hero, the main character in the poem called Aeneas, to exemplify some of these Roman and sometimes patriotic values especially pietas. Pietas is the Roman value of being selfless and devoted to first your family, then your country and to the gods. The opposite of this is furor which is acting out of greed, anger and without hesitation not thinking about the effects on one's actions to their family or country. Virgil also used the Aeneid as imperial propaganda to increase support of the Emperor Augustus by drawing parallels between Aeneas and Augustus therefore showing Augustus is a true Roman who shows pietas ~~values roman~~ and is the best leader the empire could ever want. In this poem the belief of pietas ~~and furor~~ restrict actions of Aeneas to end the end ~~reach~~ fulfill his fate of reaching Ictium.

and founding a city there that will evolve to be "Italy pregnant with an empire". And also there are examples of furor restricting ones actions which is emphasized using the character Dido where acts of furor lead to her downfall and death.

In book 2 Aeneas is in Carthage reminiscing about the fall of Troy his hometown and how his family escaped. During this extract Aeneas ~~both~~ shows both Pietas and Furor. During Aeneas' dream Hector, the dead prince and leader of Troy goes to him and warns him about the fall of Troy informing him that his fate is to save his family and escape and eventually find a new home. However when Aeneas wakes up and realises his city is under ~~the~~ siege he ignores the message from Hector, and in "anger and frenzy" he "unthinkably puts on his armour" and leaves his house to fight. He knows ~~his~~ Troy ~~is~~ cannot be saved but he is overcome with anger ~~he~~ so he is determined to kill as many Greeks as he can and die a ~~meaning~~ meaningful death fighting. Furor prevents him from thinking about the safety of his family first which is very opposite to the pious way he is expected to act ~~be~~ due to Roman values. A parallel can be made with Augustus as this act of furor shows that not even Aeneas is perfect therefore neither is Augustus. Augustus has acts of furor also so by showing Aeneas wanting revenge and wanting Greek blood to spill for what they have done, it somehow justifies Augustus' act of civil war especially the civil war against Brutus and Cassius as, like Aeneas, Augustus wanted

revenge on those who killed his father. //

However Also in book 2 Aeneas shows pietas as while he is out trying to fight the greeks and before he kills Helen out of rage and furor, his mother comes to him and reminds him that he "left your old-aged father Ascanius, your wife and your son." All of a sudden without hesitating he rushes home to ensure the safety of his family. He ~~makes~~ is determined to get them to safety and so he carries Ascanius, his father on his back saying "this act of love will bear no weight for me" and he has his son by his side with Cruesa following close behind and carrying with them ~~while holding~~ the "household gods and Sacraments." This shows he is a devoted father and even though he may want to go and fight he ignores that urge and upholds his duty of being the father and leader of this family. His belief of duty to his family and also gods by carrying their household gods also to safety prevent him from acting out and violence and instead being the backbone to his family. ^(if he had acted in furor he may have been killed or injured) ~~Thus can be seen~~ Therefore Aeneas is described throughout the poem using epithets such as "pious Aeneas" and "father Aeneas". This can be linked to Augustus being named Pater Patriae, father of the country in 2BC ~~and~~ as now he must not only always put his family first but also his whole country first to show pietas one of the most important Roman values. //

