



ANCIENT HISTORY

WACE Sample Examination 2016

Marking Key

Marking keys are an explicit statement about what the examiner expects of candidates when they respond to a question. They are essential to fair assessment because their proper construction underpins reliability and validity.

Section One: Short Answer

25% (25 Marks)

Question 1

(5 marks)

Describe the evidence that suggests royal females were involved in the expulsion of the Hyksos and the establishment of the 18th dynasty.

Description	Marks
Describes in detail a range of material and literary evidence that suggests royal females were involved in the expulsion of Hyksos and the establishment of the 18th Dynasty.	5
Describes in detail two pieces of evidence for royal female involvement.	4
Identifies two pieces of evidence for royal female involvement and provides some details about each piece.	3
Identifies two pieces of evidence for royal female involvement and/or provides details on one piece.	2
Identifies one piece of evidence for royal female involvement.	1
Total	5

Markers' notes:

- Egyptologists such as von Bissing, Grimal, Ikram, Nicholson, Roth, Shaw, Vandersleyen, and others offer evidence to support the involvement of Queen Tetisheri, Queen Ahhotep I, Queen Ahhotep II and Queen Ahmose Nefertari. Also in school texts e.g. Bradley
- Tetisheri: The wife of Seqenenre Tao I and mother of Seqenenre Tao II. The funerary buildings and estates dedicated to her by her grandson Ahmose I indicate her status and involvement in events
- Ahhotep I: A stele erected by King Ahmose I suggests that his mother Ahhotep I took a military role in guarding troops, brought back fugitives, collected deserters, pacified Upper Egypt and expelled rebels. She appears to have been co-regent and to have ruled Egypt in her son's absence. This is supported by her titles
- Ahhotep II was found to have been buried with ceremonial weapons belonging to Ahmose I but more significantly with the traditional award for valour, the necklace of the Golden Flies
- Ahmose Nefertari, the daughter of Ahmose I, was a woman of enormous political influence at the beginning of the 18th dynasty. This is shown by her titles such as King's Principal Wife and King's Mother, her religious status as God's Wife of Amun which gave her personal power, wealth and position beyond her royal status and her activities in quarrying and building projects and after her husband's death as co-regent in governing the land.

Question 2

(5 marks)

Outline the events recorded in the Annals of Karnak under Tuthmosis III regarding the battle and siege of Megiddo.

Description	Marks
Outlines a range of relevant events recorded in the Annals of Karnak under Tuthmosis III regarding the battle and siege of Megiddo.	5
Outlines in detail three relevant events in the Annals of Karnak.	4
Provides some detail about two relevant events in the Annals of Karnak.	3
Provides some detail about one relevant event in the Annals of Karnak.	2
Identifies one relevant event in the Annals of Karnak.	1
Total	5

Markers' notes:

(Candidates should not repeat all of this, but give an outline of the main points)

- Compiled by the military scribe Tjaneni to give a 'truthful' account, this is an official record of events and he tells us that:
- Tuthmosis III surprised his adversaries by marching through the dangerous Arunna road to reach the Plain of Esdraelon, against the advice of his officers
- Southern wing of army on hill south of the brook of Kina
- The northern wing was at the north west of Megiddo
- Tuthmosis III led the charge against the enemy
- The Egyptians scattered their adversaries who fled towards Megiddo, where the citizens had locked the city gates, abandoning their campsite and their possessions including horses and chariots of silver and gold
- This is important because the Egyptian troops began to plunder the belongings of their adversaries instead of pursuing them towards the locked gates of Megiddo and taking the town as well
- During the plundering the furious pharaoh attempted to rally his troops, but to no avail, and the townspeople of Megiddo hauled the defeated army up over the ramparts using bed linen and anything else that came to hand
- The Egyptians then settled down to a 7 month siege of the city by building an encircling wall and trenches and starving the inhabitants into surrender. The city walls were too high to take
- It worked and the princes surrendered.
- Tuthmosis III treated the captives generously but made them pledge fealty to him before sending them home on donkeys, having taken their prized horses.

Question 3

(5 marks)

Give examples to show the differences between booty, tribute and trade in the Egyptian empire.

Description	Marks
Illustrates the differences between booty, tribute and trade in the Egyptian empire by providing a range of relevant examples.	5
Describes two differences between booty, tribute and trade in the Egyptian empire and provides relevant examples.	4
Identifies one difference between booty, tribute and trade in the Egyptian empire and provides a relevant example.	3
Makes generalised comments about the difference between booty and/or tribute and/or trade in the Egyptian empire.	2
Makes superficial comments about booty and/or tribute and/or trade in the Egyptian empire.	1
Total	5
Markers' notes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can be difficult to differentiate clearly, especially between trade and tribute. Egyptian rulers seem to have counted trade goods as tribute • If we take, for example, the activities of Tuthmosis III, then it can be seen that the material that was taken by the soldiers after the Battle of Megiddo and by the King's representatives after the siege of Megiddo was booty; 238 horses, 892 ordinary chariots, 25,000 sheep, cattle and goats and then later after further forays north, 1796 male and female slaves. This was booty • From these events flowed the annual offering of tribute by those rulers who did not want another military visitation by an Egyptian King. Tribute included slaves, animals, 6428 jars of wine, 470 jars of honey as well as gold and lapis lazuli and other precious commodities • Foreign trade operated through barter. For example Hatshepsut's Expedition to Punt shows evidence for trade. Tomb paintings in NK private tombs show the arrival of exotic trade goods. There is evidence for trade occurring officially and unofficially during diplomatic visits. It would have been unusual if there had not been trade networks set up on a commercial basis during the interaction on a higher level between the diplomatic representatives of Tuthmosis III and the rulers who paid him tribute. Archaeological finds both in Egypt and in the Levant/Near East confirm this. 	

Question 4

(5 marks)

Outline the content of the Amarna Letters.

Description	Marks
Outlines comprehensively a range of the content of the Amarna letters.	5
Outlines in some detail some of the content of the Amarna letters.	4
Provides some detail about some content in the Amarna letters.	3
Makes generalised comments about the content of the Amarna letters.	2
Makes superficial comments about the content of the Amarna letters.	1
Total	5
Markers' notes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15–30 years of diplomatic correspondence between the great powers of the Near East and Egypt • Pleas for assistance from Syrio-Palestinian city-states allied with Egypt who were under siege from their enemies • Facilitating trade relations between Egypt and the Near East • Organising diplomatic marriages • Setting the international value of commodities such as glass, gold and iron. 	

Question 5

(10 marks)

Explain the ideology of kingship with reference to its interrelationship with titles, regalia and the concept of maat.

Description	Marks
Explain the ideology of kingship with reference to its interrelationship with titles, regalia and the concept of maat.	9–10
Explains the ideology of kingship by making some relevant reference to titles, regalia and the concept of maat.	7–8
Describes kingship with some reference to titles and/or regalia and/or the concept of maat.	5–6
Makes generalised comments about kingship and loosely relates it to titles and/or pieces of regalia and/or the concept of maat.	3–4
Makes superficial comments about kingship and/or titles/pieces of regalia/the goddess Maat.	1–2
Total	10
Markers' notes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titles of the kings came in five parts: his great name identified him as the earthly incarnation of Horus; his Two Ladies name emphasised his dual nature as king of Upper and Lower Egypt; his Golden Horus emphasised his divinity; his fourth name was his coronation name or throne name which was added to the epithet King of the North (he of the bee) and King of the South (he of the sedge); his fifth and final name was his personal birth name and was preceded by the term Son of Re • The regalia of the king included a crown on the front of which was a representation of the Two Ladies, the goddesses of Upper and Lower Egypt, also present in his titulary. He wore an artificial beard as a sign of his divine status, a leopard skin which showed that he was a priest, a bull's tail was fastened to the back of his belt as a sign of power and divinity, and he carried a crook and a flail, symbols of his power and his leadership • The concept of maat was one of Justice and Order. Maat was personified as a female god representing truth, justice and the essential divine harmony of the universe brought into being at the moment of creation. She was the daughter of Re and the pharaohs were supposed to rule through her authority • Thus the ideology of kingship – the divine ruler, the earthly ruler of the Two Lands, the intermediary between people and the gods (divine and priestly status), the shepherd of his flock, the administrator who ensured order in all its aspects (maat), justice (chief judge) peace (justice, the flail) and plenty (the economy, trade, water supply), the strong military leader (strong like a bull) • Above all the ideology of kingship meant that the king ensured that there was righteousness, order and justice throughout the land and that the forces of chaos and evil were kept at bay. 	

Question 6

(10 marks)

Explain the main differences between the religion of Amun and the religion of the Aten.

Description	Marks
Explains the main differences between the religion of Amun and the religion of the Aten in terms of the theological beliefs underpinning each doctrine, the way in which these beliefs were expressed and the nature of the gods that were worshipped.	9–10
Describes some of the differences between the religion of Amun and the religion of the Aten by identifying at least one theological belief underpinning each doctrine, describing how this belief was expressed and identifying the gods that were worshipped.	7–8
Identifies some differences between the religion of Amun and the religion of the Aten.	5–6
Makes some relevant comments about the religion of Amun and the religion of the Aten.	3–4
Makes superficial comments about the religion of Amun and/or the religion of the Aten.	1–2
Total	10
<p>Markers' notes:</p> <p>Amun</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theban deity who rose to power along with the Theban pharaohs from Mentuhotep onwards • His name probably means 'the hidden one' and his epithets implied that his true identity and appearance could never be revealed. Thus he was 'mysterious of form', although he was usually represented as a human figure with a double plumed crown. He was a creator god who could resurrect himself • He was also a fertility god. In the New Kingdom he combined with the all-powerful Old Kingdom sun god Re to become Amun Re, the God of Empire in the New Kingdom. He was part of a divine triad at Thebes along with Mut and Khons • The daily rituals of worship took place in the deepest recesses of his temples where he was washed, dressed, fed with both material and spiritual offerings and sometimes paraded before a select audience depending on the rituals of the day. Later he was ritually bedded down for the night • The beliefs were expressed by the priesthood of Amun and in particular the increasingly powerful High Priest <p>Aten</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The god which grew to prominence in the New Kingdom but specially under Amenhotep III and Amenhotep IV/Akhenaten • He was represented in the form of the sun's disc. There is some debate over whether or not the disc was seen as the deity and some debate over whether or not Akhenaten saw the Aten as his own father. The Aten was represented as the sun's disc with rays ending in hands reaching down to the pharaoh. Under Akhenaten the Aten became the 'sole god' • Akhenaten began building temples to the Aten where there was no image of the god, but the god was worshipped in open courts which were furnished with offering tables and in one case, a huge mud brick altar • Akhenaten alone was the intermediary between the god and the people, obviating the need for a strong priesthood and thus Akhenaten made the ritual material and spiritual offerings to the god. The minor priesthood undertook the menial tasks of the temples • The Hymn to the Aten tells us that the Aten was seen to be creator of all life, a universal god, the sustainer of life, the source of power and beauty and a remote heavenly king. There are interesting similarities to the biblical Psalm 104. His power ended with the end of the Amarna Period • The beliefs were expressed by the pharaoh. 	

Question 7

(5 marks)

Describe the preparations of the Greeks for the Persian War of 481 BC.

Description	Marks
Describes in detail a range of preparations of the Greeks for the Persian War of 481 BC.	5
Describes some of the preparations of the Greeks for the Persian War of 481 BC.	4
Identifies some of the preparation of the Greeks for the Persian War of 481 BC.	3
Makes general comments about the preparation of the Greeks for the Persian War of 481 BC.	2
Makes superficial comments about the preparation of the Greeks for the Persian War of 481 BC.	1
Total	5
Markers' notes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unity ensured through a number of actions • Conference of Greek states assembled in Sparta to form the Hellenic League • All feuds between members states were ended e.g. Athens and Aegina • Command of army and navy conferred to Sparta • All states who medise voluntarily to have their land confiscated • Envoys sent to Syracuse, Crete and Corcyra to seek military aid • Spies sent to spy on Persians at Sardis • Ostracised individuals recalled to minimise information flowing to Persia. 	

Question 8

(5 marks)

Outline the aims of the so-called Delian League established in 478 BC.

