











poured the blood of their sacrificed prisoners over their altars and had looked for signs from their gods in the entrails.

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Plato's Protagoras – 'Explain what source A tells us about education in classical Athens'

Parents send their boys to school and instruct the teachers to pay much more attention to their good behaviour than to their letters and music. They are given the works of good poets to read at their benches and are made to learn them by heart. Parents also send their boys to the trainers to exercise and improve their bodies. The parents who do these things are the wealthiest. Their sons begin to go to school at the earliest age and finish their schooling latest.

The play *Medea*, by Euripides (5<sup>th</sup> century BC) – 'Evaluate the usefulness of Source B for studying the lives of women in classical Athens'

Of all living creatures, we women are the most unfortunate. First a large dowry must be paid for us to get a husband and master for our bodies. Our happiness depends on whether he is good or bad, for divorce is shameful for a woman and it is not possible to refuse marriage. Men say we live free from danger while they go off to war. How wrong they are! I would rather fight three battles than give birth once.

A letter written by Seneca describing a visit to the amphitheatre in Rome (1<sup>st</sup> century AD) – 'Evaluate the usefulness of Source B for telling us about the experience of going to the amphitheatre'

It was pure murder. The men have no way to protect themselves. They leave their bodies wide open, and every blow counts. There's no helmet or shield to interfere with the swordplay. Who needs armour? Who needs skill? Such things only postpone the moment of death. In the morning they throw men to the lions and the bears, at noon they throw them to the crowd.

The Roman historian Dio Cassius (2<sup>nd</sup> century AD) – 'Evaluate the usefulness of Source B for teaching us about the way of life of the native Britons'

The Maeatae live near the wall which divides the island in two, and the Caledonians beyond them. Both tribes inhabit wild and waterless mountains and marshy plains, and possess neither walls, nor cities, nor farms. They live in tents without clothes or shoes; they share their women and bring up all their children in common. They choose their boldest men to be their leaders. They go into battle both in chariots with small swift horses, and on foot.