



Government of **Western Australia**
School Curriculum and Standards Authority



Western Australian Certificate of Education Examination, 2013

ANCIENT HISTORY

Stage 3

DOCUMENT BOOKLET

DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 1

Unit 3A – Societies and change

Set 1: Egypt: Dynasty 18 to 21 (c. 1560 BCE–945 BCE)

Source 1:



The mummified head of Sequenenre-Ta'o II (arrows indicate wounds).

Source 2:

Now when I had established a household¹, I was taken to the ship 'Northern', because I was brave. I followed the sovereign on foot when he rode about on his chariot. When the town of Avaris was besieged, I fought bravely on foot in his majesty's presence². Thereupon I was appointed to the ship 'Rising in Memphis'. Then there was fighting on the water in 'Pjedku' of Avaris. I made a seizure³ and carried off a hand. When it was reported to the royal herald the gold of valour was given to me.

Then they fought again in this place; I again made a seizure there and carried off a hand. Then I was given the gold of valor once again.

Then there was fighting in Egypt to the south of this town, and I carried off a man as a living captive. I went down into the water – for he was captured on the city side – and crossed the water carrying him. When it was reported to the royal herald I was rewarded with gold once more. Then Avaris was despoiled, and I brought spoil from there: one man, three women; total, four persons⁴. His majesty gave them to me as slaves.

Extract from the biography of Ahmose son of Ibana inscribed in his tomb at El Kab.
It refers to the battles against the Hyksos.

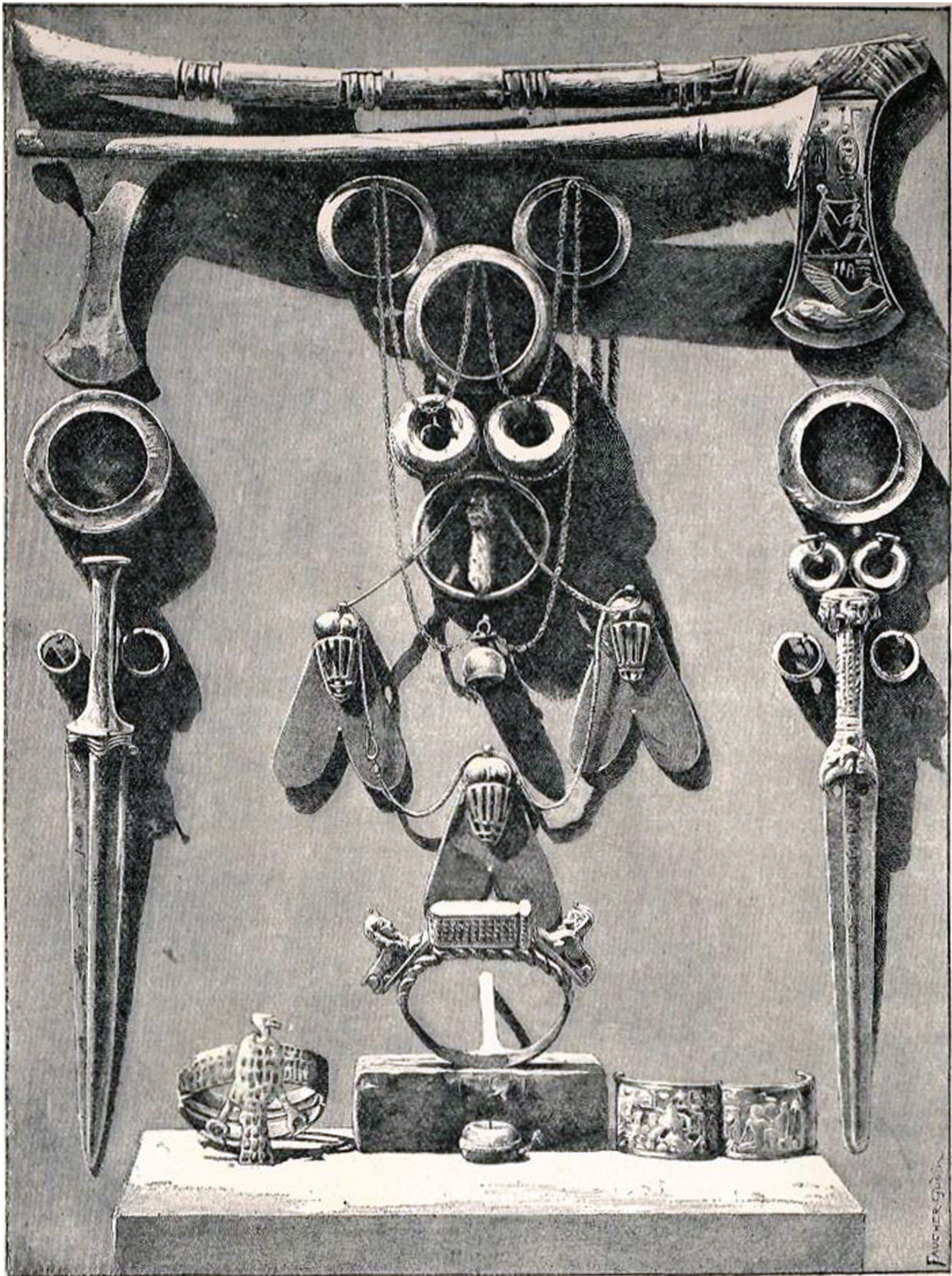
¹household – that is, 'had married'