Description	Marks
Outlines a range of offensive and defensive aims of the so-called Delian League established in 478 BC.	5
Outlines key aims of the Delian League established in 478 BC.	4
Makes some relevant comments about the aims of the Delian League established in 478 BC.	3
Makes general comments about the aims of the so-called Delian League established in 478 BC.	2
Makes superficial comments about the aims of the so-called Delian League established in 478 BC.	1
Total	5
Markers' notes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thucydides identifies the aims as "revenge for the Greek losses by devastation of the Persian King", compensation for the destruction of temples and liberation of Greeks under Persian control • Modern historians view the aims as being defensive and offensive as opposed to the defensive nature of the Hellenic League • Defensive aims include creation of a buffer zone against Persia • Offensive aims include liberating the Ionians and pushing the Persians out of the Aegean • However some ancient sources view this as a 'pretext' proschema for Athens gaining the leadership of a military league (Aristotle and Herodotus) and even preparation for an anticipated war against Sparta and the Peloponnesian League. 	

Question 9

(5 marks)

Identify and describe **two** decrees that illustrate Athenian imperialism in the period 481–440 BC.

Description	Marks
Identifies two decrees that illustrate Athenian imperialism in the period 481–440 BC.	1–2
Sub-total	2
Describes in detail the two decrees identified.	3
Provides some relevant details about the two decrees identified.	2
Provides some relevant detail about one decree identified.	1
Sub-total	3
Overall total	5

Markers' notes:

- Relevant decrees include Erythrae (453/2 BC), Congress Decree (c.449 BC), Coinage (c.447 BC), Cleinias (c.447 BC), Chalcis (446 BC), Colophon (444 BC)
- Erythrae Decree imposes a democratic constitution, with similar institutions to Athens established by an episcopoi including the use of lot, as well as a military garrison lead by a phourarch who also assisted the episcopoi. The members of the Delian League were not consulted and the oath was bilateral between Erythrae and Athens
- The Congress Decree is referred to in Plutarch *Pericles*, it was proposed by Pericles to redefine the purpose of the Delian League after the Peace of Callias and provide a mandate for the collection of phoros, it also asserts Athens religious leadership, according to Plutarch the Congress was opposed by Sparta as the majority of temples to be rebuilt were Athenian
- Papyrus Decree (c.449) a decree referred to in a 2nd century papyrus, discusses the provision of 5000 talents from the Delian League fund to pay for a rebuilding programme of Athenian temples. This possibly also indicates the failure of the previously mentioned Congress decree
- Colophon Decree (c.446) possibly in response to a revolt 450–446 BC, pledge to not revolt by word or deed limiting freedom of speech, the reduced phoros payment from 3 to 1 ½ talents reflects the establishment of Athenian cleruchies on confiscated Colophonian territory
- Chalcis Decree (c.446) most likely after the suppression of the revolt in Euboea requires the Chalcidians to swear an oath not to revolt ... in word or deed, nor obey anyone who does revolt and to defend the Athenian people from any revolters, cases involving exile, execution or loss of civic rights were to be heard by a court in Athens
- Coinage Decree or Standards Decree, the date is highly contentious but candidates may date it within this time period. The decree states that allied mints would be closed down and an Athenian silver coinage, weights and measures be imposed on all allies. Archontes were placed in allied territory to oversee this decree, however there is evidence to indicate that many larger islands continued to mint their own coins
- Cleinias Decree is another decree with contestable dates, possibly written after the Athenian Tribute List 7 which shows many absentees, part-payers and late-payers, the decree required allies to write on a tablet the amount of tribute they were sending, seal the tablet with an identification token which was then handed to the Athenian boule.

Question 10

(5 marks)

Describe the opposition to Pericles' building program.

Description	Marks
Describes in accurate detail the nature of the opposition to Pericles' building program	5
Describes in some detail the nature of the opposition to Pericles' building program	4
Identifies at least two reasons for opposition to Pericles' building program.	3
Identifies one reason for opposition to Pericles' building program.	2
Makes general/superficial comments about the opponents/opposition to Pericles' building program.	1
Total	5
Markers' notes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to Plutarch Pericles' opposition to the building program was lead by Thucydides, son of Melesias, however he was likely the spokesperson for the conservative faction within Athens that can be referred to as kaliogakothoi, this faction had previously been led by Cimon • the stated reason for the opposition was the morality of using Delian League funds to finance Pericles' building program however opposition was likely to stem from the loss of influence of the kaliogakothoi over the lower classes due to the creation of an emmisthos polis • Pericles' responded that this was in line with the aims of the Delian League and the right of the hegemon to use the excess finances as Athens had delivered on her previous obligations. Plutarch also alleges Pericles offered to put money forward himself • Thucydides, son of Melesias, was ostracised in 444 BC. 	

Question 11

(10 marks)

Examine **three** of the following methods (political, judicial, religious, economic, cultural, military) used by Athens to control its empire.

Description	Marks
Specifies three methods of control used by Athens to control its empire.	1
Sub-total	1
For each of the three methods:	
Provides specific details about how Athens used the method to control its empire.	3
Describes in some detail how Athens used the method to control its empire.	2
Makes limited comments about Athens use of the method.	1
Sub-total	9
Overall total	10
Markers' notes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political – the installation of democracies as referred to in the Erythrae Decree, under the supervision of episcopoi, few sympathetic oligarchies were allowed to remain, especially on the pretext of possible Persian intervention, archontes helped enforce decrees such as the Cleinias Decree, the initial oath implied permanency and was used against those allies who attempted to leave • Judicial – treason was defined as not just words and deeds but failure to inform on revolters. Trials punishable by death, exile or loss of citizenship were held in Athens to ensure sympathetic juries did not interfere, proxenoi were encouraged to act on behalf of Athens and were protected in criminal proceedings (Colophon and Chalcis Decrees) • Religious – after the movement of the treasury to Athens in 454 BC allies were required to participate in the Panathenaea Festival. Athenian temples were rebuilt using Delian League funds • Economic – phoros was payable to the Athenian treasury after it was moved from Delos, the Cleinias Decree tightened up the method of payment whilst the Coinage / Standards Decree closed local mints and imposed Athenian coins, weights and measurements, Islands/states with cleruchies received a reduction in their tribute payment • Cultural – proxenoi were encouraged within allied states to protect the interests of Athens, cleruchies of Athenian citizens were established to promote Athenian interests and instil a 'healthy fear of rebellion' • Military – the Athenian fleet was the largest and patrolled eight months of the year. The transmutation of the tribute saw allies encouraged to stop contributing men and ships which led them to be ill-prepared for being besieged by Athens and revolts were subdued by the superior Athenian fleet. Old Oligarch claims that allies were disadvantaged by the nature of a sea based empire. 	

Question 12

(10 marks)

Identify the major terms of the 30 Year Peace and discuss the significant implications of the treaty.

Description	Marks
Identifies the terms of the 30 Year Peace and discusses in detail, with supporting evidence/examples, the significant implications of the treaty.	9–10
Identifies the terms of the 30 Year Peace and outlines the significant implications of the treaty.	7–8
Identifies most of the terms of the 30 Year Peace and provides some details about the outcomes of the treaty.	5–6
Identifies some of the terms of the 30 Year Peace.	3–4
Identifies one or two terms of the 30 Year Peace.	1–2
Total	10
Markers' notes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 30 Year Peace was signed between Athens and Sparta in 446/5 BC initiated by Pericles who allegedly bribed Pleistoanax to sign despite the Spartan invasion of Attica • Athens to give up control of Nisaea, Pagae, Troezen and Achaia • A list of allies established, neutral city-states could sign to either side but neither side could accept an ally in revolt • Neither side was able to make an armed attack if the other desired arbitration • Argos was not eligible for becoming an ally of Athens • Possibly a clause guaranteeing the autonomy of Aegina within the Athenian Empire • Treaty provided a legal footing for the 'dual hegemony' • The treaty ended the invasion of Attica and the 'First Peloponnesian War' • Pericles was free to subdue the revolt of Euboea and safeguard the Athenian Empire • Pleistoanax was removed from power in Sparta in 445 BC enabling the hawk faction to dominate • Breaches to the 30 Year Peace were used in arguments to justify the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War such as the Corinthian allegation that Sparta intended to support Samos in their revolt against Athens and the breach of Aegina's autonomy. 	

Question 13

(5 marks)

Describe the reforms proposed by Tiberius Gracchus.

Description	Marks
Describes accurately the reforms proposed by Tiberius Gracchus, using correct terminology.	5
Describes key aspects of the reforms proposed by Tiberius Gracchus.	4
Identifies key aspects of the reforms proposed by Tiberius Gracchus.	3
Identifies an aspect of the reforms proposed by Tiberius Gracchus.	2
Makes limited comments about the reforms proposed by Tiberius Gracchus.	1
Total	5
Markers' notes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiberius Gracchus proposed that the ager publicus, which was being used by the wealthy patricians be redistributed to the plebeians • His was based on the 367 BC Licinian/Sextian law • Each landowner was able to retain 500 iugera plus 250 iugera for up to two children, as compensation. This land was now their own property • poorer citizens could rent small allotments which were inalienable • A land commission of three individuals would oversee the process. 	

Question 14

(5 marks)

Describe how Marius was able to achieve his first consulship.

Description	Marks
Describes in detail a range of ways in which Marius was able to achieve his first consulship.	5
Describes some ways in which Marius was able to achieve his first consulship.	4
Identifies two ways in which Marius was able to achieve his first consulship.	3
Identifies one way in which Marius was able to achieve his first consulship.	2
Makes superficial comments about Marius and his first consulship.	1
Total	5
Markers' notes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marius was a legate of the army of Q. Caecilius Metellus, against Jugurtha when he decided to stand for the office of consul. However, Metellus initially refused to allow Marius to go to Rome to stand for election • Marius gained support from the soldiers due to his generosity and in enduring the same hardships as them • Marius gained the support of the equites who had business interests in Africa by criticising Metellus for prolonging the war • The plebeians in Rome were disgruntled with the <i>nobiles'</i> conduct in the war • The soldiers and equites embarked on a letter campaign to demand Marius be granted the command against Jugurtha • Metellus eventually relented, allowing Marius to return to Rome for the election • Marius won over the citizens by promising to either kill Jugurtha or bring him to Rome alive. 	

Question 15

(5 marks)

Identify and describe **two** outcomes of the Italian/Social Wars.

Description	Marks
Identifies two outcomes of the Italian/Social Wars.	1
Sub-total	1
For each of the two outcomes:	
Describes in detail the outcome identified.	2
Provides some relevant detail about the outcome identified.	1
Sub-total	4
Overall total	5
Markers' notes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Social/Italian War took place between 91–89 BC between the armies of Rome and the Italians such as the Samnites • <i>Lex Iulia</i> (90 BC) gave Roman citizenship to Latin and Italian communities that were not in revolt against Rome • <i>Lex Plautia – Papiria</i> (89 BC) allowed individual Italian males to gain Roman citizenship if they presented themselves to a Roman praetor • Sulla's command against the Samnites led to him securing the consulship for 88 BC and the command against Mithridates in Asia • The new citizens were enrolled in four urban tribes of Rome, thus restricting their influence in the elections. This led to political candidates, such as Sulpicius Rufus, proposing to redistribute the new citizens. The tribune Sulpicius aligned with Marius to gain support for the newly enfranchised in return for changing the Mithridatic command to Marius. 	

Question 16

(5 marks)

Identify and compare the different types of extraordinary commands.

Description	Marks
Identifies the different types of extraordinary commands and compares them in some detail.	5
Identifies the different types of extraordinary commands and notes some differences between them.	4
Identifies and describes some of the different types of extraordinary commands but some inaccuracies are evident.	3
Identifies two types of extraordinary commands	2
Identifies one type of extraordinary command.	1
Total	5
Markers' notes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal commands were granted to individuals with imperium (consuls and praetors), within a province • Commands would be considered extraordinary if they were granted to private citizens, or those who had not achieved imperium e.g. Pompey's EOC's against the Marians, Lepidus and Sertorius were granted whilst Pompey was not a member of the Senate as he was too young to hold office • Commands would be considered extraordinary if they were extensive in their region i.e. imperium infinitum Antonius and Pompey's command against the pirates. The <i>lex Gabinia</i> enabled Pompey proconsulare imperium in the whole of the Mediterranean and 50 miles inland • Commands were considered extraordinary if they were granted to individuals whilst there were existing consuls e.g. Crassus' command against Spartacus • Commands were extraordinary if their power was greater than that of others holding imperium e.g. maius imperium infinitum which was held by Augustus but the precedent was Pompey's imperium which extended into each province. 	

Question 17

(10 marks)

Examine the impact of **two** extraordinary commands on the Roman Republic.

