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WACE
Western Australian Certificate of Education

Western Australian Certificate of Education
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ANCIENT HISTORY

Stage 2

Document Booklet

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DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 1

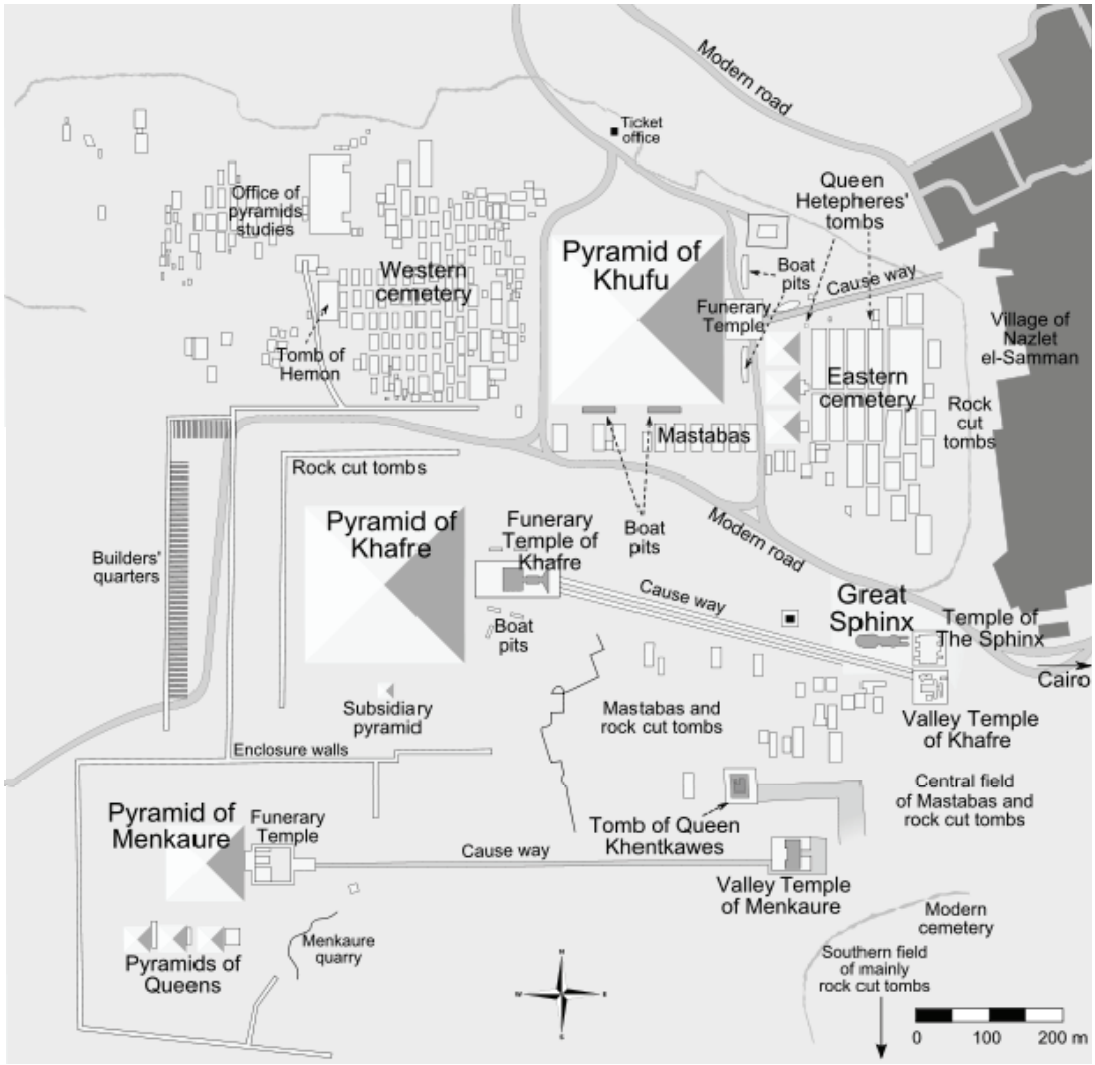
Unit 2A—Historical trends and/or movements.

Set 1: Egypt: The rise and fall of the Old Kingdom from Dynasty 0 to Dynasty 6 (c. 3100 BCE to c. 2181 BCE).

Source 1:

The step pyramid of Djoser at Saqqara. Djoser was the first king of Dynasty 3.

Source 2:



A modern map of the Giza plateau, showing both ancient and modern sites of interest, in particular the 4th Dynasty royal pyramids of Khufu (Cheops), Khafre (Chephren) and Menkaure (Mycerinus).

