



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 18 May 2022 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) Classical Civilisation

J199/11 Myth and religion

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



You must have:

- the Insert (inside this document)



Please write clearly in black ink. **Do not write in the barcodes.**

Centre number Candidate number

First name(s) _____

Last name _____

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If you need extra space use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Answer questions 1–24 and **either** Question 25 **or** Question 26.
- Use the Insert to answer all the questions.
- Do **not** send the Insert for marking. Keep it in the centre or recycle it.

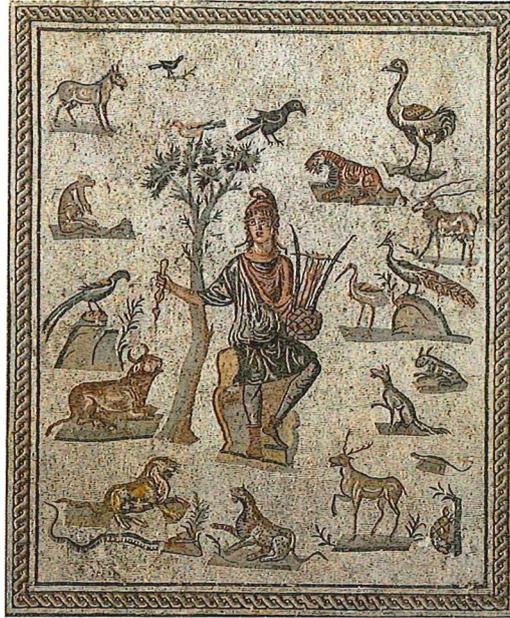
INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **90**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- This document has **20** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

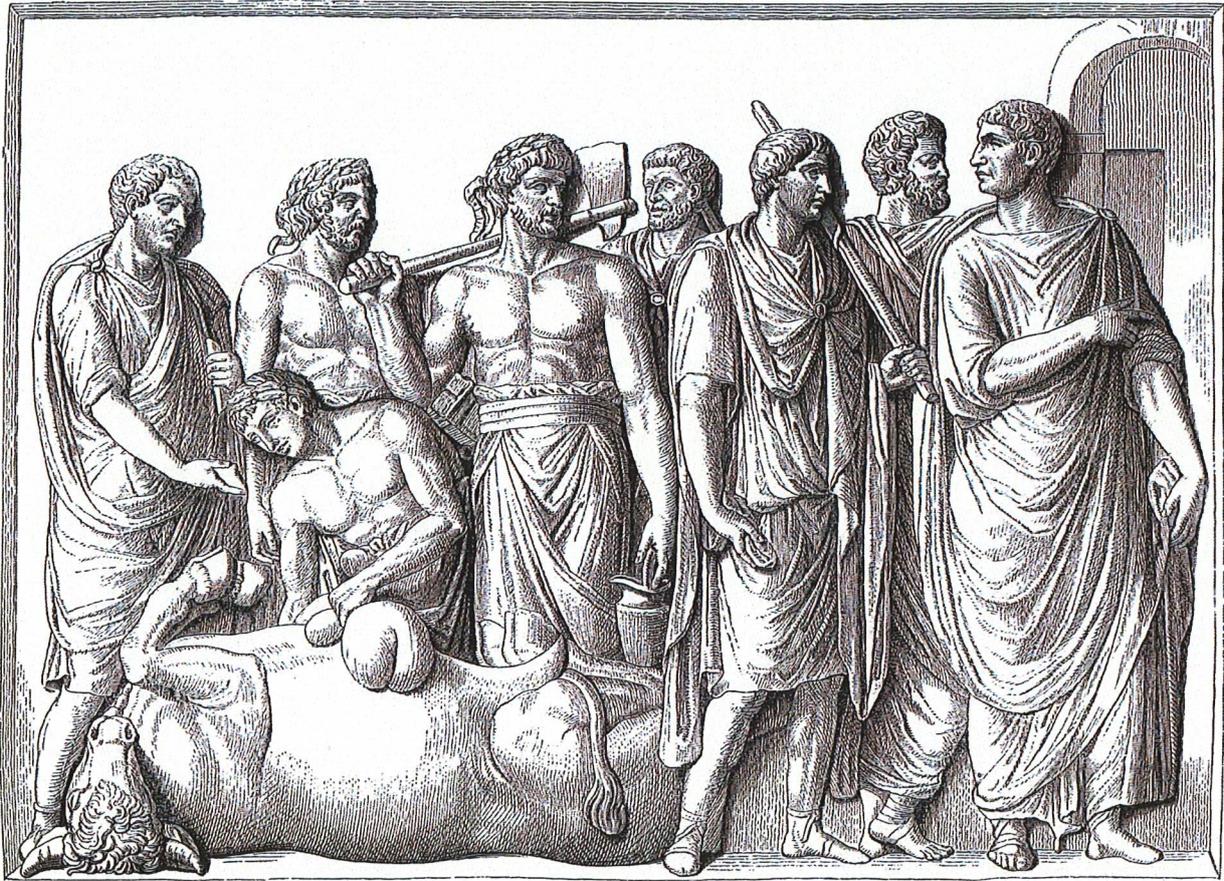
Source L: A Roman mosaic showing Orpheus



Source M: An extract from Homer's Iliad. In this scene the Greek King Agamemnon leads a sacrifice.

And each made sacrifice to the immortal gods, to whichever god they chose, praying they might escape death in the tumult of war. Agamemnon, their leader, himself sacrificed a fat five-year old ox to almighty Zeus, inviting the Greek leaders to attend... They stood around the victim, and took up the sacred barley, and Agamemnon prayed: 'Sky-dwelling Zeus, great and glorious lord of the thunder clouds, let the sun not set nor darkness fall before I have razed Priam's smoke-blackened halls, torching his gates with greedy fire, ripping Hector's tunic from his breast with the shredding bronze, toppling a host of his comrades round him, headlong in the dust to bite the earth.' So he prayed, but Zeus would not yet grant his wish; accepting the offering, but prolonging the toils of war.

When they had offered their petition and scattered grains of barley, they drew back the victims' heads, slit their throats and flayed them. Then they cut slices from the thighs, wrapped them in layers of fat, and laid raw meat on top. These they burned on billets of wood stripped of leaves, then spitted the innards and held them over the flames.

Source N: A scene from a Roman sacrifice

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23 Explain what the Romans did to the sacrificial animal after it was killed. Use **Source N**.

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..... [3]

24 Explain how the Greeks and Romans used methods other than those shown in **Source N** to interpret the will of the gods.

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..... [3]