Description	Marks
For each of the two extraordinary commands:	
Examines in detail the impact of the extraordinary command on the Roman Republic. Provides accurate examples and evidence.	5
Provides some details about the impact of the extraordinary command on the Roman Republic. Provides relevant examples and evidence.	4
Makes relevant comments about the impact of the extraordinary command on the Roman Republic. Provides some examples and/or evidence.	3
Makes general comments about the extraordinary command in relation to the Roman Republic.	2
Makes limited comment/s about the extraordinary command and the Roman Republic.	1
Total	10
<p>Markers' notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pompey's EOC against the Marians during the Civil War, given when he was still a <i>privatus</i>, resulted in the end of the Civil War and Pompey demanding and receiving a triumph from Sulla. Pompey was subsequently given <i>propraetorian</i> command in the campaign against Lepidus • Pompey's EOC in the campaign against Lepidus was followed by his refusal to disband his army and receiving the EOC against Sertorius which he demanded be upgraded to <i>proconsulare</i>, Pompey received a triumph for this command • Pompey was able to build on his EOCs to secure the consulship in 70 BC with Crassus, even though he had not reached the required age and introduced legislation that restored the power of the tribunate • Crassus' praetorian command against Spartacus was an EOC as there were still two consuls who could have received the command. At the end of this command he received an ovation and along with Pompey was appointed consul • Pompey's EOC under the <i>lex Gabinia</i> was <i>imperium infinitum</i> which gave him power 50 miles within provinces which led to conflict with commanders with <i>imperium</i> such as Lucullus in Asia. The EOC raised significant debate about the power of the Senate and the <i>optimates</i> to deal with issues confronting the Republic. The EOC significantly undermined the power of the <i>optimates</i> faction. Conversely Pompey's EOC restored confidence to Rome and led to a reduction in the price of grain that was creating inflation in Rome and distress to the <i>plebeians</i> • Pompey's EOC under the <i>lex Manilia</i> saw him take over the Mithridatic command from Lucullus, this created further tension with the <i>optimates</i> and ultimately contributed to the formation of the First Triumvirate. Conversely the victory over Mithradates expanded the territory of the Roman Republic significantly. 	

Question 18

(10 marks)

Discuss the methods used by the Senate to block Tiberius Gracchus.

Description	Marks
Discusses in detail a range of methods used by the Senate to block Tiberius Gracchus. Provides supporting examples and evidence.	9–10
Describes in some detail some of the methods used by the Senate to block Tiberius Gracchus. Provides relevant examples and evidence.	7–8
Makes some relevant comments about some of the methods used by the Senate to block Tiberius Gracchus. Provides some examples and evidence.	5–6
Identifies some methods used by the Senate to block Tiberius Gracchus. Provides limited examples.	3–4
Identifies one or two methods used by the Senate to block Tiberius Gracchus.	1–2
Total	10
Markers' notes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposition from the Senate arose from the tactics used by Tiberius Gracchus more so than the nature of his reform which essentially reconfirmed previous legislation. Tiberius' methods included bypassing the Senate thus breaking tradition, deposing a fellow tribune, seizing foreign funds and attempting to run for consecutive years of office • Some members of the Senate opposed Tiberius' reforms as they would impact on their own financial standing • Octavius, a fellow tribune, was used to veto Tiberius Gracchus' <i>lex agraria</i> though this was countered by Tiberius who had Octavius deposed • The Senate refused to release funds to support the land commission established under Tiberius' legislation though this was countered by Tiberius who used the funds from Attalus, King of Pergamum • The Senate attempt to discredit Tiberius, attacking his character, aims and methods. The Senate threatened to prosecute Tiberius when his term of office ended • Tiberius sought re-election to the tribunate to ensure sacrosanctity whilst he implemented the <i>lex agraria</i> • Attempts by the Senate to have the <i>senatus consultum ultimum</i> passed were unsuccessful as the consul Scaevola refused to use violence • Pontifex Maximus Scipio Nasica led the Senators to the Capitol claiming that Tiberius was aiming at becoming a king • Violence was used by Nasica's supporters and Tiberius was killed in the riot. 	

Section Two: Source Analysis

25% (25 Marks)

Question 19

(25 marks)

- (a) Identify and explain the historical background to what is depicted in Sources 1(a) and 1(b). (4 marks)

Description	Marks
Explains in detail the historical background to what is depicted in the sources.	4
Describes some aspects of the historical background to what is depicted in the sources.	3
Identifies two aspects of the historical background to what is depicted in the sources.	2
Identifies one aspect of the historical background to what is depicted in one source or both sources.	1
Total	4
<p>Markers' notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1(a) is the Colossi of Memnon, two colossal seated statues of Amenhotep III with his wife Tiye at his side which were located at the eastern end of what was once his mortuary temple but has since mainly vanished due to plundering • 1(b) is an aerial photograph of the excavations taking place at the site of Malkata which was a palace of Amenhotep III around which grew a supporting community. It has been partially excavated at various times since late 19th century, and more recently by the Australian David O'Connor along with the English Barry Kemp in the 1970s. It is now being excavated jointly by Peter Lacovara of the Michael C Carlos Museum at Emory University, Atlanta and Diana Craig Patch of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. 	

- (b) Explain the perspective of Source 2. (4 marks)

Description	Marks
Explains in detail the perspective of the source. Provides specific supporting references to the source.	4
Provides some detail about the perspective of the source. Makes relevant reference to the text.	3
Identifies aspect/s of the source that relate to the perspective.	2
Provides some relevant comments about the content of the source.	1
Total	4
<p>Markers' notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of an archaeological site by one of its Field Directors in 2013. • Its purpose is to inform and to educate. Thus there are clear measurements and descriptions showing how the site fitted together. No conclusions are reached about what has been excavated • Its motive is to indicate to the Egyptian authorities and to relative academic institutions and philanthropic supporters the work that has been completed. • It is a straightforward academic report on a site with no analysis or conclusions and so no one should be disputing what has been written unless something has been omitted or measurements are incorrect and without detailed plans and photographs with which to check the data, it is impossible to make that call. 	

- (c) Using your own knowledge of your period of study, evaluate the reliability of the information provided about the sites depicted and described in Sources 1(a), 1(b) and 2. (7 marks)

Description	Marks
Evaluates the reliability of the information provided about the sites depicted and described. Justifies the response by drawing on the sources, their knowledge of the period of study and their understanding of perspective and interpretation when considering literary and visual sources.	6–7
Makes relevant comments about the reliability of the information provided about the sites depicted and described. Supports the response with specific references to the sources and applies knowledge of the period of study and awareness of perspective and interpretation when considering literary and visual sources.	4–5
Provides some relevant points about the information provided about the sites depicted and described. Makes some reference to the sources and shows some knowledge of the period of study.	2–3
Makes limited observations or comments about the information provided about the sites depicted and described. Makes minimal or no reference to the source/s and shows minimal knowledge of the period of study.	1
Total	7

Markers' notes:

- 1(a) is a tourist photograph taken in 2003. It is reliable in that it shows what exists of the remains of the once vast and possibly unique mortuary temple of Amenhotep III which covered an area of 385,000 square metres, being 1 kilometre long and 550 metres wide
- This temple had processional ways, courts, colonnades, subsidiary temples, a huge enclosure wall and was designed to flood during the inundation of the Nile and so recreated the emergence of the world from the waters of chaos
- In the Source 1(a) human figures show scale giving some indication of the 18 metre height of the statues
- It does not depict any of the issues facing the management of the site. It does not depict any other of the remains of the mortuary temple, the history of its plundering or the evidence of and from the ongoing excavations. It certainly shows the deterioration of the two statues but it does not give any information about the time scale of the problem. It does not give any indication of the conservation attempts
- This is a photograph which although taken by an Egyptologist was not taken for any academic purpose, so it is reliable to the extent that it shows what seems to be two statues standing in a barren field. It is not reliable in showing the reality of the site of which they are part
- Source 1(b) is an aerial photograph of the excavation site of Malkata probably taken from a hot air balloon very early in the morning
- Again it is a touristic photograph and so it is accurate to the extent that it portrays what can be seen, but it does not give any indication of exactly what is in the photograph such as the component parts of what seems to have been four palaces and their outbuildings of kitchens, storerooms, residential areas and a temple dedicated to Amun
- It gives no idea of the history of the site, of the stages in the excavation, or of the work that goes into an excavation with experts in ceramics, epigraphy, paleopathology, surveying, plants, and soils and so on. It gives no indication of the ancient development and use of the site. There is no indication of scale. There is no indication of the remains of the remaining murals although most are now in museums. There is no indication of the enormous T shaped harbor which is still visible from the Theban Hills. It is what it is – a tourist shot and nothing else

Question 19(c) (continued)

- Source 2. This report by Peter Lacovara gives a straightforward description of the physical dimensions and layout of the site. It gives no history of the site and no history of the excavation
- As one of the two Field Directors on this excavation and as an experienced archaeologist and an Egyptologist of international standing, his report is reliable, but it is an interpretation from the present day.

- (d) To what extent does other evidence, both ancient and modern, support or contradict the information provided about the sites depicted and described in Sources 1(a), 1(b) and 2. (10 marks)

Description	Marks
Provides accurate, detailed knowledge of ancient and modern evidence that relates to the sources. Makes valid, well-supported judgements about how this evidence supports or contradicts the information provided about the sites depicted and described in the sources.	9–10
Provides some relevant details about ancient and modern evidence that relates to the sources. Makes some logical comments about how this evidence supports or contradicts the information provided about the sites depicted and described in the sources.	7–8
Identifies some ancient and modern evidence that relates to the sources. Provides some relevant points about the way this evidence supports or contradicts the information provided about the sites depicted and described in the sources.	5–6
Identifies some ancient and/or modern evidence that relates to the sources. Makes generalised comments about the way this evidence supports or contradicts the information in the sources.	3–4
Shows limited awareness or inaccurate knowledge of ancient or modern evidence that relates to the sources.	1–2
Total	10
<p>Markers' notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both 1(a) and (b) show the degradation of sites. Apart from the two colossal statues, very little of any significance relating to their former glory remains. If you look at the excavation reports which can be found online then you will see that there is the evidence of former structures and from this we can make conclusions, but in essence very little is left Evidence shows that the ancient Egyptians regularly quarried the sites of their ancestors for building material. They reused their statues and hacked out the names and replaced them with their own. They used the back of inscribed, incised and painted stone to inscribe their own stories, incise their own images and paint their own pictures. They used the stone from their ancestors' sites as fill in pylons, as pavements, as retaining walls – in fact for whatever they needed. Evidence would need to be offered here from the numerous examples around the site of Thebes These quarrying activities continued down past the age of dynastic Egypt to modern times where you can see buildings from the 19th century which incorporate ancient stone complete with hieroglyphic inscriptions Along with the quarrying came the treasure hunters. Anything of value was stripped, melted down if possible and certainly reused up to the modern day. See the examples of the trials of the tomb robbers in ancient Thebes After the pharonic age settlements were made in and around ancient sites. This was particularly so for the levee banks formed around the old T shaped harbour of Amenhotep III's Malkata where people built their homes on top of the banks above the inundation As well the area was farmed and a good crop could be had from the kilometre long flat site of Amenhotep III's mortuary temple around and back from the Colossi of Memnon. It flooded during the inundation and so the soil was rich and productive However with the interest in and value of Egyptian antiquities, early travellers bought and removed antiquities quite legally without any attempt at scientifically recording find spots or proving provenance. Many museum exhibitions are unable 	

Question 19(d) (continued)

to give sound data on their material e.g. the 2013 Ancient Egyptian exhibition at the WAM that was co-curated with the British Museum. The WAM is still researching the provenance of Ancient Egyptian material donated in the late 19th century

- Up until the mid-20th century it was possible for archaeological expeditions to remove antiquities from Egypt and thus unfortunately many treasures were removed by sleight of hand leading to today's total ban on the removal of antiquities. A famous example of this is the Nefertiti Bust now in Berlin
- Today there is a flourishing black market supported by illegal excavations, all of which contravenes United Nations protocols. Evidence of this abounds on the internet
- Thus the ancient and modern evidence supports the fact that the sites now are a mere shadow of their former selves. The evidence gives no idea of the history of these sites. The sites that survived more intact than others had often been covered relatively quickly by sand and so faded from memory e.g. Deir el Bahari

Question 20

(25 marks)

(a) Explain the historical context of Source 1.