²presence – Ahmose is a marine, rather than a sailor. Whether actual naval engagements took place at that time is doubtful. The ships served primarily to transport troops.

³seizure – The seizure is a slaying, after which a hand of the dead enemy was cut off and brought back as proof of the killing. For bringing back live prisoners, other terms are used.

⁴persons – literally, 'heads'

Source 3:

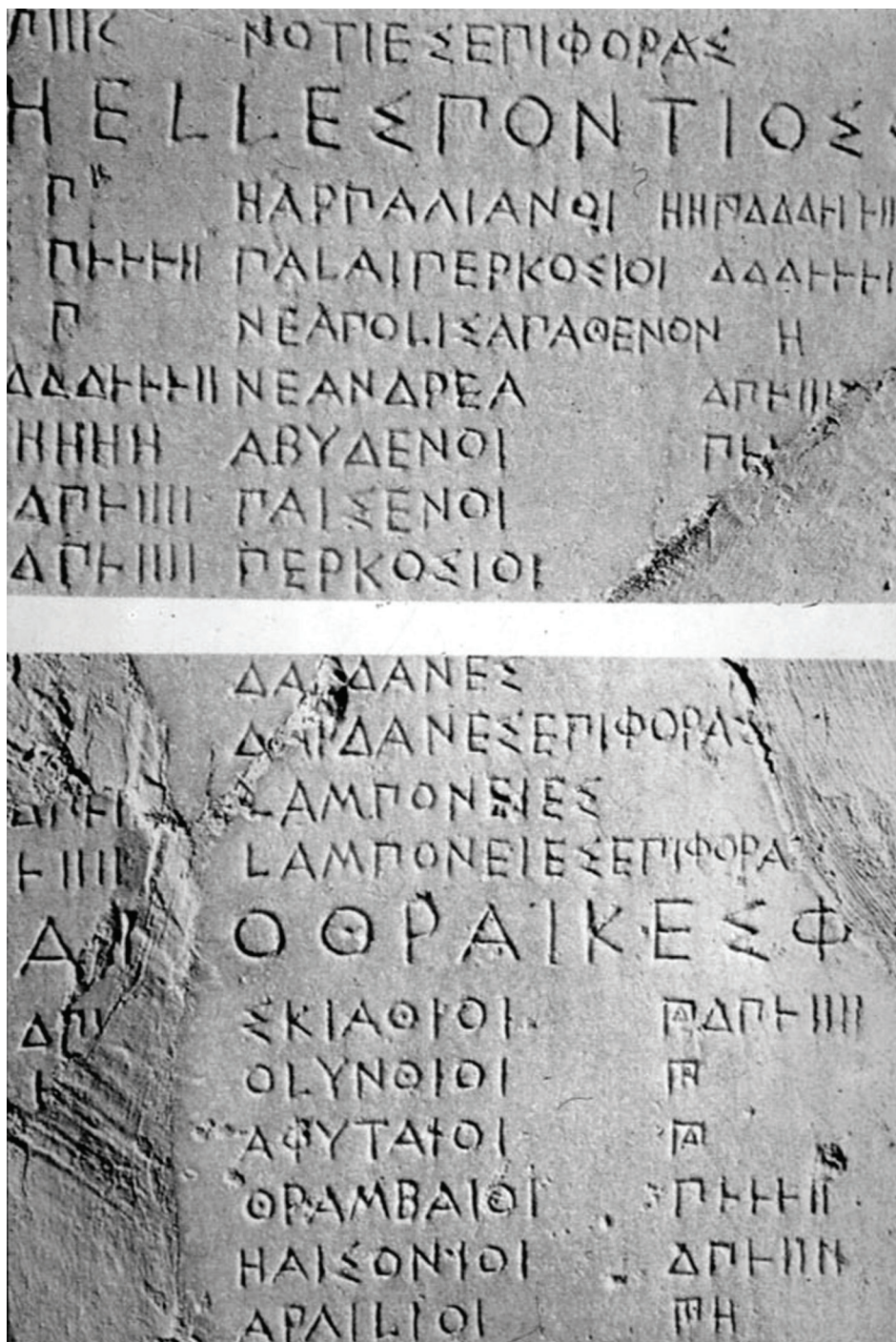


The jewellery and weapons of Queen Ahhotep.

See next page

Set 2: Greece: Athenian democracy and Empire from the creation of the Delian League to the revolt of Samos in 440/39 BCE

Source 1:



Fragments of Athenian Tribute Lists.

The large letters indicate the region of the Empire, for example, the Hellespontine in the upper fragment. Below this is the list of allied poleis in that region. Also depicted is the *aparchai*, in drachma and obols, paid to Athena: that is 1/60th of the assessed tribute.

Source 2:

The governments of the allied cities were considerably more varied in form and spirit when the League was formed than when the Peace of Callias was made. At first all forms of government could work together because they had all agreed to common objectives and the business of the League was primarily to carry on operations against Persia ... In most Greek states there was a division latent¹ or patent² between the few and the many, and when strains and stresses began to develop in the League