See next page

Source 3:

To build and maintain the pyramids, an enormous support system must have existed. Production facilities for food, pottery, building materials and supplies, storage depots, and housing for the workmen and those responsible for servicing the pyramid temples were necessary. This is perhaps where we see the true power of the pyramid: as the centre of a vast engine of production and a key element of the redistributive economy that bound people to the king and kept Egyptian civilisation alive for a very long time. Since the reign of Snefru, an entire town was associated with each pyramid, full of people employed to maintain the king's afterlife. New villages and agricultural estates were founded in the hinterlands specifically for supplying the pyramid cult and those who worked for it. This flow of resources from the peripheries to the pyramid, and thus to the very centre of the state, was in large part responsible for making Egypt into the most powerful centralized nation of its time. The organisational skills each pyramid represents are phenomenal. While skilled craftsmen and management staff worked year round, farmers would come from the provinces during the inundation period to do the heavy work. It is estimated that in all, some 200 000 people took part in the construction of a pyramid.

Davies and Friedman (1998), 82–84.

See next page

Set 2: Greece: Emergence of the Greek City states in the archaic period c. 800 BCE to the fall of the Pisistratid Tyranny in Athens 512/11 BCE.

Source 1:

Archias, sailing from Corinth, founded Syracuse about the same time that Naxos and Megara (also in Sicily) were established. They say that when Myscellus and Archias went to Delphi to consult the oracle, the god asked whether they preferred wealth or health. Archias chose wealth and Myscellus health, and the oracle then assigned Syracuse to the former to found, and Croton (in southern Italy) to the later… On his way to Sicily, Archias left a part of the expedition to settle the island now called Corcyra (modern Corfu).

Strabo (Greek geographer, c. 64 BC – AD 24), 6.2.4

Source 2:

The results of the colonial movement cannot be overestimated… Economic development caused a change in the whole social system from one in which there were two classes, the nobility and peasants, to one in which a third class emerged. The nobility was undermined by the emergence of the 'new rich.'… The stage was sent for political and social revolution, as class conflicts became inevitable. Where reform did not occur, or where it was unsuccessful, the aristocratic governments were overthrown, in some cases by tyrants.

Bradley (1991), 34–37

Source 3:

The tyrant is installed in power from among the people ('demos') and the masses against the wealthy so that the people ('demos') suffer no injustice at their hands. This is clear from the events of history. For almost all of the tyrants have gained power from being, in a manner of speaking, leaders of the people, gaining their trust by slandering[1] the wealthy. For some tyrannies were established in this way when their cities had already become great; but others before them came about from kings going beyond custom and aiming at more despotic[2] rule; others arose from those who were elected to the chief office of state…

Aristotle (Greek philosopher, 384–322 BCE), *Politics,* 1310b

[1] **slandering** – saying things that are untrue
[2] **despotic** – rule which is outside and/or above the law

See next page

Set 3: Rome: The Late Republic—From the Tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus in 133 BCE to the Lex Manilia of 66 BCE.

Source 1:

Meanwhile his (Tiberius Gracchus') friends had taken note of the threats and the organized opposition which was gathering against him: they considered that he must be elected tribune again for the following year, and so once more Tiberius set out to strengthen his position among the people by introducing a series of new measures… In short, Tiberius's programme was designed to cripple the power of the Senate in every possible way, and it was inspired by motives of anger and party politics rather than by considerations of justice and the common good.

Plutarch (Greek biographer, c. 45–120 CE), *Life of Tiberius Gracchus* 16

Source 2:

Moreover, seditious (rebellious) tribunes were exciting the mob: in every public meeting they demanded Metellus's head and exaggerated the virtues of Marius. In the end the lower classes were roused to such a pitch that all the artisans (craftsmen) and peasants… left their work to follow Marius about, regarding their own needs as less important than his advancement. The result was that the nobles were defeated, and for the first time in many years a newcomer to politics was elected consul. Later on, when the tribune Titus Manlius Mancinus called on a fully attended Assembly of the People to choose a commander for the Jugurthine war, they all voted for Marius. A decree which the Senate passed shortly before, retaining Metellus in his command, was thus rendered ineffective.

Sallust (Roman historian c. 86–35 BCE), *Jugurthine War*, 73

Source 3:

They (Italian allies) had many grievances as has been seen, but why did they so eagerly want Roman citizenship? If they got it, few of them would have been able to go all the way to Rome to vote, and fewer still could ever have hoped to win their way into the exclusive circle of Roman nobles and magistrates. At first in the days of the Gracchi they apparently wanted the protection that citizenship would give them against oppression[1] and exploitation[2] by Roman magistrates… But as time went on and their hopes were continually shattered they became more sensitive to their social and political inequality.

