

## Candidate 1 evidence

There are lots of temples in Pompeii. They have altars in front of them because people could see the sacrifice and there would be no mess from smoke and blood inside the temple. The main temple contained a 14 metre high statue of Athena covered in gold. Underneath Jupiter's temple there was a strong room where valuables were stored.

## Candidate 2 evidence

The education of Athenian boys and girls prepared them well because learning to read and write meant when boys grew up they could take a proper part in democracy like scratching a name on a bit of pot at an ostracism. Boys also learned PE which meant they were fit to fight to defend Athens later on. Girls learned housework like weaving from their mothers, so when they married they could look after a home. Lots of men traded or sold things in the market, so learning sums at school helped them make deals in their work. Boys also learned to play a musical instrument and girls learned how to cook.

## Candidate 3 evidence

The town and people were both affected by the eruption of Vesuvius. The town was buried in so much ash that it was impossible for the people to dig it out and use it again. It was abandoned. Lots of people were killed by the deadly hot pyroclastic flow from the volcano. Others were crushed when pumice stones landed on the roofs and made the roofs collapse. It was also bad for the people because they lost all their possessions. They couldn't carry much away with them.

In conclusion the eruption was a very great disaster for the town and people because 2,000 died and probably even more than that.

## Candidate 4 evidence

In Scotland today there are 15 people on a jury. This is smaller than Athens where there could be hundreds of jurymen. The big juries were to make it hard to bribe jurors. Today women can be judges or on the jury. Then only men were allowed. You could torture slaves to get evidence then. You can't do that now.

## Candidate 5 evidence

It says the wife was 'mistress of her home'. That's because she is in charge of the slaves and tells them what jobs to do. 'She should allow nobody to enter' because women were not supposed to mix with strangers, especially men. It also says that women were not praised for 'rich clothes and expensive gold jewellery' meaning that wearing expensive things did not get them approval. It says 'paying no attention to public business'. Women could not vote or attend the Assembly. The source is useful because it was written by an ancient Greek writer.

## Candidate 6 evidence

The source is useful because it was written by a classical Greek who must have known all about slaves and even owned some himself. It is useful because it is a primary source written in the 5th century BC. It is useful because it tells us that people captured in war were made slaves. It also tells us making bread and sweeping the house and weaving were jobs done by slaves. It is not so useful because it has missed out saying that it was possible for a slave to be set free by their master.

## Candidate 7 evidence

(a) Odysseus was a leader in a classical text who was leading his men home after fighting in the war with Troy. They had many adventures and once got trapped in the Cyclops' cave because Odysseus ordered his men to wait and see who lived there. He used his brains to rescue his men by blinding the Cyclops when he was drunk so he could not see where the men were and tied the men under the sheep first before he saw to himself when they were planning to escape. But when they were ready to sail away, Odysseus almost led the men to their deaths by shouting at the Cyclops and giving him a target to aim rocks at.

(b) This tells us that a leader in the classical world was usually a leader of men, not women and led them in war (Troy) or adventures (Cyclops). It also shows that leaders could make good decisions (blinding the Cyclops) and bad decisions (yelling at the Cyclops). They were not right all the time. Because Odysseus is the king and a brave man, his men will follow him as leader even if he makes mistakes sometimes.

(c) Yes the same qualities still apply today. An officer in the British army in Afghanistan is still expected to use his brains and to save his men from danger, like Odysseus and the Cyclops. But today there are other leaders, not just fighters. Politicians are leaders too and they can even be women like Theresa May who makes good and bad decisions like Odysseus.