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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
1			Diaulos	AO2 1	
2			- Runners line up side by side at the start of the race - There is a turning post as there would have been for 200m races - Highly competitive atmosphere - Dusty surface to run on - Spectators cheering on the competitors - Competitors praying to the gods for luck and victory - Runners are competing for a prize - Ask for divine help - Race involved jeopardy and risk - The competitors work hard to win their races	AO2 3	Accept any 3 reasonable answers
3			- He bred horses that were famous around the world - He owned a huge number of racing chariots - He entered seven chariots in the Olympic Games - He was very wealthy - He was very energetic - He had victory odes composed for him - He was admired by many different cities around Greece - He was successful at the Olympics, coming 1st, 2nd, 3rd/4th	AO2 3	Accept any reasonable point from Source B
4			Assess against criteria in the 6-mark AO3 grid - The enormous Doric Temple of Zeus with its elaborate architectural sculptures – pediments & metopes - The colossal chryselephantine statue of Zeus of Olympia inside the temple sculpted by Pheidias (Pausanias C4.iv) - The sacred atmosphere within the temple – extremely expensive artefacts made of jewels, ebony, gold and ivory and sculptures of mythical subjects (Pausanias C4.iv) - The hole left by a supposed thunderbolt of approval from Zeus near the statue – mystical evidence of the god's presence (Pausanias C4.iv)	AO3 6	Accept any reasonable response with direct reference to the source Candidates are expected to respond to the question by evaluating what it was about specific features of the site that visitors may have found attractive. Simply copying the names of parts of the sanctuary will not achieve marks higher than Level 1.

			• The huge altar to Zeus (bomos) at the centre of the Altis precinct made of ash and the remains of sacrificial offerings to reinforce the power and value of the god • The Temple of Hera, particularly significant for the female winners of the Games of Hera held at Olympia • Temple housed the discus with the conditions of the sacred Olympic truce on it • Oldest temple on the Altis site • The row of 11 treasuries designed to look like miniature temples filled with offerings and sacred emblems from different Greek colonies in the wider Mediterranean, suggesting the widespread popularity of the Games. They would also be used for the safe-keeping of particular sums of money belonging to the colonies • The Zanes in front of the treasuries, statues of Zeus erected as a penalty by athletes caught cheating – visitors may consider the humiliation of these statues a warning against further attempts at cheating in the games • The Stadium, where spectators raised on banks along each side would watch athletes compete in foot races of varying distances – the setting of these iconic races would be fascinating for many visitors, much like fans visiting Old Trafford Stadium, the All England Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon or The Oval cricket ground • The length of the track was believed to have been established by Heracles himself which would have added a mythical element to the track • Palaestra: visitors would like to see the area where athletes trained		
5			Candidates should be credited for any reasonable response to this question that considers the values that may have motivated Olympic athletes, provided that they support their arguments with examples Source A • This source shows that competitors were driven by a desire for excellence (<i>'he was desperate to win'</i>) • We also see Odysseus showing respect towards Athena in the hopes that she will help him to beat Ajax	8 made up of AO2=4 & AO3=4	An AO2-heavy response may focus on details from the ancient sources but not draw many valid conclusions. This is likely to limit the level at which this work can be rewarded.

