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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.**

**Achievement**

**TOTAL**

**4**

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**

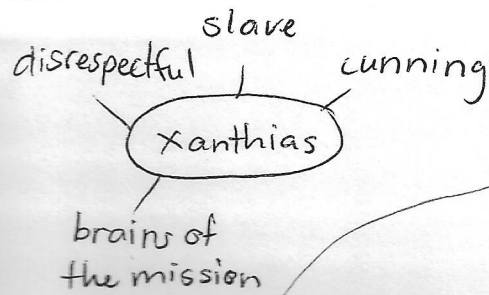
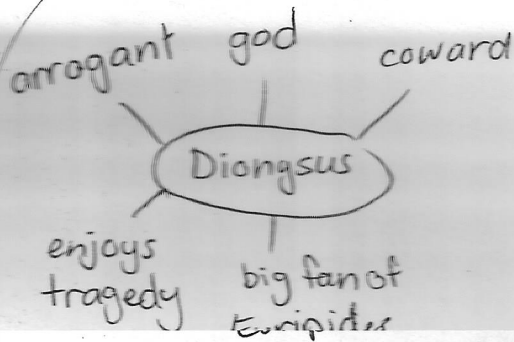
Discuss the extent to which the beliefs and/or viewpoints of a character(s) in a classical text restrict his or her actions.

### ***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



Dionysus – mentally slower than Xanthias

- is gullible ~~is~~ believing in his slaves ideas
- becomes of greater stature as he becomes the judge of the poets

Xanthias – smart and cunning

- disrespectful of his owner (a god) talks behind his back
- eventually is replaced back in his proper place and role as a slave.

D is longing for Euripides. X is taken along as luggage bearer. As their journey starts, X starts making comments, that being a slave, he should be able to make.

Roles are exchanged. X benefits from this.

D is recognised as a god and is ~~not~~ treated thus.

D is reinstated as himself. X as a slave.

D rises to a greater stature as he has become the judge

D from being influenced to being an influence

X from being disrespectful to a more respectful position as a slave

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

ASSESSOR'S  
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Question number:

2

Classical literary text:

The Frogs

Begin your answer here:

In the play, 'The Frogs', written by Aristophanes, the audience follows the relationship of Dionysus, a god, and Xanthias, his slave. 'The Frogs' confronted the people of Athens with his values in an attempt to appreciate and value the "old ways". As Aristophanes was born around 446 BC, he had the ideals that most democrats treasured ~~in the~~ in the golden age of Athens. It was his firm belief that poets were the teachers of ~~the~~ adults. ~~and~~ Thus he wrote this play to address issues of that time. It was first performed at the Lenaia of 405 BC.

The play opens with Dionysus beginning his quest to restore a great tragedian of the past, Euripides. He believes that Athens is suffering as there is no great poet to guide them. Xanthias is unwilling and disrespectful making remarks referring to a sea battle. Aristophanes included many references in his plays to keep them "up to date". The sea battle which Xanthias was referring to was the sea battle at Arginusae where slave who fought in this particular battle were freed. As a slave, it was not Xanthias' place to even think of such a remark. Dionysus seeks the guidance of Hercules as he had ventured to the Underworld before. In an attempt to explain himself, he says, "I need a talented poet, for some are gone and those

~~that~~ that live are bad." Hercules imparts his wisdom to him and with these new found directions, Dionysus continues on his kata basis. Xanthias, however, remains indignant and disrespectful.

As these two venture further on their mission, Xanthias' attitude turns to disgust for his owner as Dionysus shows signs of cowardice. Xanthias' remarks become more cutting as he says, "You are the very worst coward on heaven and earth." Dionysus continues to follow the suggestions of Xanthias. However, the only person benefitting from them is Xanthias. The fact that Dionysus even considers the ideas and humoured the comments seems to put Xanthias in a place of equality with him. As Dionysus <sup>and Xanthias repeatedly</sup> ~~continually~~ exchange persona, the roles that each person plays somewhat merge. Xanthias ends up as more of a leader than Dionysus.

Disrespect for Dionysus is taken even further as he visits with Pluto, Xanthias and Pluto's slave discuss their masters' business. "Why it's like nirvana, talking behind my master's back." This would also have been a problem in the time that 'The Frogs' was performed. Slaves would have become restless and eager to fight in the war between Sparta and Athens. Thus disrespect was born among the slaves creating a problem for all slave owners. Any respect Xanthias ever had for Dionysus has long gone.

However, when the protagonist, Dionysus, finally discovers the poet he came for, he realizes that Euripides may not be the man for the job after all. Aristophanes takes advantage of this situation to enquire about Alcibiades, a new leader.



for the Athenians at the time. He ~~mentions~~ also mentions two other leaders, Themamenes and Cleophon, both radical democratic leaders. He criticizes them possibly agreeing with much of the sentiment of the audience as these particular leaders had manipulated them into refusing a peace offering from the Spartans. Very vague answers are used regarding Alcibiades as Aristophanes did not want to assume anything about him yet. As a way to choose between Euripides and an older more well known poet, Aeschylus, Dionysus suggests a "weighing of words." Xanthias' opinion of his master only seems to change slightly as Dionysus becomes of greater stature due to the competition.

— Aeschylus, being the more old fashioned of the two, is preferred by Aristophanes. His ideals and values were the same. Reinforcing Aristophanes opinion by saying, "But it is the poet's duty to conceal what's wicked, not to stage it or teach it." Euripides however was a more slippery character, being more liberal, he would waffle on about meaningless ideas. The choice for Dionysus is to benefit Athens, to make it great again. He needed to set the order back into balance, thus affecting Xanthias and his relationship with his master.

— Finally, after weighing each poet's words, Dionysus comes to a conclusion. He chooses to take Aeschylus back with him to Athens. Euripides protests, arguing that he was the true poet Dionysus had embarked on this mission for. In reply Dionysus says, "It was my tongue that swore: I choose Aeschylus." With this final step of authority, he has made himself known as the master, a more dignified

personage Xanthias is put back down in his place as a slave and the imbalance caused by the exchanging of roles has been righted. Thus the issue with slaves has been addressed by Aristophanes. It took a step of authority to put Xanthias back in his place. ~~Their relationship has evolved from disrespect to respect. Similar to the roles of an employer and employee of today, disrespect can be addressed by a step of authority.~~

Throughout the play, their relationship has evolved from disrespect to respect. Similar to the roles of an employer and an employee of today, disrespect can be addressed by a step of authority. With this step we see that Dionysus has changed from being <sup>an</sup> easily influenced character to a character of distinguish and authority. Xanthias, as his slave, is also affected by this change. From a disrespectful and cunning slave, he is changed to be a more respectful slave to his master. Each evolving into a more acceptable example of that time.

A4

# Achieved exemplar 2016

Subject:		Classical Studies	Standard:	91394	Total score:	4
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
2	4	<p>This is an A4 as the candidate’s analysis of the ideas and values relating to the identity of Dionysus in Aristophanes’ <i>Frogs</i> is a methodical discussion. The candidate outlines how Dionysus was at the beginning of the play, making some accurate points about his character in contrast to Xanthias, and what he is like at the end of the play. The change in Dionysus’ character is not well communicated and the candidate leans towards recalling the plot, rather than evaluating the extent to which Dionysus’s identity changes. A general conclusion is drawn toward the end of the response.</p> <p>For M5, the candidate would have needed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Structure their response to focus on the ideas and values of the literary text in relation to the question asked.</li><li>• Refer to episodes throughout the play to show how Dionysus’ identity changes</li><li>• Make comparisons between different episodes</li><li>• Explore more than one viewpoint</li></ul>				