it was to be expected that the few who thought that they had most to gain by independence should be most anti-Athenian ... The Old Oligarch searching for cases where Athens had supported oligarchs can quote only two examples, and in both Boeotia and Miletus the experiment failed ... So in the regulations dictated to Erythrae the main emphasis is on the appointment of a democratic council, and the Colophonians have to include in their oath an undertaking to be loyal to their new democracy.

R. Meiggs, *The Athenian Empire* (1999), pp. 208–209.

¹latent – present but not visible or apparent

²patent – open to view or knowledge; manifest; evident

Source 3:

Besides this, he dispatched 1,000 settlers to the Chersonese, 500 to Naxos, 250 to Andros, 1,000 to Thrace to make their homes with the Bisaltae, and others to the new colony named Thurii, which was founded in Italy near the site of Sybaris. In this way he relieved the city of a large number of idlers and agitators, raised the standards of the poorest classes, and, by installing garrisons among the allies, implanted at the same time a healthy fear of rebellion.

Plutarch, *Life of Pericles* 11.5.

(Plutarch was a Greek biographer who lived mid-1st to mid-2nd centuries CE.)

Set 3: Rome: Augustus from the first settlement of Augustus in 27 BCE to his death in 14 CE

Source 1:



A relief from the eastern side of Augustus' Ara Pacis (Altar of Peace), which was dedicated in 9 BCE.