(4 marks)

Description	Marks
Identifies the focus of the source and provides specific details about dates/events/people.	4
Identifies the focus of the source and outlines the dates/events/people.	3
Identifies the focus of the source and outlines some of the dates/events/people.	2
Identifies the focus of the source.	1
Total	4
<p>Markers' notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The broader historical context of Source 1 is the issuing of the Megarian Decree in the 430s • Pericles' was strategoi and was responsible for issuing the decree against Megara which stopped Megarians from using ports in the Athenian empire or the Athenian agora • The Megarian Decree was stated to be in retaliation for the Megarians farming the sacred ground on the border with Attica • The Megarians referred to this decree when the Peloponnesian allies met at the Spartan assembly to discuss breaches of the 30 Year Peace under the initiation of Corinth • The revoking of the Megarian Decree was central to Sparta's Second Ultimatum presented to the Athenians prior to the Peloponnesian War <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historical context of Source 1 is during the Peloponnesian War when the Athenians were conducting raids on the Megarid in response to the Spartan invasion of Attica. • Pericles was criticised by the Athenians for the hardship experienced as a result of the annual raids by the Spartans, including the Plague, as he had failed to revoke the Megarian Decree, a term of the second Spartan ultimatum as a result Pericles was deposed from office in 429 BC but re-elected soon after • The decree stopped Megarians from using ports in the Athenian empire or the Athenian agora • The Megarians referred to this decree when the Peloponnesian allies met at the Spartan assembly to discuss breaches of the 30 Year Peace under the initiation of Corinth. 	

(b) Compare and contrast the messages of Sources 1 and 2.

(5 marks)

Description	Marks
Identifies accurately the messages of both sources and compares and contrasts these messages in an effective, detailed manner. Justifies the response by making specific, supporting reference to the sources.	5
Provides relevant comments about the messages of both sources and makes some key comparisons and contrasts but these are often lacking in justification. Makes relevant reference to the sources.	4
Provides some relevant points about the messages of both sources and makes some broad comparative comments. Makes some relevant reference to the sources.	3
Makes very general and often unsubstantiated comments about the messages of both sources. Makes some reference to the sources.	2
Recounts the source/s or makes superficial comments that often include significant errors or omissions about the message of one or both sources. Makes limited or no reference to the sources.	1
Total	5
<p>Markers' notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The message of Source 1 is that Pericles was responsible for the outbreak of the Megarian Decree, through his reckless behaviour and that the Megarians as a result were starving • The message of Source 2 is that the real cause of the war was the growth of Athenian power and the fear this aroused in Sparta • Both sources refer to causes of complaint, Source 1 specifies the Megarian Decree, in contrast Source 2 refers to numerous causes of complaint • Source 1 suggests that Pericles initiated the war because of his overbearing behaviour 'on his Olympian height' whilst Source 2 refers to the city states of Athens and Sparta • Source 1 refers to the alarm caused by the war itself and Megara's distress. In contrast Source 2 states that Sparta was alarmed and the Hellenes were plunged into war. 	

- (c) Identify and account for the perspectives of Sources 1 and 2. Your answer should include specific reference to the sources and may include discussion of purpose, motive, place, time and/or contestability. (6 marks)

Description	Marks
Identifies the perspectives of the sources.	1–2
Sub-total	2
Makes detailed comments about the perspective of each source and the reasons for each perspective. Makes supporting references to the sources.	4
Makes relevant comments about the perspective of each source and the reasons for each perspective. Makes some reference to the sources.	3
Makes relevant comments about the perspective of each source. Makes simple reference to one or both sources.	2
Offers some comments about the content in the two sources.	1
Sub-total	4
Overall total	6
<p>Markers' notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The perspective of Source 1 is that the Peloponnesian War was initiated due to the reckless and arrogant behaviour of Pericles over the kidnapping of women linked to his mistress Aspasia • The Acharnians was a play written by the playwright Aristophanes to be performed to a large audience of Athenians at the annual competition. As such, its purpose was to entertain the audience with a humorous representation of the war under which the Athenians themselves were suffering, • The play likely reflects a commonly held belief that it was Pericles refusal to revoke the Megarian Decree that resulted in the war • At the time of writing the Megarians were likely to be starving due to the Athenian invasions of the Megarid • The perspective of Source 2 is that the real cause of the war was not, as commonly spoken, the causes of complaint but the fear of Sparta resulting from Athens' growing power • Thucydides was an Athenian strategos exiled by the demos who had great respect for Pericles and thus his motive could be to revise the commonly accepted view • The purpose of Thucydides Pentacontaetia, from which this is extracted, was to demonstrate the growth of Athenian power prior to the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War. 	

- (d) Using your own knowledge of your period of study, evaluate the contribution of both sources to our understanding of the causes of the Peloponnesian War. (10 marks)

Description	Marks
Evaluates how the sources contribute to an understanding of the causes of the Peloponnesian War. Justifies the response by drawing on the sources, their knowledge of the period of study and wider evidence.	9–10
Provides a detailed account of how the sources contribute to an understanding of the causes of the Peloponnesian War. Supports the response with specific references to the sources and applies knowledge of the period of study.	7–8
Describes some relevant ways in which the sources contribute to an understanding of the causes of the Peloponnesian War. Makes relevant reference to the sources. Shows some knowledge of the period of study.	5–6
Provides some relevant points about how the sources may contribute to an understanding of the causes of the Peloponnesian War. Makes some relevant reference to the sources. Shows limited knowledge of the period of study.	3–4
Identifies in a limited manner a relevant way or ways in which one or both sources may contribute to an understanding of the causes of the Peloponnesian War. Makes minimal or no reference to the source/s or recounts the source/s. Shows minimal knowledge of the period of study.	1–2
Total	10
<p>Markers' notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources 1 and 2 contribute key ideas articulated by ancient and modern sources regarding the causes of the Peloponnesian War • Source 1 refers to the Megarian Decree and the hardship experienced as a result of starvation. Plutarch identifies the terms of the decree as being the exclusion of Megarians from trading in Athenian ports and the Athenian agora • Aristophanes' statement most likely reflects the viewpoint held in Athens that Pericles was responsible for the war by not accepting the second Spartan ultimatum. This is supported by the removal of Pericles from public office in 429 BC due to Athens suffering from Sparta's invasions and the Plague which led the demos to turn against Pericles • Thucydides in contrast to Aristophanes, identifies the demand to revoke this as being a 'trifle' as Sparta would return with more extreme demands which they did in the Third Ultimatum – the liberation of the Hellenes. De Ste Croix supports Thucydides' belief that the decree was insignificant by analysing the nature of trade in the 5th century BC and identifying that it was metics who engaged in trade and thus the Megarians would not be so disadvantaged as Aristophanes claims • Source 2 identifies Thucydides' fundamental thesis that the real reason for the Peloponnesian War was not the causes of complaint such as the Megarian Decree but the growth of the Athenian power and the fear this instilled in Sparta, this idea is explored further within his Pentacontaetia • Whilst the sources refer to the complaints in itself it does not discuss them. This is found in other sections of Book 1, the other causes were alleged breaches of the 30 Year Peace brought to the Spartan assembly by Corinth • These include the Athenian alliance with Corcyra which came about due to conflict with Epidamnus and internal conflict between oligarchic and democratic factions. By entering into the alliance Athens gained a larger fleet which raised fear in Corinth, a key member of the Peloponnesian War. However, since the alliance was defensive and an attempt at arbitration had been made, this was not legitimately deemed to be a breach 	

- The second cause of complaint was Athens' 'retaliation' on Potidaea, a former colony of Corinth that was now a member of the Athenian empire. Athens demanded the Corinthian magistrates be expelled however, again, Athens can be deemed to be justified as Potidaea was on their list of allies
- Aegina also complained that their independence had been interfered with
- The idea that Sparta feared Athens can be seen with only a few examples, provided by Thucydides himself, such as the intent to support Thasos in 465 BC and Samos in 440 BC as well as the invasions during the First Peloponnesian War
- Both sources refer to key events, but can only be evaluated through additional information.

Question 21

(25 marks)

(a) Explain the historical context of Source 1.

(4 marks)

Description	Marks
Identifies the focus of the source and provides specific details about dates/events/people.	4
Identifies the focus of the source and outlines the dates/events/people.	3
Identifies the focus of the source and outlines some of the dates/events/people.	2
Identifies the focus of the source.	1
Total	4
<p>Markers' notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The broader historical context of Source 1 is the rule of Caesar and his assassination on the Ides of March in 44 BC • In 44 BC Caesar held his 5th consulship and was made dictator for life plus he was about to embark on a campaign to Parthia and had appointed the ten consuls for the next five years in advance. All these looked to some as though he was desiring to be king, a title detested in Rome • Marcus Brutus was a descendant of the Brutus who killed the last king in 509 BC and joined with Decimus Brutus and Cassius Longinus • The conspirators killed Caesar at the foot of the statue of Pompey in the Senate House <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historical context of Source 1 is the years immediately following Caesar's assassination • Marcus Brutus was one of the assassins of the consul and dictator, Julius Caesar, and a key person in the Republican cause • Mark Antony, Caesar's co-consul, aligned with Lepidus the Master of the Horse and organised an amnesty for the assassins in return for them allowing Antony to read Caesar's will which galvanized public sentiment to the Caesarian cause • Conflict between the Caesarians and Republicans continued with the Battle of Mutina and then, after the formation of the Second Triumvirate whereby Octavian, Antony and Lepidus essentially gained the power of dictators, the Battle of Philippi where Marcus Brutus and Cassius were defeated. 	

(b) Compare and contrast the messages of Sources 1 and 2.

(5 marks)

Description	Marks
Identifies accurately the messages of both sources and compares and contrasts these messages in an effective, detailed manner. Justifies the response by making specific, supporting reference to the sources.	5
Provides relevant comments about the messages of both sources and makes some key comparisons and contrasts but these are often lacking in justification. Makes relevant reference to the sources.	4
Provides some relevant points about the messages of both sources and makes some broad comparative comments. Makes some relevant reference to the sources.	3
Makes very general and often unsubstantiated comments about the messages of both sources. Makes some reference to the sources.	2
Recounts the source/s or makes superficial comments that often include significant errors or omissions about the message of one or both sources. Makes limited or no reference to the sources.	1
Total	5
<p>Markers' notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The message of Source 1 is that the Ides of March liberated Rome from slavery through the assassination of a 'king' • The message of Source 2 is that Caesar had unrivalled power and received many honours which made him unpopular • Both sources are similar in demonstrating the extreme power held by Caesar, Source 2 includes what his official positions were whilst Source 1 suggests that the people of Rome were enslaved • Similarly both sources suggest that this power made Caesar unpopular with the people • In contrast, Source 2 states that his enemies also contributed to the offering of honours so they had a pretext to kill Caesar • Source 2 also states that the Romans considered appointing Caesar dictator as a respite from civil war and thus a positive action. This contrasts with the image in Source 2 that his rule was considered something that the people wished overthrown. 	

- (c) Identify and account for the perspectives of Sources 1 and 2. Your answer should include specific reference to the sources and may include discussion of purpose, motive, place, time and/or contestability. (6 marks)

Description	Marks
Identifies the perspectives of the sources.	1-2
Sub-total	2
Makes detailed comments about the perspective of each source and the reasons for each perspective. Makes supporting references to the sources.	4
Makes relevant comments about the perspective of each source and the reasons for each perspective. Makes some reference to the sources.	3
Makes relevant comments about the perspective of each source. Makes simple reference to one or both sources.	2
Offers some comments about the content in the two sources.	1
Sub-total	4
Overall total	6
Markers' notes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The perspective of Source 1 is that Marcus Brutus did a noble deed by removing a tyrannical king and thus liberated Rome • The coins were minted by Marcus Brutus and most likely disseminated to his soldiers with a purpose to boost morale and remind them of the Republican cause they were fighting for when the Second Triumvirate proved that the assassination of Caesar had been futile • The perspective of Source 2 is that Caesar's enemies used his excessive honours as a pretext to have him assassinated • Plutarch is a biographer who focuses on the moral attributes of his subjects both Caesar and the assassins e.g. 'pretentiousness' and 'pretext'. His account counters other perspectives such as Marcus Brutus, that Caesar was disliked by the Roman population. He possibly drew on evidence of the people's response to the reading of Caesar's will and his popularity when it was announced that he had left money and land to them, as well as Plutarch writing at a time after Caesar had been deified. 	

