

# Candidate 1 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>i) The Parthenon was a large building in Athens which was situated on the acropolis of the city. The Parthenon was made to honour the goddess Athena. It had huge metes with sculptures of gods as well as a huge sculpture of Athena made from gold and ivory. The Parthenon had many of Athens treasures hidden underneath it. The Parthenon was made of huge blocks of marble rock that was gathered by a nearby quarry.</p>

3) In Athenian society only citizens could vote. This excluded metics, slaves and women from Athenian democracy therefore making Athens not a very inclusive city as the ~~was~~ way Athens was run was decided by around 20,000 citizens compared to the 200,000 that lived there. Although citizens were not taxed directly compared to metics who were highly taxed. In the city of Athens only citizens were allowed to own land excluding metics, slaves and women, this meant they couldn't have their own businesses like farms. In Athens the Kyrio would decide who the daughter is to marry and the daughter or any of the other <sup>women</sup> family members had no say. Women other than slaves were not allowed to roam the streets of Athens alone. They had to be escorted with a veil over their head as well as a male from the family had to escort them around. In Athens a woman was not allowed to represent herself in court and a slave had to be beaten before giving evidence in court. Even though metics were not allowed to become citizens they had

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
no choice in <del>no</del> fighting in a way for Athens.	
Overall Athens isn't a very fair city to everyone who	
lived there as you were excluded of many rights if you	
weren't a citizen and was very male dominated.	
4) In Classical Greece only boys would attend school	
as girls were thought not to need an education and	
were taught how to cook and clean by the <i>kyrias</i>	
of the house. This is different to modern day schools	
as both male and female students are encouraged to	
get an education. In classical Greece students	
would have to learn 14,000 lines of poetry, this	
is similar to some modern day schools where	
for example in some parts of middle east they learn	
the <i>Qur'an</i> <sup>?</sup> which is 9000 lines. In classical	
schools they are taught physical education as it is	
important to be fit to be able to defend the country	
in attack. This is similar to <sup>modern</sup> schools in the sense of	
staying fit but they do not do it for intentions	
of being a good fighter.	

ii) Working at the building of *Eleon Eumachia* at the Fullery was very hard and exhausting because the job was very physically demanding. Workers would have to lift heavy soaked material and spend hours stretching it out using their hands for hours at a time. Workers were exposed to unpleasant experiences as they would use wine collected in public buckets and use to stiffen and bleach the material. Workers were also exposed to burning sulfur which had a similar smell to rotten eggs making their job very unpleasant and hard. Working in a bakery was very hard work as you started very early in the morning and worked long hours. This was exhausting for workers. Workers were also exposed to extremely hot pans all the time so getting burnt and injured in the job was very common. If you were a slave working in a bakery you or a blindfolded donkey would grind the flour and would be often whipped. Working in a bakery was also hard because many pigs were nearby and fed unused grains. This meant an ongoing unpleasant smell lingered throughout

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

whilst you tried to work. The events were also extremely hot so was hard to stay comfortable and customers could become overcrowded concluding to a mentally exhausting and stressful atmosphere. Overall working in Pompeii is very mentally and physically demanding with hard and unpleasant working conditions which workers had to put up with to earn a living.

## Candidate 2 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	Section 1	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
1	the city of dionysia contains the theatre of dionysus. The <del>the</del> theatre of dionysus is a large amphitheatre in which the city of dionysia festival takes place. The festival lasts 3 days with numerous plays and revelry in the time. Outside the theatre, there was an altar in which sacrifices would be made to dionysus. As it was dionysus' festival, much wine drinking would also be <del>was</del> done.	

5	<p>"after the meal was finished" tells us that parties always had meals before the drinking. Source A also tells us that the gods were honoured (mainly Dionysus before party) before any drinking could begin. "Sometimes there were hired entertainers" tells us that slaves such as a flute girl would sometimes be paid to entertain the men. "instruments hanging on the wall" shows us that music was a very important part of parties as it was the only form of entertainment.</p>
6	<p>The fact that it is a comic play tells us that not all of this will be factual and some will be made up or exaggerated. "dodging the rope with red dye", indicates that there were sacrificial offerings at the assembly. The writer</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

has clearly said "I have come here ready to shout" as a comedic statement, however this gives us an idea that there was little order in the assembly. It has also missed out many crucial points such as how many people were there, but it does tell us that all citizens were adamant on making peace.