Source 2:

Let Earth that is fruitful in crops, and in cattle,
Adorn our Ceres with garlands of wheat-ears:
And may Jupiter's life-giving rain and breezes
Ripen the harvest.

Gentle and peaceful Apollo, lay down your arms,
And listen now to the young lads' supplications:
Luna, crescent-horned queen of the constellations,
Give ear to the girls.

If Rome is your doing, and if from far Ilium
Came that band of people who reached the Tuscan shore,
Those commanded to change their home and their city,
On a lucky course,

Those for whom pious Aeneas, the survivor,
Who passed without injury through the flames of Troy,
Prepared a path to freedom, destined to grant him
Much more than he'd lost:

Then, you divinities, show our receptive youth
Virtue, grant peace and quiet to the old, and give
Children and wealth to the people of Romulus,
And every glory.

Selection from Horace, *Carmen Saeculare*.

(Horace was a Roman poet who lived in the time of Augustus. The *Carmen Saeculare* was composed for a celebratory festival during Augustus' reign.)

See next page

Source 3:

When I returned to Rome from Spain and Gaul, having successfully accomplished matters in those provinces, when Tiberius Nero and Publius Quintilius were consuls [13 BCE], the senate voted to consecrate the altar of August Peace in the field of Mars for my return, on which it ordered the magistrates and priests and Vestal virgins to offer annual sacrifices. Our ancestors wanted Janus Quirinus to be closed when throughout all the rule of the Roman people, by land and sea, peace had been secured through victory. Although before my birth it had been closed twice in all in recorded memory from the founding of the city, the senate voted three times in my principate that it be closed.

Augustus, *Res Gestae* [Deeds of Augustus] 12–13.

DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 2

Unit 3B – People, ideas and events that shaped history

Set 4: Egypt: The Amarna 'Revolution' from the rise of the Cult of the Aten during the 18th Dynasty to the death of Horemheb (c. 1295 BCE)

Source 1:



A small statue of Akhenaten wearing the blue war crown.
He is carrying an offering table.

See next page

Source 2:

Beautiful though they may be, the Amarna reliefs reveal one of the most displeasing characteristics of the way of life Akhenaten held up as a model, refined sloth. Can the king engage in no more strenuous activity than elevating offerings? True, he rides a chariot; how often does he walk? Time and again we glimpse him lounging, completely limp, in a chair or on a stool. He is seen eating and drinking at a table groaning with food, occasionally interrupting his indulgence to lean languidly from the balcony and smile weakly at some snivelling sycophant¹ in the court beneath. Is this effete² monarch, who could never hunt or do battle, a true descendent of the authors of Egypt's empire? The court he presides over is nothing but an aggregation³ of voluptuaries⁴, bent on personal gratification, and their opportunistic followers.

An extract from *Akhenaten: The Heretic King* (1984) by Donald B. Redford,
Professor of Classics and Ancient Mediterranean Studies at
Pennsylvania State University, p. 234.

¹sycophant – someone who is eager to please

²effete – weak and ineffectual

³aggregation – collection of

⁴voluptuaries – people given up to luxurious or sensuous pleasures

Set 5: Greece: The Peloponnesian War from 440/39 BCE to the surrender of Athens in 404/03 BCE

Source 1:

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(Thucydides was an Athenian general and historian who lived from c. 460 to c. 395 BCE.)