			trainers, family members all worshipping at the temples or dedicating offerings to attempt to secure a win for a particular athlete or city – all of this could tie in with the values of excellence and friendship, as well as respect for the gods • Spectators would also have been present in their thousands, watching the sport but also admiring the setting and the sights and taking part in the religious processions and other forms of organised worship • The presence of the Zanes would have added a sombre warning to athletes and their supporters – perhaps giving a clue to the extent to which some would have been prepared to go to achieve the excellence expected of them as Olympic victors • We can see the emphasis placed upon both religion and sport at the site – the gymnasium, stadium and other sporting venues all promote the drive for sporting commitment as a means of worshipping and glorifying the gods • The work that Pheidias put into creating the chryselephantine statue of Olympian Zeus indicates an attention to detail and endeavour that promotes respect for the gods and artistic excellence Other sources • C1(ii): the extent to which the Games were organised suggests a careful attention to detail and a desire for fairness between different states; the Olympics had to be well run if they were to be a fitting offering to the gods • C1(iii): the Ekecheiria indicates the importance of sporting friendship and respect imposed in times of war for the sake of the Games • C2(i) Isocrates' speech indicates the amounts of money and effort that Alcibiades put into his Olympic entries and highlights his physical prowess. However it also shows the effort that was put into promoting one's own 'wealth, strength of body and training' – much of Alcibiades' motivation is driven by a desire to assert his own brand and demonstrate his own power; Isocrates points out that Alcibiades doesn't consider entering the gymnastic contests because of the social status of the other competitors • C2(ii) The Zanes highlight both the desperation of some athletes to achieve the excellent fame and success they craved and link to the theme of respect as the way in which cheats were punished was by making them pay for these statues to be erected		
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			by Athenian girls: they were allowed to engage in a range of sports (<i>running, wrestling, casting the discus and hurling the javelin</i>) which would have enabled them to spend prolonged periods outside the home and to socialise with other girls • The emphasis on physical strength indicates that significant value was put on the wellbeing and capacity of women, and their ability to enjoy competitive sport; the fact that this was simply to enable them to produce stronger Spartan babies does not detract from the power and confidence they would have derived from participating and engaging in sport • <i>'He freed them from softness and delicacy and all effeminacy....'</i> Compared to the restrictions of life in Athens, this freedom to break away from the repressive expectations of femininity may have been particularly valuable for many women • <i>'accustoming the girls no less than the youths to go naked in processions'</i> This surprising statement runs counter to the traditional view of oriental seclusion; although a modern scholar may question the motives of the Spartans in this, at least it does indicate that girls and boys were treated equally and not <i>'ignored and oppressed'</i> • Lycurgus encouraged girls to interact with the boys; once again his motive was to improve the boys' performance, but the way in which girls <i>'mocked and teased good-naturedly any youth who had misbehaved'</i> indicates a degree of equality within society that may be unexpected • On the theme of women's sporting excellence, Source C shows the Temple of Hera at Olympia, a focus for the Games of Hera where victorious women could dedicate paintings of themselves in the temple's colonnade Source E • The scene in Source E indicates wealth, prosperity and happiness • The bride is at the centre of the scene and her change in status is very much the focus of attention – she is certainly not being ignored, but is instead being treated as precious cargo • The mules, expensive clothing and lavish marble doorway indicate that marriage is a positive and desirable state, and that the celebration		
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			is one in which women play a vital role, as seen by the six female participants in the vase Other sources in the Prescribed Sources Booklet • 2(i) may suggest that although wives were kept carefully behind the scenes at home, concubines and hetairai lived lives that were more eventful, although they were still controlled by men in different ways and lacked the status & freedom of citizen women • 2(iv) Although Ischomachus' wife in this source has no opportunity to voice her own opinions, we do see that she is given material and physical support in her new home: <i>'it is common property, for all that I possess goes into the common fund...'</i> • 3(ii) Women may have valued spending time together on their weaving, and would have enjoyed some freedom within the domestic sphere running their households and supervising slaves where relevant • 4(ii) Aristotle is clearly horrified by the freedom and independence enjoyed by certain Spartan women <i>'they live decadently and luxuriously with every sort of self-indulgence ... and in the time of their empire many things were controlled by the women'</i>. He disapproves of the money spent on women's dowries and inheritances, which suggests that some Spartan women may have been less oppressed than their Athenian counterparts • 4(iii) The girl is wearing a much shorter skirt than usual to free herself up to run and race. The emphasis on strength, fitness and wellbeing must have been a very freeing experience for Spartan girls		
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