



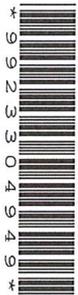
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 17 May 2023 – 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

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Candidate number

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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 1–21 and **either** Question 22 **or** Question 23.
- Use the Insert to answer all the questions.
- Do **not** send the Insert for marking. Keep it in the centre or recycle it.

INFORMATION

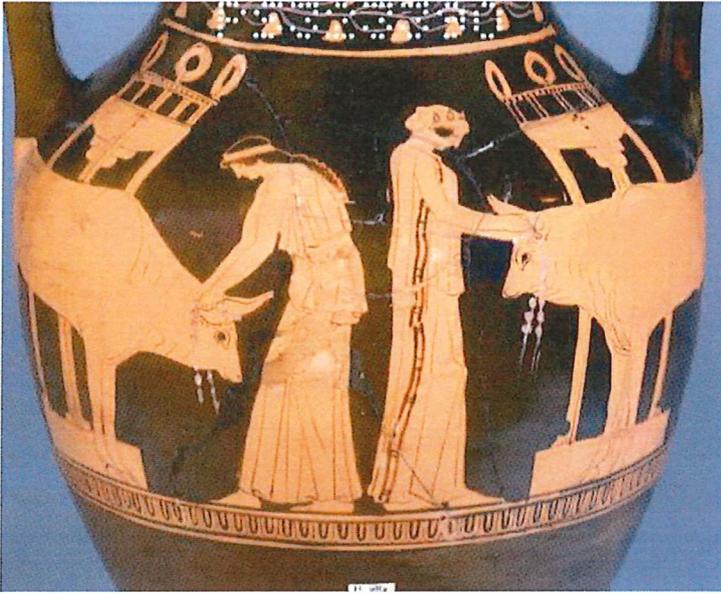
- The total mark for this paper is **90**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- This document has **16** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Source A: A Greek temple**Source B: An extract from an ancient Greek traveller called Pausanias**

The god sits on a throne, and he is made of gold and ivory. On his head lies a garland which is a copy of olive shoots. In his right hand he carries a Victory ... she wears a ribbon and—on her head—a garland. In the left hand of the god is a scepter, ornamented with every kind of metal, and the bird sitting on the scepter is the eagle. The sandals also of the god are of gold, as is likewise his robe. On the robe are embroidered figures of animals and the flowers of the lily.

Source C: A Greek pot showing a scene from a sacrifice**Source D: An extract from a Greek Historian called Diodorus Siculus**

After successfully accomplishing the deeds which we have mentioned, Theseus came to Athens and by means of the tokens caused Aegeus to recognise him. Then he grappled with the Marathonian bull which Heracles in the performance of one of his Labours had brought from Crete to the Peloponnesus, and mastering the animal he brought it to Athens; this bull Aegeus received from him and sacrificed to Apollo.

It remains for us now to speak of the Minotaur which was slain by Theseus, in order that we may complete our account of the deeds of Theseus. But we must revert to earlier times and set forth the facts which are interwoven with this performance, in order that the whole narrative may be clear.

Source E: The British Museum's Theseus Kylix**Source F: An extract from the Roman writer Livy**

I believe, however, that the fates were intent on founding this great city, and aiding the beginnings of an empire second only to the heavens. The Vestal was abducted, and when she had given birth to twin boys, claimed that Mars was the father of her uncertain children; whether she believed it, or because it seemed more honourable if a god was responsible for her misdeed. But neither gods nor men protected her or her offspring from the king's cruelty.

2
SECTION A
Greece

Study Source A

1 (a) Name the temple shown in **Source A**.

..... [1]

(b) Who was this temple dedicated to?

..... [1]

2 Name **two** of the mythological stories sculpted on this temple.

1

2 [2]

3 (a) Give the technical name for **two** areas on a temple on which the Greeks sculpted mythological stories.

1

2 [2]

(b) Why might a Greek city decide to put mythological stories on their temples?

.....

..... [1]

4 In what direction would the entrance of a typical Greek temple face?

..... [1]

Study Source B

5 (a) What type of statue is being described by Pausanias in **Source B**?

.....
..... [1]

(b) Who was the statue dedicated to?

.....
..... [1]

(c) Give **three** details about the location of the statue being described in **Source B**.

1
2
3 [3]

Study Source C

6 What part of the sacrificial process is being shown in **Source C**? Give **two** details.

- 1
-
- 2
- [2]

7 (a) Give **two** details about what happened to the sacrificial animal **after** it had been killed.

- 1
- 2 [2]

(b) Why was **one** of these things important for the Greek community?

-
- [1]

8 (a) Describe what a hecatomb was.

-
- [2]

(b) Name **two** Greek festivals that contained a hecatomb.

- 1
- 2 [2]