Scullard (2000), 64

[1] **oppression** – cruel or unjust treatment
[2] **exploitation** – selfish treatment of another for personal benefit.

See next page

DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 2

2B—Confrontation and resolution

Set 4: Egypt: Dynastic Struggles and Empire – Tuthmosis II, Tuthmosis III and Hatshepsut (c. 1479 BCE–1425 BCE).

Source 1:

After the death of Hatshepsut, the Egyptian armies under Thutmosis III advanced to Gaza. The enemy army was surrounded at the city of Megiddo which surrendered after a seven-month siege. Numerous city states now recognized Egyptian sovereignty. The ruler of Assur, who was anti-Mitanni, established contacts with the pharaoh.

The objective of the subsequent campaigns, which lasted twenty years, was to gain control of central Syria. At the mouth of the Orontes, two Egyptian fleet bases were built, from which rapid advances could be made against Kadesh. Thutmosis III established a lasting system of control and administration for Syria and Palestine, for which a governor of the eastern foreign countries held supreme responsibility at court. At points of major strategic importance on the Bekaa plain in Syria, at the mouth of the Orontes in Gaza, and perhaps also in Damascus, Egyptian regional administrations and garrisons were established. The princes of the Palestinian city states continued to be controlled by Egyptian advisers, and their sons were brought up in the royal court in Egypt together with the crown prince.

Kessler (1998), 144–45.

Source 2:

Tuthmosis III on the 7th pylon at Karnak, shown in a classic pharaonic pose subduing the northern enemies of Egypt. Each of the figures in the register below the pharaoh holds the name of a conquered city state.

See next page

Source 3:

Part of Tuthmosis III's Annals of Karnak, which depict the events of Tuthmosis III's 17 military campaigns.

See next page

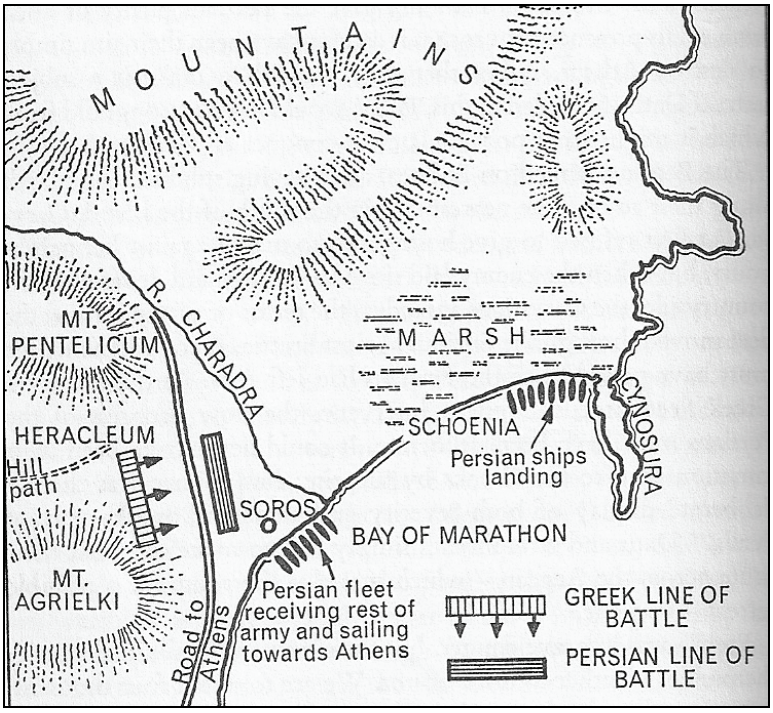
Set 5: Greece: The conflict between the Greeks and Persia from 512/11 BCE to the Battles of Plataea and Mycale in 479/8 BCE.

Source 1:

It was at this moment, when the Athenians had made their decision and were already on bad terms with Persia, that Aristagoras of Miletus, who had been turned out of Sparta by Cleomenes, arrived in Athens. He knew that Athens at this time was the next most powerful state in Greece; accordingly he appeared before the people and made a speech, in which he repeated the arguments he had previously used at Sparta, about the good things to be found in Asia, and the Persian methods of warfare – how they used neither shields nor spears and were easy to beat. In addition to this he pointed out that Miletus had been founded by Athenian settlers, so it was only natural that the Athenians… should help her in her need.

Herodotus (Greek historian, c. 490–425 BCE), 5.97

Source 2:



Map of the Battle of Marathon

Ehrenberg (1972), 132

Source 3:

For while everyone else thought that the Persian defeat at Marathon was the end of the war, Themistocles saw it as the start of a greater contest, and therefore set about oiling himself and training his city to champion all Greece, since he looked far into the future and saw what was to come.

