

Candidate 9 evidence

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|---|---|
| 1. Describe some of the factors affecting the price a slave might fetch at auction. | 4 |
| 2. Explain the reasons why gods and religion were very important to the citizens of classical Athens. | 6 |

1. If a slave was strong he would be worth more as he would be more able to do manual labour. If the slave had a ^{skilled} trade, for example being able to make pots then he would be worth more. Slaves who had ran away from their previous owners were worth less out of fear they could run away again, they were branded before being resold so people would know they had ran away from their previous owner. Slaves that looked healthy and had good health were worth more as they would live longer. If a female slave was attractive they would be worth more as they would be a sign of wealth in the house.	
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ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
2	<p>Gods and religion were important as citizens believed their fate was controlled by the gods and therefore they had to keep the gods in their favour. Lots of money and resources were put into building large temples in honour of the gods to please them. An example of this in Athens was the Temple of Athena. Sacr Sacrifices of livestock, crops and wine were made on an altar to send appreciation to the gods,</p>	

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	thus could happen when they wanted to
	thank the gods for something good
	happening or when they wanted the
	gods to be on their side before an
	important event e.g. war. Priests and
	priestess would dedicate their wives to
	the gods and give up having a
	family, showing religion must be imposed
	to them. Prayers in the household were
	made daily to to keep the gods in
	favour. Priestesses were also given more
	rights than a normal woman because they
	served to god, e.g. priestesses of Athena in
	Athens.

3. To what extent did men in classical Athens have better lives than women?

8

You should explain **different** aspects of the lives of men and women and come to a reasoned conclusion.

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
3	Men had better lives in Classical Athens as;	
	- They were allowed to represent themselves in court (providing their own evidence) and wouldn't have to get a man to do it for them.	
	- They could be picked for the boule and were allowed to be in charge of the city.	
	- They could attend the assembly and vote on how they want the city to be run.	
	↳ They could ^{vote to} change laws and introduce new ones.	

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	<p>- They didn't have to stay faithful to their wife and could sleep with hetairai, although their wives would have to stay faithful.</p>
	<p>- They could elect generals or become one providing they were over 30.</p>
	<p>- They would be educated at school or taught a trade.</p>
	<p>- Women was stayed on the second floor of the house so they couldn't leave without the man knowing.</p>
	<p>- Men had symposias (drinking parties)</p>
	<p>- They would decide whether to keep a red or expose it</p>

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	On the other hand;
	- Men had to go to the assembly and could be fined for not going
	- They would have to pay a dowry if their daughter gets married
	- If the man wasn't from Athens (metec) or a slave many of the benefits wouldn't apply
	To conclude mens lifes were better than womens as they they were less restricting and were more in charge.

(b) Explain in what ways women were expected to behave in the classical world.	3
(c) In what ways does life for women today compare with life in the classical world?	2
8. (a) Describe a situation in a classical text(s) where a character has not been in control of his or her destiny.	5
(b) Explain what this tells us about the idea of fate in the classical world compared with today.	5

b	In Classical World women were seen as property, ^{belonging} first to their father and then to their husbands. They didn't have votes and responsibilities and were expected to do what
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ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>The men told them to do. They were brought up by their mothers to be good wives and their jobs were to raise children. They were expected to stay faithful to their husbands although if she cheated it was seen to be the man she cheated with fault.</p>
2	<p>Nowadays women are seen as equal to men (by law) and have other purpose than just to raise children. Many women are pursuing good careers and leaving children to later in life, some women now are even in political positions which would be completely unheard of in the ancient world. The Girls are also educated to the same level</p>

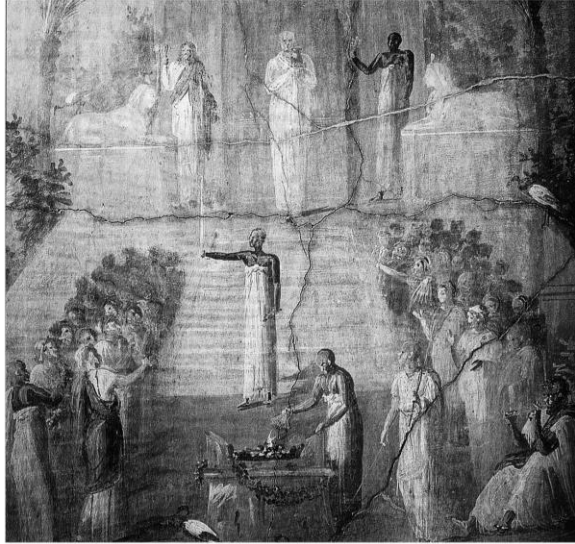
ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	boys are and can person the same char characters.
	8. a) Odysseus wasn't in control of his
	destiny due to; After he angered
	polyphemus the cyclops after escaping
	from his cave and putting his eye
	out, odysseus gives the cyclops his
	full name which allows the cyclops
	to put a curse on him, he does
	this as the cyclops is the son of
	poseidon one of the main gods.
	He curses odysseus that he won't
	return home but if he is fated
	to he will be late and on a foreign
	ship. This plays a massive influence

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	<p>in the following scenes for example as they approach the shore of Ithaca his crew open the bag of winds Odysseus was given as a gift which causes the boat ship to be blown far away. Also when they are on the island of the sun god and due to the ocean conditions have to wait but have run out food and although they have been warned to not harm the sacred cows, eat them which angry angers the gods and cause everyone apart from Odysseus to die.</p>
b.	<p>This tells us that in ^{the} Classical world they believed their destiny was controlled by the gods and that they had to make the gods</p>

MARKS

Part A — Pompeii (continued)

Source A (below) is a wall painting showing the worship of Isis in 79 AD.



Source B (below) is from a speech delivered by a politician called Cicero (1st century BC).

Nothing is more religious than the home of each citizen. There, the head of the household leads his family and slaves in daily worship. He has his shrine, where he worships his household gods, the lares and penates, and his fireside where he honours Vesta, the goddess of the hearth. It is in his home that he performs the religious rituals and ceremonies that keep his home and family safe.

13. Explain what Sources A and B tell us about the worship of gods in Pompeii.

4

You should identify the relevant pieces of information in the sources and explain what they mean.

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
13.	<p>Source A shows us a priestess preparing something something on a fire altar which would be an offering to the gods sacrifice to the gods to keep the gods happy and on their side. There are also many people which tells us that many people were involved in religious practices e.g. sacrifices.</p>
	<p>Source B tells us 'religious than the home of each citizen' which tells us that there was a lot of religious worship and prayer that took place in the house. 'his shrine' tells us that than 'men of the house would have a space filled with objects he would use to worship the gods.</p>

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'household gods' tells us that there was a set of gods in charge of matters which concern the household and 'keep his home and family safe' suggests that by worshipping the household gods no harm will come of you in your home.