

91394



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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

3

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

## Level 3 Classical Studies, 2017

### 91394 Analyse ideas and values of the classical world

9.30 a.m. Wednesday 22 November 2017

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.

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**Low Achievement**

TOTAL

**03**

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 character(s) in a classical text overcame an obstacle(s)\* in order to assert/reassert his or her identity.

\* *Obstacles may refer to challenges faced, difficult tasks to be completed, etc.*

**OR: QUESTION TWO**

Discuss the extent to which a character(s) in a classical text took responsibility for his or her actions.

**OR: QUESTION THREE**

Discuss the extent to which the power\* of a character(s) in a classical text was affected by others.

\* *Power may refer to authority, status, influence over others, etc.*

**OR: QUESTION FOUR**

Discuss the extent to which a relationship(s) between characters in a classical text changed over time.

## PLANNING

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"Pull him out from under these... ✓

"The power of Zeus... ✓

"A man with a peculiar disease ✓

"Guarding a creature" ✓

"No appeal can make him blench... ✓

"Enough wax under his fingers... ✓

"So harsh, goes for longest line... ✓

\* "As for clean the Great Screamers..."

"Isn't it slavery when... ✓

"What man or creature is happier... ✓

\* "To that I agree..."

Herc odysseus ✓

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

ASSESSOR'S  
USE ONLY

Question number: 3

Classical literary text: *The Wasps* - Aristophanes

Begin your answer here:

In Aristophanes' play 'The Wasps', we are able to see the extent to which the power of a character within the ~~novel~~ play is affected by others. This is most evident in the character of Procleon, who's status as a character in the novel constantly changes ~~as a~~ resulting from the various interactions he has with his son Anticleon.  
(various side characters and main characters such as)

In the beginning of the play, the character of Procleon is introduced to us as a mysterious and dangerous force of nature in the novel, with the slave Xanthias claiming "An old man with a peculiar disease, a sort of Mania, a triphile, the worst case." Xanthias also goes on to say that he is guarding a "creature". ~~with a very strange and terrifying~~  
~~to the people of the city~~ The power of Procleon we see here is that he leaves a strong impression on the viewer. We are lead to believe that this character known as Procleon is a serious threat to people, with this explaining why Xanthias is guarding him like some sort of creature. However ~~the~~ with the introduction of Anticleon, we see how the impression of Procleon on the viewer ~~is~~ changes over time. Similar to the great Greek

here Odysseus, who fled danger by escaping in  
 an unnoticed under the belly of a donkey, Procleon  
 attempts the same thing but ~~ends up~~ ends up to  
 escape from Xanthias and Anticleon, but ends up  
 with his face coming into full contact with the  
 prostate of the donkey. Anticleon goes on to  
 claim, "Pull him out from under there quickly! Oh  
 the dirty old sod, I'd never think I'd see  
 an a donkey discharge a jurymen." Through the  
 small character interactions we see Procleon has  
 with Anticleon, we see how Anticleon diminishes ~~Procleon's~~  
 Procleon's power in the form of the impression he  
 has on the viewer. The viewer is lead to believe  
 that Procleon is a menacing threat in the novel  
 with him ~~is~~ being depicted as suffering a "disease" and  
 being a "creature" <sup>as</sup> the viewer is then most definitely  
 underwhelmed when we realise that Procleon is a  
 hopeless old man, hilariously failing to escape ~~the~~  
 from his own son. This in turn lowers our impression  
 of Procleon and the power he has on the viewer,  
 through his interactions with others such as Anticleon  
 and Xanthias.

Further into the play, we begin to see Procleon  
 and Anticleon debate on whether being a jurymen  
 is the most powerful role in Athens. ~~Procleon~~  
~~with~~ Procleon begins to boast ~~in~~ about all  
 the pleasures and accolades he receives as being  
 a jurymen in Athens. ~~Procleon~~ ~~is~~ Our impression

as an audience ~~is~~ is that Procleon's power is unrivaled in all of Athens. This is obvious when Procleon claims, "The power of Zeus upon his throne is scarcely greater than my own." Through an act of hubris, Procleon claims that he is so powerful, ~~that~~ arguing with him is as effective as arguing with the god king Zeus himself. The play re-affirms Procleon's power through his own status, telling the audience that a jurymen is god-like ~~that is~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~as~~ ~~the~~ ~~god~~ ~~king~~ ~~Zeus~~ ~~himself~~. Procleon then goes on to claim, "What man or creature is happier than a jurymen?" He proclaims to the audience that there is not a single living thing on ~~the~~ Earth that is happier than he is when he is doing his job ~~as~~ and passing off judgement to others. These quotes from Procleon re-affirm his power in the play from when we are first introduced to him. ~~Procleon~~ Procleon again leaves a strong impression on the viewer with his boast of power.

The power of ~~Procleon~~ Procleon, ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~play~~ and the strong impression he has on the viewer is further enhanced when we begin to see how cruel he acts as a jurymen. Claims such as "enough wax under his fingernails to furnish a beehive" and "so harsh he goes for the longest line every time" makes this evident. In ancient ~~Greek~~ <sup>Athenian</sup> society, the level of punishment given out to the ~~man~~ <sup>man</sup> in question via the length of line engraved in the wax, the longer the line, the harsher the punishment. The quotes imply that Procleon's nature is to always give out the harshest punishment no matter the circumstance. His harsh nature is

reaffirmed by the quotes "I yearn to join you at the voting urns. Some solid lasting harm to do" and "no appeal can make him brench, might as well speak to the wall." This represents Procles as not only hard and powerful, but also stubborn. The presence of Procles's power is felt by the audience, as it reveals that Procles is fairly unlikable in nature with ~~that~~ ~~repres~~ his hubristicly expressed god-like power, and cruel nature. This reveals a certain degree of truth within the beginning of the ~~first~~ play regarding how Procles is a "creature" and suffers a "tristophite, the worst case."