12)	A public bath in Pompeii contained a much more basic heating system, showing that Pompeii baths weren't as reliable as the Temp could fluctuate a lot. Pompeii baths also did not require swimsuits <del>or</del> or any clothes, no matter the age or gender, completely opposite from modern day leisure centres. They both contain a gymnasium however the Pompeian one was only accessible for men. They both also contained an equivalent of a steam room for relaxing.		
-----	--	--	--

## Candidate 3 evidence

2.	Slaves were important in classical Greece because they did dangerous jobs that needed done. Slaves would work in the mines which had poor conditions and many often died. They could be replaced easily however, as they were seen as commodities rather than people. Slaves were also important in classical Greece as they could do jobs such as a Paidagogos. This was important because they would take the boy of their master	
----	---	--

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

to school each day and carry their books.

They were also able to discipline the boy by beating him, for example.

Slaves were ~~more~~ important in classical Greece as they would work alongside farmers helping to harvest crops. For example, they could work in the vineyards where ~~wine~~ ~~was~~ grapes grew in order to make wine. Wine was very important in classical Greece as it was used in Symposiums.

Slaves were important in Classical Greece as they did jobs citizens did not want to do that may have been ~~thing~~ or seen as boring. This meant citizens had more time to do what they wanted to do or help more in fields of ~~speaking~~ ~~making~~ ensuring democracy.

Slaves were important in classical Greece as they would go to the agora to get groceries from the marketplace. This was important as women could not leave the house in classical Greece, so the slaves could get shopping instead.

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>Slaves were also important in classical Greece as they <del>were</del> were Spartan Athens. They would round people up to go to the Assembly. This shows they were important in society to police Athens to keep it fair.</p>
3.	<p>Athenian society was fair to citizens of Athens (male, over 18 years, Athenian-born and 2 years military service). Citizens were able to attend the assembly up to 4 times per month to vote on the decisions of the city. This was seen as a direct democracy. However, Athenian society was not fair to groups such as Metics because Metics, despite living in Athens, could not own property - only rent, which was not fair. Metics also had to pay a special "Metic tax" whilst citizens did not. Also for example, if they wanted to set up a stall in the agora, they would have to pay another tax. Athenian society was not fair to everyone in the city as women</p>



ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
4.	<p>Schools in classical Greece would have 3 subjects taught: grammar, music and gymnastics.</p> <p>Schools in classical Greece were only for boys. Girls would be taught at home by their mother learning things such as how to be a good wife. This is different to schools today as both boys and girls can attend.</p> <p>Schools in classical Greece allowed the children to be beaten through disciplining them. This is different to modern schools today as that would be illegal, and we have different forms of discipline such as expulsion.</p> <p>Schools in classical Greece would not be taught much maths. Boys would only be taught enough to cope in the market place. This is different to modern schools as maths is a core subject that is mostly compulsory as it is seen to be very important, unlike in ancient Athens. However, schools in classical Greece were seen as very important.</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
6.	<p>Source B was written in 5th century BC. This is useful as it is in the time period when the Assembly (Ecclesia) in Athens was in use.</p> <p>Source B was a comic play. This makes the source less useful as it could be dramatised for more entertainment rather than historical accuracy.</p> <p>Source A states "if I have come ready to shout, to interrupt and insult the speakers if they talk about anything other than making peace;" which is useful as the assembly would discuss topics such as the decision to go to war, or to form alliances.</p> <p>Source A fails to mention that the Assembly would meet up to 4 times per month <del>and only citizens</del> as well as all emergency meetings, which makes the source less useful.</p> <p>Source A also fails to mention that the Assembly were not allowed to vote on anything that hadn't been discussed by the Boule, which makes it less useful.</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	PART A - POMPEII	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
9.	<p>Household gods, such as Penates would be worshipped <del>by</del> at meal times by placing small statues on the table. For example as well as statues, food may be thrown into fire hoping to send fumes upwards. Household gods would be worshipped at a shrine, which every house would have. Some shrines may even be located in the garden. Household gods such as Lares, would have a special shrine known as a Lararium where they would be worshipped by the family - the head of house (the husband and wife) would organise private worship. Household gods such as Vesta would be worshipped which was similar to Penates as both focused on making enough to eat. Vesta was goddess of the hearth and had links to the women of the house. The household gods, genios, would</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	be worshipped as they were seen to be the spirit of the paterfamilias (spirit of the master of the home) and would be worshipped at a shrine. All household gods would be worshipped daily.
10.	<p>Casts of those who died in the eruption are so useful as you can see the expressions on the faces of the casts. This is useful as it shows the terror they felt, giving an insight to the horror of the eruption.</p> <p>Casts of those who died in the eruption are also very useful as you can work out what their social status was and wealth. This is because their deaths were so instantaneous that many were still holding objects they were using when they died, such as money perhaps or prized possessions they were wearing.</p> <p>Casts of those who died in the eruption</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>are also very useful as you can work out their jobs. This is because many could have still be working before the eruption of Vesuvius (as the warning signs were only mild earth tremours). Places such as Fullers for example, where cloth was cleaned, dyed and mended.</p>
	<p>casts were also very useful as you can see if they were male or female. This is useful because since the casts were so quick it would show the roles of men and women in ancient Pompeian society.</p>
	<p>casts are so useful because you can also see how they physically reacted when they died. <sup>and how they died.</sup> Thermal shock for example killed many <del>one</del> once the poison gases entered the lungs, it caused instantaneous muscle stiffening, <del>and</del> some of the positions.</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
11.	<p>Castles are also so useful as they show how people reacted emotionally to the eruption of Vesuvius. Many castles were found next to loved ones, holding onto each other, and this shows the despair they felt after the second <del>major</del> pyroclastic flow from Mount Vesuvius came.</p> <p>Working a living in Pompeii could be a hard and exhausting business as you could be a fuller. Fullers would <del>spend</del> spend all day moving around wet cloth which would have been exhausting and hard work. Working in a bakery would also be exhausting and hard work because some bakers did not have a chimney to let the smoke out. Working in a bakery would also be exhausting and hard work as it was all done by hand - for example, kneading the bread would be tiring. Working as a baker would also be hard and</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p><del>exhausting work</del> Working in a fullery would also be hard and exhausting work as togas would be worn everyday and people would want them washed regularly to keep them white (by using sulphur) so this would be exhausting.* However not all ways of earning a living would be hard and exhausting as you could work in a thermopolium to serve hot meals to people, where it would also be quite a light-hearted and social environment.* Earning a living in Pompeii could also be quite hard and exhausting work because <del>if you were a farmer</del> if you made garum it would be in high demand as well as a long process - up to six weeks.</p> <p>Earning a living could also be less hard and exhausting by buying slaves to share the workload, who also wouldn't need paid.</p> <p>In conclusion, earning a living in</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>Pompeii was mostly hard and exhausting work as every product was made by hand as there was no proper machinery or industries.</p>

13.	<p>(Sources A and B tell us about the experience at an amphitheatre in Pompeii.)</p>
	<p>Source A tells us that there was tiered seating in the amphitheatre. The more important authorities/officials would be at the front, the women at the back and everyone else in the media caena (middle). This tells us that the amphitheatre was divided by <sup>social</sup> class, so the experience could not be great if you were a lower class and had a bad view.</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN	
	<p>Source A also tells us that the seating was made of stone. The audience would often bring cushions with them to make themselves more comfortable while watching the games. This shows us that the experience of a visit to an amphitheatre in Pompeii could be quite uncomfortable with the seating and probably crammed too.</p>	
	<p>Source B tells us that "a sun-shade will be provided". There would be an awning known as a velarium that would be put over the amphitheatre not only for respite from the heat, but rain too and it would be attached by ropes (which can still be seen today). This shows that an experience of a visit to the amphitheatre would try and make the audience comfortable and was well-thought out for the enjoyability to the audience.</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

Source B also tells us <sup>"gladiators will</sup> ~~never~~ <sup>fight in combat."</sup> ~~would~~  
~~the gladiator fights~~. These gladiators  
were often slaves, or some people  
even sold themselves into  
this as the glory and fame  
you could earn were enticing.  
This shows that an experience of  
a visit to the amphitheatre  
would be filled with gore and  
violence as a popular form of  
entertainment.