Source 2:

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¹penetrating – questioning

²hegemonal – leading or dominant

Set 6: Rome: The Julio-Claudians from the death of Augustus in 14 CE to the death of Nero in 68 CE**Source 1:**

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Source 2:

The modern historian Adler discusses Tacitus' Boudicca speech and his characterisation of her:

[A] discussion of [Tacitus' Boudicca oration] based on a perception of the author ... as [an] 'abettor' ... in the colonial process' ... will lead to a failure to grasp [its] nuances and ambiguities. Tacitus' Boudicca is neither an unenlightened brute nor a mirror image of a righteous and helpless Roman matron². Rather, Tacitus' characterisation offers the reader a more sensitive portrait. It is a picture partly aimed at criticising Roman imperial misconduct yet also seemingly tied up in highlighting the disenchanting foreignness of the Britons. Although harping on the strangeness of the female leadership of the Britons' revolt, Tacitus also couches³ his Boudicca speech in the language of the senatorial stoic resistance to the Roman government. This is no dehumanising portrait from the pen of an unreflective colonizing power.

E. Adler (2008), p. 194.

¹abettor – somebody who supports and assists

²matron – a married woman

³couches – writes

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Document Set 1

Source 1 Photograph: Brugsch, E. (1881). Saqnounri [sic]. In G.E. Elliot Smith. (1912). *Catalogue général des antiquités Égyptiennes du Musée du Caire: Nos 61051–61100. The royal mummies*. Cairo: Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale. Retrieved April, 2013, from http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sequenre_tao.JPG

Source 2 Lichtheim, M. (2006). *Ancient Egyptian literature. Vol. II. The New Kingdom*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, pp. 12–13.

Source 3 Photograph: Délié, H., & Béchard, É. (1872). [Jewellery and weapons of Queen Ahhotep]. In H. Délié, É. Béchard & A. Mariette, *Album du Musée de Boulaq* (Plate 31). Cairo: Mourès & Cie, p. 137. Retrieved May, 2013, from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Jewels_and_Weapons_of_Queen_Ahhote_p.png

Document Set 2

Source 1 Photographs of fragments of Athenian tribute lists. Retrieved May, 2013, from www.clas.ufl.edu/users/jmarks/glory/Glory-images/Glory-Q7images/AthTributeList.jpg

Source 2 Meiggs, R. (1999). *The Athenian Empire* (Special ed.). Oxford, UK; New York: Oxford University Press for Sandpiper Books, pp. 208–209.

Source 3 Plutarch, & Scott-Kilvert, I. (Trans.). (1960). *The rise and fall of Athens: Nine Greek lives by Plutarch* (Pericles). Harmondsworth, UK: Penguin Books, p. 177.

Document Set 3

Source 1 Photograph: Nas, C. (2007). *File:Tellus—Ara Pacis.jpg*. Retrieved May, 2013, from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Tellus_-_Ara_Pacis.jpg
Used under Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 2.5 Generic licence.

Source 2 Horace, & Kline, A.S. (Trans.). (2005). *The Epodes and Carmen Saeculare*. Retrieved May, 2013, from www.poetryintranslation.com/PITBR/Latin/HoraceEpodesAndCarmenSaeculare.htm

Source 3 Augustus, & Bushnell, T. (Trans.) (1998). *The deeds of the divine Augustus* (12–13). Retrieved May, 2013, from <http://classics.mit.edu/Augustus/deeds.html>
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Document Set 4

- Source 1** Photograph: Bodsworth, J. (2007). *File:Akhenaten with blue crown.jpg*. Retrieved May, 2013, from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Akhenaten_with_blue_crown.jpg
- Source 2** Redford, D.B. (1984). *Akhenaten: The heretic king*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, p. 234.

Document Set 5

- Source 1** Thucydides, & Warner, R. (Trans.). (1972). *History of the Peloponnesian War* (Rev. ed.). London: Penguin Books, pp. 168–169.
- Source 2** Kagan, D. (2004). *The Peloponnesian War*. New York: Penguin Books, p. 57.

Document Set 6

- Source 1** Tacitus, & Grant, M. (Trans.). *Tacitus: The annals of Imperial Rome* (14.35) (Rev. ed.). Harmondsworth, UK: Penguin Books.
- Source 2** Adapted from: Adler, E. (2008, Winter). Boudica's speeches in Tacitus and Dio. *The Classical World*, 101(2), p. 194.

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