- (d) Using your own knowledge of your period of study, evaluate the contribution of **both** sources to our understanding of the reasons for Caesar’s assassination. (10 marks)

Description	Marks
Evaluates how the sources contribute to an understanding of the reasons for Caesar’s assassination. Justifies the response by drawing on the sources, their knowledge of the period of study and wider evidence.	9–10
Provides a detailed account of how the sources contribute to an understanding of the reasons for Caesar’s assassination. Supports the response with specific references to the sources and applies knowledge of the period of study.	7–8
Describes some relevant ways in which the sources contribute to an understanding of the reasons for Caesar’s assassination. Makes relevant reference to the sources. Shows some knowledge of the period of study.	5–6
Provides some relevant points about how the sources may contribute to an understanding of the reasons for Caesar’s assassination. Makes some relevant reference to the sources. Shows limited knowledge of the period of study.	3–4
Identifies in a limited manner a relevant way or ways in which one or both sources may contribute to an understanding of the reasons for Caesar’s assassination. Makes minimal or no reference to the source/s or recounts the source/s. Shows minimal knowledge of the period of study.	1–2
Total	10

Markers’ notes:

- Both sources contribute an to an understanding of the reasons given in the ancient world for Caesar’s assassination
- Source 1 is useful as it depicts the reason espoused by Brutus and the other assassins for Caesar’s assassination – that Caesar wished to be king. They justified their actions by claiming they were saving the republic and continued to use this term when fighting Antony, this blatant piece of propaganda utilized images of the cap given to freedmen to indicate that they were morally right in their actions
- Source 2 also refers to the idea of Caesar wishing to be king, but shows this was a pretext used by the assassins to justify their actions. The source then indicates the real reason by referring to the number of honours received by Caesar which would have aggravated his enemies though it does not specify any, such as being hailed *parens patriae*, the use of a gilded chair or statues installed near those of the former kings.
- Source 2 refers to Caesar holding perpetual dictatorship, which was conferred on him in 44 BC after initially receiving it for 11 days (49 BC), one year (48 BC) and ten years (46 BC) but he also held the position of consul in 48, 46, 45 and 44 BC thus blocking others from the opportunity of ascending to this position. Modern historian Syme claims that Caesar was killed for what he was, not what he would become as Caesar did not need the title of King since he held so much power already
- From other parts of Plutarch we also learn that prior to his planned departure to Parthia, Caesar had appointed the consuls for the next 5 years which also made him hated by many who desired advancement
- Source 2 claims that Caesar was made unpopular by these offers and this is supported by other sources (such as Suetonius and Nicholas of Damascus) that recount examples of Caesar becoming unpopular. These included Caesar’s deposing two tribunes who ordered that a royal white fillet, be removed from Caesar’s statue, that he insulted the people of Rome by not standing to greet the Senate when they bestowed honours on him

Question 21(d) (continued)

- Further to this, many of the assassins had personal motives for disliking Caesar as having fought for the Republican cause Caesar had shown them clemency, thus they were indebted for their life and positions to Caesar. This included Marcus Brutus himself
- The idea of the Senate being insulted by Caesar also is evident in his decision to enrol prominent individuals from Gaul and Spain into the Senate
- Thus the sources give a good overview of both the stated reason and the real reason behind the assassins' actions.

Question 22

(25 marks)

- (a) Outline the historical background to what is depicted in Sources 1(a) and 1(b). (4 marks)

Description	Marks
Outlines in specific detail the historical background to what is depicted in the sources.	4
Provides some details about the historical background to what is depicted in the sources.	3
Identifies aspects of the historical background to what is depicted in the sources.	2
Identifies one aspect of the historical background to what is depicted in the sources.	1
Total	4
Markers' notes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Pompeii the people who died from the volcanic eruption of Vesuvius died very quickly, perhaps from fulminant shock from the extreme heat, perhaps from asphyxiation, before being covered in a deep layer of fine ash and pumice and the pyroclastic surge • The bodies were not immediately completely sealed off and so decayed leaving cavities in the hardened ash • Archaeologists, beginning with Fiorelli, at the site from 1860–1875, filled the cavities with liquid plaster and resin, forming casts of the bodies as they were at the moment of death • The remains of the bodies are still inside the casts • The casts in the photographs are a second series of casts made so that they can travel internationally with museum exhibitions and to preserve the integrity of the originals • Modern casts of the bodies are made of a resin which allows us to see the remains inside. These are made in the traditional way. 	

- (b) Explain the perspective of Source 2. (4 marks)

Description	Marks
Explains in specific detail the perspective of the source.	4
Provides some detail about the perspective of the source.	3
Makes some relevant comments about the perspective of the source.	2
Identifies the perspective of the source.	1
Total	4
Markers' notes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been wide spread questioning amongst academics of Fiorelli's methods. He was at the site from 1860–1875 when scientific archaeology was in its infancy • This extract rightly points out the flaws in the use of the body casts, the hasty conclusions made which sensationalised the finds and the lack of accurate recording methods right though until the 20th century • This means that we do not have accurate data despite modern efforts of those such as Estelle Lazar, a forensic archaeologist from Sydney University who has found evidence of 500 skeletons in varying degrees of completeness, stored in the Pompeian bath houses • This source is written with the intention of interrogating the evidence, by raising doubts regarding current interpretations and highlights the lack of reliable data and therefore, reliable conclusions, about those who died in the eruption, and therefore, possibly about other information from the site. 	

- (c) Using your own knowledge of your period of study, evaluate the reliability of the information provided in Sources 1(a), 1(b) and 2 about the scientific study of human remains and the display of human body casts. (7 marks)

Description	Marks
Evaluates the reliability of the information provided about the scientific study of human remains and the display of human body casts. Justifies the response by drawing on the sources, detailed knowledge of the period of study and their understanding of relevant events and issues.	6–7
Makes relevant comments about the reliability of the information provided about the scientific study of human remains and the display of human body casts. Supports the response with specific references to the sources, relevant reference to the period of study and relevant events and issues.	4–5
Provides some relevant points about the information provided about the scientific study of human remains and the display of human body casts. Makes some reference to the sources and shows some knowledge of the period of study.	2–3
Makes limited observations or comments about the information provided about the scientific study of human remains and the display of human body casts. Makes minimal or no reference to the source/s and shows minimal knowledge of the period of study.	1
Total	7
<p>Markers' notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The force of the volcanic eruption killed those who had not fled Pompeii and Herculaneum very quickly. From Pompeii there are body casts and the remains of bodies. From Herculaneum there are bodies • It is clear that the information provided in each of these sources is reliable. The body casts are genuine copies and show three different 'people' from Pompeii in their final moment. The written extract is the work of a modern, reputable archaeologist • These sources demonstrate the difficulties of interpretation of evidence. Once the casts are taken out of context we cannot rely on them as evidence because we cannot accurately place them in a find spot, or know who they were or where they died • The casts remain as curios, as what Moya Smith refers to as a tourist 'must-see'. Even if we knew where these casts were last seen in Pompeii there is no guarantee that it was their place of death. The scientific study of human remains can only be done by professionals in the field who can approach the work in a scientific manner • The display of body casts is a contentious topic. These either contain or portray human suffering and death and it is a moot point whether or not they should be displayed at all. 	

- (d) To what extent does other evidence, both ancient and modern, support or contradict the information provided in Sources 1(a), 1(b) and 2 about the scientific study of human remains and the display of human body casts. (10 marks)

Description	Marks
Provides accurate, detailed knowledge of ancient and modern evidence that relates to the sources. Makes valid, well-supported judgements about how this evidence supports or contradicts the information in the sources about the scientific study of human remains and the display of human body casts.	9–10
Provides some relevant details about ancient and modern evidence that relates to the sources. Makes some logical comments about how this evidence supports or contradicts the information in the sources about the scientific study of human remains and the display of human body casts.	7–8
Identifies some ancient and modern evidence that relates to the sources. Provides some relevant points about the way this evidence supports or contradicts the information in the sources about the scientific study of human remains and the display of human body casts.	5–6
Identifies some ancient and/or modern evidence that relates to the sources. Makes generalised comments about the way this evidence supports or contradicts the information in the sources.	3–4
Shows limited awareness or inaccurate knowledge of ancient or modern evidence that relates to the sources.	1–2
Total	10
<p>Markers' notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiorelli introduced what was at the time (mid-19th century) a logical, systematic, scientific methodology to the excavation of Pompeii, concentrating on finding and interpreting archaeological evidence instead of relying on literary texts. He catalogued all the finds, leaving as many as possible in situ. He was not a modern scientific archaeologist. It almost seems inconceivable to us that he and those who succeeded him would have allowed the manipulation of body casts into predetermined scenarios, and yet that is what the evidence tells us happened • So, we need to be careful that we do not impose our ethics on those from the past. Well into the 20th century there was a tradition in western society of collecting, studying and displaying human remains, often without consent and often for the purpose of proving theories of racial superiority • Bodies were discovered at Pompeii from the first excavations in 1748 onwards, whereas bodies were not found in Herculaneum until the 1980s. By the 1980s attitudes towards the display of bodies had changed. Also, the Pompeii bodies were mostly placed into casts, which somehow make them more accessible and more acceptable today on every level than the skeletons in the boatsheds at Herculaneum • There is increasing modern debate over the display of ancient bodies. In Egypt mummified bodies only have their heads displayed and this is so in the majority of museum displays today that deal with the dead • There are increasing requests to museums holding bodies and body parts from other countries, to return them. Indigenous Australians and New Zealand Maoris request that the bodies of their ancestors be returned to them for traditional burials • If we do not allow the display of the recent dead from eruptions such as St Helens in 1980, then why should we display the ancient dead? The bodies from this eruption were examined, but not as an academic exercise, rather as an autopsy on the cause of death, although the by-product of that was information on how and why people die in volcanic eruptions • On the other hand many religious orders display the bones of deceased members in ossuaries (bone houses) 	

Question 22(d) (continued)

- This is a vexed question which is viewed differently by different cultures. When does a dead body become an archaeological artefact and for how long does it remain an honoured ancestor?
- Knowledge of the debate and an understanding of the sources should suffice for an answer to this.

Section Three: Essay
Part A: Unit 3 – Power, people and authority

50% (50 Marks)
25% (25 marks)

The marking key below must be used for Questions 23 to 31. Markers' notes for each of these questions follow the marking key. These notes are not exhaustive or prescriptive.

Description	Marks
Introduction	
Defines the focus of the topic/question, defines key terms and provides relevant background information. Provides a proposition that articulates the direction of the essay in terms of line of argument/viewpoint.	3
States the topic/question and provides some relevant background information. Provides a simple proposition indicating direction to be taken in relation to the focus of the essay.	2
States the topic/question and provides limited background information.	1
Sub-total	3
Understanding of historical narrative	
Produces a relevant, sophisticated narrative that demonstrates an understanding of the inter-relationships between events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change.	7
Produces a relevant, comprehensive narrative that demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change.	6
Produces a relevant, coherent narrative that demonstrates an understanding of some connections across events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change.	5
Produces a narrative that identifies some connections across events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change in the narrative.	4
Produces a simple narrative which is mainly chronological and makes some reference to events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change.	3
Produces a simple narrative which is often incorrect and makes minimal reference to events, people and ideas and/or continuity and change.	2
Makes general/superficial statements about the narrative.	1
Sub-total	7
Argument	
Constructs a sustained, logical and sophisticated argument which shows a depth of analysis in relation to the topic/question.	6
Constructs a coherent, analytical argument in relation to the topic/question.	5
Produces a logically-structured argument that shows some analytical thinking in relation to the topic/question.	4
Provides relevant points/information in relation to the topic/question and indicates direction for argument.	3
Makes generalisations and some relevant statements in relation to the topic/question.	2
Makes superficial, disjointed statements in relation to the topic/question.	1
Sub-total	6
Use of evidence	
Uses relevant ancient sources with accuracy and detail throughout the essay. Cites this evidence at points where it provides support for the argument/viewpoint.	6
Uses relevant ancient sources with accuracy throughout the essay. Cites this evidence at effective points to provide some support for the argument/viewpoint.	5
Uses relevant sources in the essay. Cites this evidence at some appropriate points.	4
Provides some relevant evidence. Cites this evidence but with inaccuracies.	3
Provides some limited evidence with inaccuracies. Makes an attempt to cite some of this evidence.	2
Provides minimal evidence which is often irrelevant or inaccurate.	1
Sub-total	6
Conclusion	
Draws together the argument/viewpoint of the essay, linking evidence presented with the original proposition.	3
Summarises the argument/viewpoint of the essay, making some reference to the topic/question.	2
Makes general/superficial statements about the focus of the essay.	1
Sub-total	3
Overall total	25

Question 23

(25 marks)

Analyse the development of the military and its role in the expulsion of the Hyksos and the expansion and maintenance of the empire.