It is not until Procles finishes boasting about his power as a juror, that we begin to see Anticleon again diminish the nature of his authority. Anticleon ~~begins~~ begins to debunk some of Procles's false perceptions about what it means to be a ~~juror~~ jurymen, changing our view and Procles's own view on his jurymen power. Anticleon immediately disregards a jurymen's perception of power by saying, "Isn't it davery when some <sup>so</sup> ~~to~~ orders you around entirely at their beck and call for three obols a day?" By claiming that ~~the~~ Procles is a slave, Anticleon immediately diminishes the position of power Procles has in the play. It makes us believe as the audience that the jurymen now serves the people rather than the people serve the jurymen. Procles tries to contradict this by saying "As for Cleon, the Great Screamer, ~~he is~~ ~~the~~ we are the only people he doesn't dare nibble at. He holds us safely within his arms and keeps the

flips off vsen" claiming that no one can touch the juryman because ~~the~~ Clean will protect them. This however leads into Anticleon further diminishing the power of Procleon, claiming, "They are training ~~of~~ you to know the hand that feeds you." Procleon claiming he is protected by Clean, affirms Anticleon's argument that they are just puppets to Clean and that he controls them to do whatever he wants. Through this very interaction with Anticleon, we can see ~~that~~ <sup>how</sup> the position of power held by Procleon was changed over time ~~through~~ by the affects of others.

In conclusion, it is <sup>to</sup> ~~very~~ <sup>(a character has)</sup> a great extent, that the position of power ~~is~~ is greatly influenced by the affects of others in Aristophanes' play 'The Wasps'. This is evident through ~~Procleon's~~ ~~view~~ ~~about~~ the audience's ever-changing perception of <sup>(Procleon's)</sup> power through his interaction with other characters such as Xanthias and Anticleon.



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## PLANNING

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- Aeneas & Dido
- force of authority over their own decisions & feelings.
- Gods make controlled them ~~influenced~~ influenced them like puppets.
- make Dido look weak - unloyal wife - bad person/leader
- Aeneas leave Dido - he didn't ~~show~~ choose that.

- 
- show as power of the gods
  - that make leaders can't let females stop or distract them in their career
  - without a man, women would die

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

ASSESSOR'S  
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Question number: ~~1~~ 3

Classical literary text: The Aeneid

Begin your answer here:

The Aeneid was ~~an~~ a piece of literature written for ~~the~~ Ancient Romans. It's based around Aeneas' journey from his home that's been destroyed to a new land that would then become the great Roman Empire. However he stops by a place called Carthage, and there we learn the just how much the Gods can affect a characters power - not only over themselves but also others.

Queen Dido of Carthage was had her power, ~~of~~ over her own emotions and self, corrupted and affected by the Gods. Venus the God of Love, and mother of Aeneas, poisoned Dido to fall in love with Aeneas. before In the Aeneid it says that cupid, disguised as a child, went up to Dido and was taken in her arms; Cupid then let ~~her~~ her breathe in the

~~the~~ poison from his mouth. ~~when~~ As  
 a result Dido helplessly fell in  
 love with Aeneas; and when ~~she~~ did  
~~not want~~ tried to <sup>secretly</sup> ~~secretly~~ leave,  
 she was heart broken, threatened him  
 and then killed herself. Also because  
 she was so interested in him  
 they had sex in a cave, which  
 was a plan set up by the  
 Goddesses Juno and Venus. Because  
 of her <sup>Dido</sup> having sex she appeared  
 as disloyal to her Husband,  
 whom she loved but has passed away;  
 and was seen as a bad leader  
 and Queen, who was forgetting her duties  
 as a leader to her kingdom. The  
 extent of ~~the~~ Dido's own self-  
 power <sup>so bad</sup> being affected by the Gods,  
 was <sup>so bad</sup> to the point where she  
 killed herself, because of them  
 making her fall so deep in love.  
 She was also losing her ~~status~~  
 status as a good Queen because  
 her people thought that she was  
 spending too much time with Aeneas.

Aeneas' ~~was~~ also a power over  
 himself and his actions was also

affected by the Gods role. In the Aeneid it reads that <sup>the God</sup> Mercury was sent to ~~them~~ deliver a message that Aeneas needs to leave Carthage and Queen Dido to fulfill his destiny ~~of~~ of founding ~~Rome~~ Italy. This shows us that the Gods have control and ~~fore~~ more power <sup>over</sup> ~~of~~ Aeneas' actions than he does. This sh helps us clearly understand the extent to which ~~the~~ The Gods affect ~~A~~ his own power over himself. Also his social status was affected <sup>damaged</sup> by this, because he had to leave Dido, ~~to~~ and she was not happy about it - she was furious. This lead to him becoming an ~~way~~ enemy to Carthage.

The Gods have majorly affected the power of Aeneas and Dido, to the extent where Dido killed herself and lost status as a good Queen; and to the extent where Aeneas lost ~~power~~ his social status as a friend to Carthage and power over his own actions. Both Aeneas and Dido were heavily affected negatively by the Gods, but Dido's ~~was~~ affected power

Virgil's purpose for The Aeneid was to show what Romans should value. So despite how difficult the Gods' ~~wants~~ were, Dido and Aeneas still <sup>obeyed them</sup> did it. The Aeneid is displaying morals into Roman citizens that you should worship and ~~listen to~~ <sup>obey</sup> the Gods; as well as a good leader is a puts their career, to and duties, before anything they want, even love.

The Aeneid, written by Virgil, had characters that were affected by others. Aeneas and Dido's ~~power~~ <sup>power</sup> were heavily impacted by The Gods.