Plutarch (Greek biographer, c. 45–120 CE), *Life of Themistocles* 3

See next page

Set 6: Rome: From Pompey's Eastern Command in 66 BCE to the First Settlement of Augustus in 27 BCE.

Source 1:

The question of ultimate intentions becomes irrelevant. Caesar was slain for what he was, not for what he might become. The assumption of a dictatorship for life seemed to mock and dispel all hope of a return to normal and constitutional government. His rule was far worse than the violent and illegal domination of Pompeius (Pompey). The present was unbearable, the future hopeless. It was necessary to strike at once.

Syme (1960), 56

Source 2:

Roman coin of Caesar with legend meaning 'dictator for life'.

Source 3:

You will not have forgotten, Brutus, that after Caesar's death and your memorable Ides of March, I said that you and your associates had left one thing undone and that a great storm was brewing over the commonwealth (Republic). You had driven away a great plague, wiped a great blot from the honour of the Roman people and won immortal glory for yourselves, but the apparatus (system) of monarchy descended to Lepidus and Antony, one more of a weathercock[1] and the other more of a blackguard[2] both afraid of peace and hostile to domestic tranquility.

Letter from Cicero to M. Brutus, Rome, July 43, BCE
Cicero, *Selected Letters* (1986), 227

[1] **weathercock** – someone who changes their position, depending on the circumstances.
[2] **blackguard** – someone of bad moral character.

End of document

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Set 1

Source 1: Photograph adapted from: Buyoof. (2008). *Saqqara Pyramid Djoser*. Retrieved April, 2010, from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Saqqara_Pyramid_Djoser.jpg

Source 2: MesserWoland.(2006). *Giza pyramid complex* [Map]. Retrieved April, 2010, from: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Giza_pyramid_complex_(map).svg

Source 3: Davies, V. & Friedman, R. (1998). *Egypt*. London: British Museum Press. p. 82.

Set 2

Source 1: Strabo, 6.2.4. In Bradley, P. (1988). *Ancient Greece: using evidence.* Melbourne: Edward Arnold, p. 21.

Source 2: Adapted from: Bradley, P. (1988). *Ancient Greece: using evidence.* Melbourne: Edward Arnold, pp. 35-37

Source 3: Aristotle, Politics 1310b. In Buckley, T. (2008). *Aspects of Greek history 750–323 BC*. New York: Routledge, p. 49.

Set 3

Source 1: Adapted from: Plutarch, & Scott-Kilvert, I. (Trans.). (1965). *Makers of Rome: Nine lives by Plutarch*. London: Penguin Books, p.169.

Source 2: Sallust, & Handford, S. A. (Trans.). (1963). Sallust: the Jugurthine War, The conspiracy of Catiline. London: Penguin Books, p.107.

Source 3: Adapted from: Scullard, H. H. (1982). *From the Gracchi to Nero: A history of Rome 133B.C. to A.D. 68* (5th ed.). London: Routledge, p. 64.

Set 4

Source 1: Kessler, D. (n.d.). The Political History of the Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasties.In Schulz, R. & Seidel, S. (1998). *Egypt the world of the pharaohs,* Konemann, Verlagsgesellschaft, pp.144–5.

Source 2: Photograph adapted from: Markh. (2007). *Tuthmosis III at Karnak*. Retrieved April, 2010, from: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Thutmose_III_at_Karnak.jpg

Source 3: Photograph adapted from: Lewandowski, N. (n.d.). Tuthmosis III's Annals at Karnak. Retrieved April, 2010, from: www.archaeowiki.org/Image:Karnak_Annals_Thutmose_III_Louvre_%28detail%29.jpg

Set 5

Source 1: Herodotus, & De Selincourt, A. (Trans.). (1996). *The histories: New Edition.* London: Penguin Books Ltd, p. 316.

Source 2: Ehrenberg, V. (1967). *From Solon to Socrates: Greek history and civilization during the sixth and fifth centuries B.C.* [Map]. London: Methuen & Co Ltd, p. 132.

Source 3: Plutarch, & Waterfield, R. (Trans.). (1998). *Plutarch: Greek lives, a selection of nine Greek lives*. New York, USA: Oxford University Press, p. 84.

Set 6

Source 1: Syme, R. (1960). *The Roman Revolution.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, p. 56.

Source 2: Image from: CNG. (2003). *Obverse: Wreathed head of Caesar right; before CAESAR·DICT downwards; behind, PERPETVO upwards. Border of dots.* [Photograph RRC 480/6]. Retrieved April, 2010, from Macquarie University website: www.humanities.mq.edu.au/acans/caesar/Portraits_Coins.htm

Source 3: Cicero. & Shackleton Bailey, D. R. (Trans.). (1986). *Cicero selected letters*. London: Penguin, p. 227.

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