Markers' notes:

- The military was originally a largely provincial (nome) based militia conscripted from local men. This came with its local commanders to join forces with the central royal forces when and if necessary
- This changed in the 17th and 18th dynasties when the Egyptians built up an experienced army to fight and expel the Hyksos. This army became a standing army supported by the state
- This army also adopted the superior weapons introduced by the Hyksos such as bronze swords and daggers, bronze and leather armour, the compound bow and the use of horses and chariots
- The Egyptians also began to use mercenaries, in particular the Medjay from Nubia
- Under Sekenenre Tao I and II the Egyptian armies fought the Hyksos but evidence from this period is fragmentary although we have the mortally wounded head of Sekenenre Tao II and from literature, a folk tale regarding a hippopotamus in Thebes that kept the King of the Hyksos awake at Avaris at the other end of the country – and so there seems to have been fighting
- Certainly Kamose tells us that he set out to rid Egypt of the Hyksos and raided deep into their territory and boasted about this victory in a stele at Karnak, but he died unexpectedly. Ahmose his successor completed the process of expelling the Hyksos and even led fighting up into southern Palestine
- Evidence for these events comes from the tomb of Ahmose son of Ebana and the tomb of Ahmose Pen-Nekhbet. Both men were from El Kab and wrote about their military experiences and tactics on their tomb walls.
- There is also evidence in the stelas erected by Ahmose and from the burial furnishings of Queen Ahhotep and Queen Ahmose Nefertari
- The patriotic fervour of the young Thebans, their flexibility and ferocity in the use of the new weaponry combined with the tactical flexibility of their army, their marines and their sailors under their commanders led to the expulsion of the Hyksos
- Egypt had become an international military power
- The Egyptians campaigned up into the Near East as the 18th dynasty progressed. In order to control the areas or at least to extract tribute and to enforce alliances they left garrisons in the city states. Thus by the time of Tuthmosis III there was definitely a permanent professional army
- Evidence indicates that the army was divided into two divisions: The Division of Amun from Thebes and the Division of Re from Heliopolis. However there were also mercenaries from Medjay and Nehsiu in Nubia, the Shasu from the east, the Mewesh from the west and the Sherden from the Sea Peoples. There were also sailors and marines
- The forces were carefully structured with a hierarchy of officers and men and by the time of Ramses II there were four divisions and these were further divided down into manageable fighting units of about 250 men
- The charioteers were from the elite officer corps. There were units of spearmen, archers, axe bearers, club men and slingers. There were men with a range of experience carefully arranged through the units
- There was also an intelligence service, scouts, outriders and advance parties
- The pharaoh had his own personal bodyguard
- Without the military organisation of the 18th dynasty pharaohs there would have been no empire to garrison the city states and to enforce the paying of tribute and the obedience of those referred to as allies and thus allow the wealth of the world to pour into the state coffers and to allow the expanding of trade and influence beyond the borders of empire.

Question 24

(25 marks)

Discuss the following Theban festivals and evaluate their political and religious significance: the Opet Festival and the Beautiful Festival of the Valley.

Markers' notes:

- Both of these festivals were dedicated to Amun. They were held once a year at Thebes. The pharaoh took part in these, travelling to them from wherever he was at the time. This reinforced the importance of Amun, of his temple and of his priesthood, in particular the importance of the High Priest. Both festivals were of significance in both political and religious terms
- Opet Festival: during this festival the images of the Theban Triad of Amun, his wife Mut and their son Khons were paraded from their sanctuaries in the Karnak Temple along the processional way three kilometres to the Temple of Luxor. It would appear that they went by land and returned by water along the Nile to the dock at the Karnak Temple. This was a joyous procession with crowds of priests, musicians, the elite and the ordinary people lining the route to the Luxor Temple where the sacred marriage between the Amun and Mut was refreshed and the living Pharaoh may have also been rejuvenated. The festival lasted for about 10 days and then the population formed gangs to haul the boats containing the images back along the river
- The Beautiful Festival of the Valley: this took place in the 10th month during the full moon. Amun crossed the river in his golden barque along with the King and the High Priest and large numbers of people. Originally the god visited the Deir el Bahari temples but later the god visited the mortuary temples of previous kings and then rested for the night at the temple of the reigning King. This was of incredible importance to those who had ancestors buried on the west bank and the night that the god spent on the west bank was celebrated by people with blazing torches attending the tombs of their families with singing and celebration
- There is no doubt that these festivals were far more than just religious holidays. They showed the power of the High Priest of Amun and the pre-eminence of the god Amun. They illustrate the link between the divine pharaoh and the god Amun. They cemented all three aspects together – king, god and the priests – into a religious and political alliance.

Question 25

(25 marks)

Describe Akhenaten's temple architecture and/or the construction of Akhetaten, as part of the Amarna revolution, and evaluate his short-term and long-term impact on temple architecture and/or the construction of cities.

Markers' notes:

- The Amarna revolution brought about many short term changes, and two of these were to temple architecture and the construction of cities

The construction of temples

- Akhenaten purpose-built his temple and his city at Tel el Amarna, a previously uninhabited area in the desert beside the Nile. Neither the temple nor his city survived his death. There was no obvious long term impact
- Temple architecture was radically different from that which had gone before and that which came afterward with the traditional series of courts and pylons and colonnades leading to the inner sanctuaries which housed, and hid, the statues of the gods
- The sun temples had a series of open courts each with the focal point of a great altar. Roofed colonnades formed the sides of the courts. There were hundreds of stone offering tables, many storage rooms for offerings and colossal statues of the king. Reliefs of the offering ritual showed the king and queen alone but sometimes with one daughter making offerings before an altar. There is one example of Nefertiti alone making offerings in the temple at Karnak. There are reliefs of the king's jubilee
- The Great Temple of the Aten at Akhetaten was an enormous rectangular enclosure of several temples and six open courts laid out to form a processional way
- At the Western end there was the colonnaded House of Rejoicing which opened out into a large court with basins and an offering place. Five other courts followed with the last one being the Gem-aten with an enormous altar in the centre and 365 offering tables arranged on each side to represent the nomes of Upper and Lower Egypt
- An avenue of sphinxes led to the Mansion of the Ben-ben, the most sacred area where there was a raised podium for offerings to the Aten and a colossal statue of Akhenaten

The construction of cities

- Akhetaten was a planned city unlike other Egyptian cities which evolved over time in a variety of ways. However, the planning seemed only to revolve around the royal road and the buildings associated with the activities of the royal family. The 'suburbs' where rich and poor, officials and workers, nobles and the lower classes lived seemed to have developed in the same manner, or with even less planning, than other more conventional Egyptian cities. The 'suburbs' seem to have been a poorly planned series of villages that grew and became linked up, housing both rich and poor, cheek by jowl
- There was an eight kilometre corridor of royal and administrative buildings lining, and linked by, the Royal Road
- In the North there was the North Riverside Palace which was probably the main royal residence as it was private, separate and surrounded by massive walls with barracks for bodyguards and contained warehouses for storing supplies
- South of this was the North Palace which was on the eastern (desert) side of the Royal Road. It seems to have been a royal residence with formal halls, a domestic area, a temple, garden, and a courtyard
- South of this were the Northern Suburbs
- Further south was the Central City which contained the Great Temple to the Aten, the Great Palace of Royal Receptions which was full of statues of Akhenaten, a small residence called The King's House which seems to have been his 'office' and which also contained the Window of Appearances where the king and the royal family 'appeared' to reward loyal officials. This area also held the Mansion to the Aten which was a smaller temple
- South again were the Southern Suburbs
- The layout of this city with its eight kilometre Royal Road meant that as they journeyed between engagements and the Northern Riverside Palace the king and his family were on regular show along with their retainers and bodyguards. The Window of Appearances

fulfilled the same function. Certainly there seems to have been significant planning and architectural features of the city to support the purposes of the King and his god

- This form of city planning did not survive Akhenaten's demise.

Question 26**(25 marks)**

Discuss Thucydides' account of the campaigns that changed the Delian League into an empire subject to Athens and examine the factors that made the change possible.

Markers' notes:

- Covered in the Pentecontaetia by Thucydides
- Eion (476/5), previously under the control of the Persians, was captured by Cimon. Athens established a cleruchy in the region
- Scyros was inhabited by the Dolopians who were disrupting trade in the Aegean
- Carystus was forced to join as they were not supported by other Euboeans' and become a phoros payer, they were on the vital trade route from the Hellespont
- Naxos, according to Thucydides, was the first to revolt and was forced to remain within the Delian League 'This was the first allied city deprived of its freedom contrary to Greek custom' Thuc 1.98
- Thucydides gives no reason for the revolt. Sources such as Buckley conjecture that feeling amongst the allies was divided, between those who resented Athens and those that considered the Persians were still a threat
- Thasos was a major ship contributor who revolted in 465 BC after the decisive defeat of the Persians at Eurymedon. The revolt was a result of Athenian intervention in the Strymon River in the Thraceward region with a deliberate attempt to take over the region and take control over the mines. Thasos was besieged in a long 'unglamorous' siege which kept the fleet and Cimon away for two and a half years
- Thasos was forced to destroy their defensive walls, surrender their navy, pay a fine, pay phoros and have their trading posts and mines confiscated
- The blatant imperialism of this act allegedly led to Sparta offering to intervene. However an earthquake in the region of Laconia prevented this, linking with Thucydides' theory of Athens' growing power and Sparta's fear
- The key reason for this was the growing strength of the Athenian fleet. Both Thucydides and Plutarch refer to the process of the transmutation of the tribute. Thucydides attributes this to the 'laziness' of the allies who would rather return to their former industries but his account is brief and inconclusive. Plutarch, however, claims that strategoi prior to Cimon had been overbearing and they welcomed his command, though he encouraged them to no longer send men so more Athenian thetes could be employed
- The lack of preparedness, plus the isolation of island members (according to Old Oligarch) ensured that the allies were unable to resist or unite to fight Athens' dominance and growing imperialism
- The original oath, and its implied permanency (with the sinking of lead according to Aristotle) gave Athens the justification to force allies to remain in the Delian League
- The renewed campaigning of the Persians within the region in the mid-450s enabled Athens to justify moving the treasury to Athens' to ensure its safety. Funds were no longer paid into the Delian treasury, rather they went straight into the Athenian treasury with a 1/60th donation to the goddess Athena herself
- Whilst many allies benefitted from Athens' command of the Delian League, those who did revolt were powerless to defend themselves.

Question 27

(25 marks)

Describe the process whereby the Athenians gained a land empire and evaluate why they were unable to maintain it.

Markers' notes:

- Alliances with Argos, Megara and Thessaly preceded the military campaigns in the Peloponnese, Boeotia and central Greece
- Athens established garrisons in Megara and Pegae
- Athens lost the battle of Halieis in the Argolid but defeated the Peloponnesians in the sea battle off Cecryphaleia
- Athens besieged Aegina after a sea battle where they capture 70 ships
- The Peloponnesians sent 300 hoplites to assist Aegina and attack the Megarid. The resources of Athenians were stretched as they were also fighting in Egypt, and they sent their youngest and eldest citizens defeating the Corinthians
- Athens completed the Long Walls, which span from Nisaea to Megara and also built Long Walls from Athens to the Piraeus to protect their port
- Following Athens' defeat at the Battle of Tanagra the Athenians defeated the Boeotians at the Battle of Oenophyta and 'become masters of Boeotia and Phocis' (Thucydides 1.108) the Opuntian Locrians also handed over hostages to Athens
- Much of the success in Boeotia was the result of internal disputes between democrats and oligarchs in key cities, with Athens supporting the democratic factions
- Aegina also surrendered around this time (c.457 BC), Chalcis, a Corinthian colony in Aetolia was captured and Sicyon was defeated
- Buckley provides three key reasons why Athens lost the Land Empire: Athens was too stretched to maintain the required forces in central Greece; the loyalty of Megara was fleeting and the end of the helot revolt
- Athens found herself fighting a war on multiple fronts, including in Egypt against the Persians, and her own allies were beginning to revolt e.g. Euboea, and they were maintaining forces in central Greece
- The benefit of Megara's alliance with Athens was primarily to stop Sparta and the Peloponnesians gaining access to Attica by marching through the Megarid, but, Megara returned to the Peloponnesian League
- The helot revolt, dating from the earthquake in the 460s was finally subdued in 455/4BC thus allowing Sparta to turn their undivided attention to Athens' ambitions within Greece
- When Pleistoanax invaded Attica, Pericles was forced to hastily retreat from his advance on the revolting city of Chalcis and negotiate the 30 Year Peace before returning to crush the rebellious city.