or injured him from reaching his fate of death

In book 4 while still at Carthage Aeneas again shows acts of furor and pietas however pietas always wins. ~~as he~~ His furor delays him from leaving Carthage which he must do in order to find Ictium and build a city there which is what he is fated to do. Instead in Carthage he lives in comfort and has a lavish lifestyle due to ^(the Queen of Carthage) Dido being infatuated with him. He is being selfish instead of selfless and he is not upholding his duty to his family and his country. He is described as an "ancient oak tree" with roots deep in the earth "unmoved by wind". This emphasise just how reluctant he is to leave. However when Mercury visits him and reminds him of his ~~pro~~ fate and that he must ~~never~~ think of "the city that Iulus will come to rule" he knows that he must "leave this sweet land" and "fight down the anguish in his heart" as he has become so used to the decadent lifestyle he lives and has grown feelings for Dido. He puts his duty in front of his own personal feelings and desires knowing it is the right thing to do and again be the devoted father he ~~is~~ should be. Pietas prevents Aeneas from staying longer in Carthage which if he did his destiny may not fate would have been delayed, and possibly he may have never left if he was not reminded of his duty. He leaves knowing he is doing the right thing by his son Iulus as he knows that one day his son will become the leader of a city much greater ~~to~~ than Carthage. even if he himself Augustus also shows this type of devotion to his family therefore upholding the value of pietas as he built many buildings dedicated to ~~her~~

his close family members for example the theatre of Marcellus was constructed in 11 BC dedicated to his adopted son Marcellus.

Lastly in Book 4 furor plays a huge part in Dido and her downfall. She is so infatuated with Aeneas she forgets about her duty as queen which is putting her needs and desires before her own countries so pietas is not being upheld. Also piety to the gods is not being upheld as she promised to the gods she would not marry or love anyone else apart from her husband who was killed before she founded Carthage. Therefore by loving Aeneas and having an affair she is going against what she once promised to the gods. She is humiliated and is judged by neighboring countries of her affair. When she finds out Aeneas is leaving Carthage and leaving her she has so much hate and anger that the "fire reached the marrow of her bone". Once he leaves she realised how she let down her country and herself so she has lost a lot of respect and dignity she once had. Therefore she realises her act of furor has prevented her from doing her duty to her country as their leader. Again she acts in furor again but this time her act prevents her from ever running her country or ever breathing again as she commits suicide by using Aeneas' sword and "falls upon it." She does this as she believes it is a way to gain some respect and dignity back for herself but she leaves her country with no real leader and leaves them in disarray therefore committing suicide.

E7

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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QUESTION
NUMBER

was an act of Furor itself. These two acts of Furor lead to her downfall and death. ~~If after Aeneas left and she met Augustus~~ Parallels can be made with Augustus as Augustus introduced new religious reforms that outlawed adultery and affairs. Virgil used Dido to support Augustus' new religious reforms and informed the Roman audience that no good to the empire can come from affairs and forbidden love. Augustus even exiled his own daughter Livia to abide with these laws.

But Pietas is a very Roman belief that one must do anything in ones power to put ones family, Country and gods first. Acting in a Furor like manner meant harming these three important pillars in life. Being pious prevents one from showing Furor and vice versa. These two Roman ideas, one a Roman value and another ^{considered} an disgrace to Romans ~~had the~~ prevented characters from taking actions either to delay or fulfill their destiny. Virgil emphasized that pietas should always be upheld in order for one to reach their full potential in life. He also used this epic poem to flatter Augustus and use it as imperial propaganda to show that Augustus is not that different from Aeneas and should be praised for his work.

E7

Excellence exemplar 2016

Subject:	Classical Studies	Standard:	91394	Total score:	7
Q	Grade score	Annotation			
3	7	<p>This is an E7 as the candidate's analysis of the ideas and values inherent in Virgil's <i>Aeneid</i> and how these restrict Aeneas' actions in the poem is insightful. The candidate analyses the impact of Aeneas' lack of control in Book 2 on his actions and how his furor restricts him from operating within his societal expectations. The candidate compares different passages to show where Aeneas' beliefs restrict his actions as well as drive them. The candidate compares how both Aeneas and Dido's actions are restricted by their beliefs. The use supporting evidence throughout their response and connect the beliefs to the wider context of Roman society (such as the <i>mos maiorum</i>). The connection to Augustan marriage reform is anachronistic.</p> <p>For E8, the candidate would need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse the ideas and values inherent in the literary text with originality • Communicate their discussion with greater sophistication 			