## Candidate 4 evidence

5.	<p>The source states "sometimes there were hired entertainers". At symposia the party hosts would have <del>entertainers</del> such as poetry readings, singing, women who <del>would</del> come to talk to them or dancers. <del>etc</del>. This would be to make the evening more exciting and keep guests entertained.</p>	
	<p>The source also states "sometimes the guests entertained themselves". The guests would play songs on their lyres <sup>and sing</sup> or the flute or recite poetry or stories of the Gods. Young men would be taught how to play instruments and sing so that they were able to entertain people at parties and gain their appreciation.</p>	
	<p>The source states "one group of people, however, was never to be found amongst the party-goers."</p>	
	<p>This was because the women of the house were not allowed at symposia as</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	it would be considered inappropriate for them.
	The source states "the guests stayed in their places while the tables were being cleared".
	The guests and most did not move as the slaves were the ones to do everything for them during symposiums. They work
	using their feet, set and clear the table, or
	<del>fill the wine</del> refill the wine.

10.	The casts of those who died in the
	eruption of Vesuvius are so useful because
	they allow us to see the different types
	of people living in Pompeii and their
	wealth. This is because you are able to
	see the clothes they were wearing due to
	the shapes or any jewellery or masks they
	might <del>have</del> have been carrying.
	The casts are also useful as they allow
	us to see how they died due to

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	the position of their bodies or by where they might have been found.
	The casts are also useful as any bones that might have survived can be used to investigate on the Pampirian's lives such as their work or their diet. This is because scientists are able to take tests on the bones and see for example if they had weak or strong bones.

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
Q2	<p>The public baths in Pompeii would have different activities available such as massages or <del>swimming</del> exercise. In a modern day leisure centre there are also different things available.</p>
	<p>The public baths in Pompeii would be open <del>at <del>any</del> <del>times</del></del> <del>at all times</del> for every day and close very late at night. Nowadays leisure centres <del>are</del> are open for less time.</p>
	<p>The public baths in Pompeii would have very strict sections for men and for women. Nowadays leisure centres do not <del>have</del> have separate sections for men and women.</p>
	<p>The public baths in Pompeii would be lit with candles, nowadays leisure centres have electric lighting.</p>

14.	Source B was written by a Pompeian.	
	This is useful as he was there when	
	the shows at <sup>the</sup> amphitheatre were <del>on</del>	
	happening and since he saw it first	
	hand, the information will be accurate.	
	Source - B was written in 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.	
	This is useful as it was written at	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	the time when amphitheatre shows were
	happening. This is useful as it means the
	information will be accurate.
	The source states "a show will be held
	at the amphitheatre in Pompeii" this is useful
	because it is accurate as shows were
	held there.
	However, the source fails to mention
	that the richer <del>are</del> citizens of
	Pompeii would sit at the front of
	the seats and the women and slaves
	would all sit at the back.





ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
3)	<p>Source A shows us that there was tiered seats, this is correct as this allowed all visitors to see the arena. Source A shows us that there was an entrance way under the stairs, this is correct as there were 3 entrance ways, 2 for gladiators to enter and leave through and 1 for the dead to be dragged through. Source B tells us that gladiators would fight in the arena, this is correct as they would be slaves trained to fight. Source B tells us there would have been a sun shade or awning, this is correct as it would be put up to shield visitors from sun and rain.</p>
4)	<p>Source B is useful as it was written in the 1st century AD when people would still attend the amphitheatre. Source B is not useful as it is an advertisement which means that it might have been exaggerated to get people to go. Source B is useful as it mentions there was a sun-shade, this is correct as it would be put up to shield people from the heat of the sun and the rain. Source B is not useful as it does not mention that the seats were tiered, this was because it allowed everyone to see the arena.</p>