Question 28

(25 marks)

Evaluate the impact and legacy of the individual you studied.

Markers' notes:

A sample response for one individual has been provided below.

Pericles

- Pericles is first referred to in the attempted prosecution of Cimon in 463 BC over allegedly taking bribes from the King of Macedonia, Alexander, not to invade after the siege of Thasos
- Pericles associated with Ephialtes and his democratic reforms. The first reform attributed to Pericles is the introduction of state pay for jury service of the Heliaea (Aristotle)
- He was likely to have taken over the faction promoting democracy after Ephialtes' assassination but was not the leading citizen he was to become in the 440s as there were other prominent generals in the 450s such as Tolmides
- First referenced military campaign is against Sicyon c.455/4
- He put aside his political differences with Cimon in the late 450s to have Cimon recalled to defeat the Persians. Plutarch claims this was due to a personal appeal by Cimon's sister Elpinice but more likely due to pragmatic concerns that a war on multiple fronts was too debilitating for Athens
- Pericles is linked to the crushing of the revolt in Chalcis and the signing of the 30 Year Peace, which he negotiates with Pleistoanax. According to Plutarch he bribes the younger Pleistoanax
- After Cimon's death and the defeat of the Persians, Pericles changes his foreign policy and devises a plan to use allied funds to benefit Athens
- He allocates 5000 talents and a further 3000 talents later to rebuild temples within Athens and Attica, Parthenon commences in 447 BC but is opposed by Thucydides, son of Melesias
- Plutarch has Pericles justify the action through claiming the allies 'only supply money, which does not belong to those who give it, but to those who receive it'
- Pericles establishes a *emmisthos polis* using allied funds to pay the *thetes* to construct temples
- Pericles also introduced the Citizenship Law in 451 BC restricting Athenian citizenship to those who have two Athenian parents
- Pericles is associated with the creation of numerous *cleruchies* in strategic places along the grain supply route including Andros and Naxos
- Thucydides claims that Pericles was the leading citizen, however this was not achieved until the ostracism of Thucydides in 444 BC which curtailed the faction that opposed his foreign and domestic policy
- Thus Pericles' influence was both in the foreign and domestic spheres, building Athenian imperialism and also encouraging democracy.

Question 29

(25 marks)

Examine Marius' military reforms and their impact on Roman society.

Markers' notes:

- Marius reforms occurred during his 1st to 5th consulship whilst on command against Jurgurtha, then the Cimbri and the Teutones
- 107 BC Marius began recruiting from the capiti censii rather than follow the traditional recruitment from men who owned property. This had significant implications for generals who were now required to assist their veterans with pensions in the form of land and required generals to either enter politics or align with tribunes
- Marius aligned with the tribune Saturninus in his 6th consulship of 100 BC to pass legislation to provide for his veterans. In return Marius used his veterans to overcome resistance and also to secure the election of Saturninus and Glaucia
- The removal of property qualifications offered employment to many and also meant the military became a career
- Between 104–101 BC Marius introduced further changes to the army
- Marius reformed the organisation, the legion included ten cohorts of three maniples, 60 centurions were appointed and six military tribunes for each legion which provided leadership for ordinary soldiers
- Marius also adopted a new spear, the pilum, and required soldiers to carry their equipment on their back. Along with gladiatorial training these measures made the army more effective and successful, expanding the empire further and thus bringing more wealth to Rome
- The reliance of the veterans on generals for pensions influenced politics but also created client armies that contributed to the civil wars. Ultimately it was Sulla, not Marius who realised the potential for this.

Question 30

(25 marks)

Analyse the role of Cicero in the so-called Catiline Conspiracy of 63 BC.

Markers' notes:

- Tension existed in Rome in 63 BC even prior to the consular elections with debt being a key concern for plebeians and also members of the patrician class
- Cicero, a novus homo, was the consul due to the support of the optimates who were attempting to block Catiline's election
- Catiline ran for consulship (in 63 BC for 62 BC) on a platform of cancelling debt (Novae tabulae) and make threatening remarks about Cicero. Cicero wore currais and has a bodyguard at election time which inflames the tension
- Catiline was unsuccessful in his bid for the consulship
- Cataline organised an uprising in Rome for the 28th October, supported by Lentulus, plus similar uprisings in Etruria under Manlius
- Cicero is aware of the plan but it is not until the 21st October that Cicero convinces the Senate to pass the SCU. Cicero organises military precautions in Italy which confirms the threat that Catiline posed
- The aborted conspiracy reorganised (6th November), conspirators met, planned to murder Cicero the next day, set fire to Rome, free slaves and encourage discontent in Italy
- Cicero avoids assassination, delivers 1st Oration against Catiline in the Senate, a vitriolic attack on Catiline to identify him as the key threat to Rome. Catiline is present at this meeting but flees Rome to join the troops assembled under Manlius
- Cicero continues to attack Catiline with further orations and under his guidance the Senate declare Catiline and Manlius exiles, and their forces, enemies of Rome
- The conspirators increased their activities and approached envoys from the Allobroges to gain help from Gaul for a new uprising planned for 17th December
- Cicero received letters from the Allobroges gaining the written evidence needed to confront the conspirators. Five key conspirators were arrested
- Cicero presented to the Senate a proposal for the detained conspirators to be put to death without trial on 5th December. The Senate seemed convinced of the arguments raised by Cicero through his constant orations. Caesar argues against the death penalty, Cato argues for death penalty
- The conspirators were put to death with Cicero overseeing the execution
- Cicero was hailed Pater Patriae by the Senate, saving Rome from the Catiline Conspiracy
- However the backlash against Cicero and his actions especially the death of Roman citizens without trial, sees Cicero denied the right to give a speech at end of his consulship
- Catiline's forces in Etruria defeated by Antonius, Catiline killed
- Cicero played a significant role in ending the Catiline conspiracy through the introduction of the SCU and presenting the letters from the Allobroges. However it could be argued by candidates that Cicero also helped contribute to the situation by exaggerating the threat and inflaming the people at the assembly and the Senate.

Question 31

(25 marks)

Evaluate the impact and legacy of the individual you studied.

Markers' notes:

A sample response for one individual has been provided below.

Gaius Gracchus

- Gaius was the younger brother of Tiberius Gracchus who was murdered by a mob led by the Pontifex Maximus
- Gaius was motivated to create an extensive suite of reforms that dealt with a wide range of social, political, judicial and economic issues facing Rome at the time, though also possibly to weaken the Senate. Sallust claims 'When Tiberius and Gaius sought to establish the liberty of the common people and expose the crimes of the oligarchs, the guilty nobles took fright and opposed their proceedings by every means at their disposal' (the Jurgurthan War)
- Economic reforms included the re-enactment of Tiberius' lex agraria, colonies were proposed in Italy and overseas; however, his attempt to establish a colony at Junonia was controversial, cheap grain, road building programmes
- Political reforms focused on the provinces included contracts for collection of taxes which gave equites more influence and ultimately created hardship in the provinces, as well allocation of provinces prior to the consular election was introduced, a proposed bill to extend Roman citizenship to Latins and Latin status to Italian allies but the failure of this reform led to the Social War in 90 BC
- Judicial reforms included transferring the trial of extortion cases from the Senate to the equites
- The response of the Senate had as much, if not more of a significant impact than Gaius' own actions, Gaius ran for a second and then third tribunate which was unprecedented, the Senate responded by instituting the SCU for the first time
- Gaius Gracchus' reforms might appear revolutionary, as well as his method, they demonstrated the power of the tribunate which was taken up by others subsequently, such as Sulpicius
- Similarly the people realised the power of the tribunate and supported tribunes who promised to alleviate their suffering
- The Senate used a range of methods in response including getting fellow tribunes to propose similar legislation, Rome became divided into two factions populares and optimates
- The use of the SCU became a weapon used by the Senate and violence became more prevalent in resolving disputes and securing power

Part B: Unit 4 – Reconstructing the ancient world**25% (25 marks)**

The marking key below must be used for Questions 32 to 43. Markers' notes for each question follow the marking key. These notes are not exhaustive or prescriptive.

Description	Marks
Introduction	
Defines the focus of the topic/question, defines key terms and provides relevant background information. Provides a proposition that articulates the direction of the essay in terms of line of argument/viewpoint.	3
States the topic/question and provides some relevant background information. Provides a simple proposition indicating direction to be taken in relation to the focus of the essay.	2
States the topic/question and provides limited background information.	1
Sub-total	3
Understanding of historical narrative	
Produces a relevant, sophisticated narrative that demonstrates an understanding of the inter-relationships between events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change.	7
Produces a relevant, comprehensive narrative that demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change.	6
Produces a relevant, coherent narrative that demonstrates an understanding of some connections across events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change.	5
Produces a narrative that identifies some connections across events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change in the narrative.	4
Produces a simple narrative which is mainly chronological and makes some reference to events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change.	3
Produces a simple narrative which is often incorrect and makes minimal reference to events, people and ideas and/or continuity and change.	2
Makes general/superficial statements about the narrative.	1
Sub-total	7
Argument	
Constructs a sustained, logical and sophisticated argument which shows a depth of analysis in relation to the topic/question.	6
Constructs a coherent, analytical argument in relation to the topic/question.	5
Produces a logically-structured argument that shows some analytical thinking in relation to the topic/question.	4
Provides relevant points/information in relation to the topic/question and indicates direction for argument.	3
Makes generalisations and some relevant statements in relation to the topic/question.	2
Makes superficial, disjointed statements in relation to the topic/question.	1
Sub-total	6
Use of evidence	
Uses relevant ancient sources with accuracy and detail throughout the essay. Cites this evidence at points where it provides support for the argument/viewpoint.	6
Uses relevant ancient sources with accuracy throughout the essay. Cites this evidence at effective points to provide some support for the argument/viewpoint.	5
Uses relevant sources in the essay. Cites this evidence at some appropriate points.	4
Provides some relevant evidence. Cites this evidence but with inaccuracies.	3
Provides some limited evidence with inaccuracies. Makes an attempt to cite some of this evidence.	2
Provides minimal evidence which is often irrelevant or inaccurate.	1
Sub-total	6
Conclusion	
Draws together the argument/viewpoint of the essay, linking evidence presented with the original proposition.	3
Summarises the argument/viewpoint of the essay, making some reference to the topic/question.	2
Makes general/superficial statements about the focus of the essay.	1
Sub-total	3
Overall total	25

Question 32

(25 Marks)

Explain and evaluate the impact of new scientific methodology on our understanding of one or more of sites, material culture and/or human remains.

Markers' notes:

- DNA analysis has shown, according to Zahi Hawass, that Amenhotep III was the grandfather of Tutankhamun and that the body in KV55, who according to the DNA, was probably the father of Tutankhamun, was about 40 years old and was probably Akhenaten. DNA showed that the 'Elder Lady' was Queen Tiye, the wife of Amenhotep III. The hair from the Elder Lady had been proven morphologically to be the same hair as in the locket found in Tutankhamun's tomb. The DNA showed that this person was his grandmother. Tutankhamun's mother appears to have been the Younger Lady, the daughter of Amenhotep and Tiye. Tutankhamun appears therefore to be the son of a relationship between his father and his aunt (brother and sister marriage/liaison)
- The DNA testing showed no evidence of Marfan's disease in the Amarna royal family as had been previously suggested based on their artistic portrayals of misshapen bodies with protruding bellies and large buttocks and thighs, as well as elongated limbs and faces
- Based on the presence of DNA from several strains of a parasite called Plasmodium falciparum, it was evident that Tutankhamun was infected with malaria—indeed, he had contracted the most severe form of the disease multiple times. It is not known if malaria killed the king. The disease can trigger a fatal immune response in the body, cause circulatory shock, and lead to haemorrhaging, convulsions, coma, and death. Malaria was probably common in the region at the time, and Tutankhamun may have acquired partial immunity to the disease. On the other hand, it may well have weakened his immune system, leaving him more vulnerable to complications that might have followed the unhealed fracture of his leg that was discovered in a medical examination in 2005 by a team led by Zahi Hawass
- Medical examinations led by Zahi Hawass: Tutankhamun's left foot was clubbed, one toe was missing a bone, and the bones in part of the foot were destroyed by necrosis, literally, 'tissue death.' Both the clubbed foot and the bone disease would have impeded his ability to walk. 130 partial or whole walking sticks had been found in Tutankhamun's tomb, some of which show clear signs of use. Analysis showed that new bone growth had occurred in response to the necrosis, proving the condition was present during his lifetime. Of all the pharaohs, only Tutankhamun is shown seated while performing activities such as shooting an arrow from a bow or using a throw stick. This was not a king who held a staff just as a symbol of power. This was a young man who needed a cane to walk
- Zahi Hawass suggests that here may be a poignant testimony to the legacy of royal incest buried with Tutankhamun in his tomb. While the data is still incomplete, his study suggests that one of the mummified foetuses found there is the daughter of Tutankhamun himself, and the other foetus is probably his child as well. So far they have been able to obtain only partial data for the two female mummies from KV21. One of them, KV21A, may well be the infants' mother and thus, Tutankhamun's wife, Ankhesenamun. History tells that she was the daughter of Akhenaten and Nefertiti, and thus likely her husband's half-sister. Another consequence of inbreeding can be children whose genetic defects do not allow them to be brought to term
- Radio carbon dating. An international team led by Professor Christopher Ramsey of Britain's Oxford University and experts from the universities of Oxford and Cranfield in Britain, the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) in France, and experts from Austria and Israel, tested seeds, baskets, textiles, plant stems and fruit obtained from museums in the United States and Europe. 'For the first time, radiocarbon dating has become precise enough to constrain the history of ancient Egypt to very specific dates,' said Ramsey. 'I think scholars and scientists will be glad to hear that our small team of researchers has independently corroborated a century of scholarship in just three years.'

Question 32 (continued)

Dates for Egypt's Old, Middle and New Kingdoms had been based on historical documents or archaeological findings, but estimates were notoriously uncertain as each dynasty would reset the clock. The new data showed the reign of Djoser, the best known pharaoh in the Old Kingdom, was between 2691 and 2625 B.C., some 50 to 100 years earlier than currently accepted. Thus it was also concluded that the New Kingdom started earlier than thought, between 1570 and 1544 B.C.

- Modern surveying techniques are explained by the Theban Mapping Project under Kent Weeks, outlining in detail the use of the theodolite to gain intricate and difficult measurements and the methods of working to a surveying and mapping grid. Methods of drawing plans and sections of individual tombs are also outlined which eventually result in a 3D computer model of individual tombs. Modern surveys include the use of aerial photography to complete photogrammetric mapping and the use of hot air ballooning to take detailed site photographs
- Ground Penetrating Radar is used by the vast majority of archaeological expeditions and was used, for example by Nicholas Reeves, to search for tombs in the Valley of the Kings. Although anomalies were found it did not lead to any significant discoveries. It was more successfully used to search for private tombs on the West Bank
- Dendrochronology which is dating by analysis of tree rings, can be used to date AE wooden artefacts such as coffins and some of the wooden architectural features found in tombs
- Thermoluminescence can be used to date Ancient Egyptian ceramics. Dating is determined by measuring the accumulated radiation dose, of the time elapsed since material containing crystalline minerals was either heated (lava, ceramics) or exposed to sunlight (sediments). As a crystalline material is heated during measurements the process of thermoluminescence starts. Thermoluminescence emits a weak light signal that is proportional to the radiation dose absorbed by the material
- There are many modern scientific techniques used by archaeological expeditions today, for example an ordinary digital camera which has been adapted to take photos to show the original colouring on limestone pillars, steles and blocks which are now unable to be seen by the naked eye. Thus we are able to reconstruct tomb chambers and other features in their original forms
- Candidates will have a range of examples from techniques which interest them
The impact of these techniques has been profound and has led to quite startling changes of information and considerable academic re-evaluations as in that concerning Tutankhamun and his family.

Question 33

(25 Marks)

Outline the layout of the ancient site of Thebes and analyse the manner in which the West and East Banks developed during the period of study.

Markers' notes:

- In the New Kingdom the ancient site of Thebes was divided by the Nile River into the East Bank cult temples of Karnak and Luxor, along with smaller temples to Montu, Khons, and Mut
- On the West Bank are located mortuary temples belonging to the pharaohs such as Medinat Habu of Ramses II, the temple of Ay and Horemheb, the temple of Amenhotep III, the temple of Merneptah, the temple of Tuthmosis IV, the Ramessesum of Ramses II, the temple of Tuthmosis III, the temple of Ramses IV, the temple of Seti I and the Deir el Bahari temple of Hatshepsut
- There was also the Malkata palace of Amenhotep III, Valley of the Queens, the Valley of the Kings, other sites of royal tombs and the tombs of the nobles
- There was also the workmen's village of Deir el Medinah with their own tombs and temple and their way station in the hills on the way to the Valley of the Kings
- During the New Kingdom successive rulers began to enlarge and elaborate the temple complex of Karnak to covering 247 acres. Each Pharaoh added something. For example: The hypostyle hall was envisioned by Ramses I but built by Seti I and Ramses II. The second pylon was begun by Horemheb, and continued by Ramses I and Ramses II. Tuthmosis III built the Temple of Ptah and the so called Botanical Garden. Queen Hatshepsut added two obelisks
- A processional way was built between the two great temples of Karnak and Luxor. It was lined by an avenue of sphinxes which was begun in the New Kingdom but was not finished until the 30th dynasty
- Luxor Temple was also dedicated to the god Amun/Amun Re and similarly was added to over time. In particular Ramses II built a huge pillared court and pylon on a new axis that was orientated to the east to align itself with the Karnak Temple and the processional way, which were used in particular in the religious festivals such as the Opet Festival
- The West Bank was far more diverse with its range of temples, its palace, workmen's village and burials from royals to officials to workers
- The Valley of the Kings became the royal burial place of the pharaohs from the time of Tuthmosis I
- High officials were buried on the hill slopes such as Dra Abu el-Naga, Deir el Bahari and Sheikh Abd el-Qurna
- The row of mortuary temples that lined the west bank and were added to with the accession of each new king. They brought with them not just the priests but also the communities of officials and servants that went with them and also the services that they needed
- From very early in the 18th dynasty the walled workmen's village at Deir el Medinah grew and prospered and their tombs were added to the mix on the west bank
- Even after the capital of Egypt the palace and the administration had been transferred to the Delta, the kings returned to be buried in Thebes. Thus it retained its political and religious significance
- Thebes grew with the power of the Theban pharaohs and the power of their god Amun. Its religious and political significance throughout the New Kingdom as the home base of the pharaohs and their god meant that it continued to grow and prosper right through the New Kingdom.

Question 34

(25 Marks)

Assess the significance of ancient writing and literature as sources of evidence for our understanding of New Kingdom Thebes.

Markers' notes:

- The practice of writing letters to the dead on ceramic bowls containing offerings has provided insight to the intimate thoughts and the daily lives of a whole range of people. The dead were thought to have magical powers that they could use on behalf of the living. There are two known New Kingdom letters to the dead and they are slightly different to the others as they are from men who appear to be nursing a guilty conscience and wish to ask the permission of the deceased wife to take a new wife
- Temple walls were covered in texts relating to the gods and to the exploits of the kings. Along with the images of mighty pharaohs there were also lists of titles, of battles won, towns subjugated and prisoners taken e.g. the Annals of the Temple of Karnak. This relates to Thebes because as the religious and political centre of Egypt, it was a prime recipient of the wealth of empire as a result of international military activities
- Private correspondence has survived on pottery shards from the village of Deir el Medinah. Normally written in hieratic, it covers a multitude of topics from the supply of food, to laundry lists to complaining about the neighbours
- Documents from Deir el Medinah from the records of the scribe Amennakhte show that the government supplies for the village were repeatedly delayed over a period of 6 months during the 29th year of Ramses III. The workers went on strike and staged protests in front of the mortuary temples of Tuthmosis III, Seti I and Ramses II. Further strikes took place a year later. Documents show that during the remainder of the Ramesside period there continued to be poor relations between the central government and the village. These strikes may have been part of the steady decline in the political and economic stability of Egypt as it moved into a fragmented state prior to the 3rd Intermediate Period
- One of the most important texts of this period is the satirical Letter of Hori in which an official writes to a colleague ridiculing his abilities and setting tests of his bureaucratic knowledge. This was an educational document used to teach scribes the protocols of letter writing
- The Ebers Medical Papyrus dating to the beginning of the New Kingdom and purchased in Thebes in 1873 was originally 20 metres long and was a list of 876 prescriptions and remedies for wounds, stomach complaints, gynaecological problems and skin irritations. It, along with the other medical papyri, give us an excellent idea of the medical problems faced by the Ancient Egyptians and the somewhat interesting solutions to their problems
- Court proceedings recorded on papyrus dealing with tomb robbers has survived, indicating there was official collusion in tomb robbery despite the best efforts of priests and officials to keep the dead safe. Information was gained through torture but some reported robberies were not acted upon and the suspect officials such as Paweraa the Mayor of Western Thebes were still in office years later, whereas his accusers Paser, the Mayor of the East Bank and Khaemwaset the vizier, who appeared to be in collusion with Paweraa, disappear from history. The accused in the Papyrus Leopold – Amherst talk about setting fire to the mummies and coffins of a king and the queen in order to cover their tracks.

Question 35

(25 Marks)

Assess the extent to which **two** of the following events contributed to change within the Archidamian War:

- The Plague
- Pylos Sphacteria
- Brasidas' Thracian Campaign.

Markers' notes:**The Plague**

- Plague broke out in Athens (430, 429, 427/6 BC) with overcrowded conditions resulting from the Spartan raids on Attica, Pericles' policy was to win through not engaging in battle in Attica, instead the population moved to within the Long Walls surrounding Athens
- The death toll from the Plague was very high, possibly as high as one-third of the population died with many others incapacitated or maimed
- Thucydides claimed there was disregard for the law during this time, people felt abandoned by the gods and that the gods favoured Sparta in the war, Thucydides however was sceptical of these superstitious ideas
- In response to the suffering due to the Plague and the war in general, the Athenian demos instigated an eisengelia on Pericles and removed him from office and fined him (possibly 50 talents)
- Pericles was re-elected but died soon afterwards
- Thucydides believed that Athens was at its best when lead by Pericles, and that the subsequent political leaders used the people, rather than guiding them
- The death of Pericles led to significant changes within the political dynamic of Athens leading eventually to the predominance of the demagogues such as Cleon, who radically changed the strategies of the war
- Politicians such as Cleon were more aggressive with their imperialism, as evident in the Mytilinean Debate and the Thoudippus Decree
- The politicians also changed the strategy for the war, moving from periesesthai to a more aggressive strategy in both the Peloponnese (Pylos Spacteria) and in central Greece (Demosthenes and Hippocrates in Boeotia)

Pylos Sphacteria

- In 425 BC Demosthenes convinced Sophocles and Eurymedon to establish a garrisoned fort (epiteichismos) at Pylos on the west coast of the Peloponnese
- Demosthenes was able to land and hold off a large Spartan force, settling into a siege. The large Spartan naval presence failed to blockade the harbor enabling the Athenian fleet to gain control. Four hundred and twenty Spartiates were stranded on the island of Sphacteria
- Sparta negotiated an armistice, with their fleet surrendered and envoys sent to Athens to seek a permanent peace
- In Athens a debate ensued with speeches by Nicias and Cleon. Dissatisfied with Nicias' proposal, Cleon claimed that he could defeat the Spartans and the Athenian assembly charged him with the command, even though he was not a strategoi at the time
- The victory and the surrender of 120 Spartiates (plus 172 hoplites) led to Sparta suing for peace which was rejected by the demos
- Sparta ceased their annual invasion of Attica, fearing that the Spartan hostages would be killed
- Athenian strategy now shifted completely from Pericles' periesesthai with aggressive and expansionist activities led by Demosthenes and Hippocrates in Boeotia and even Nicias led an attack to gain control of Cythera (424 BC). The Megarid (424 BC) was also targeted with a view to take control but this was thwarted by Brasidas

Question 35 (continued)**Brasidas' Thracian Campaign**

- Brasidas' more adventurous strategy of attacking Athenian allies in northern Greece can also be seen as a response to Pylos Sphacteria, as an attempt to gain a bargaining chip to regain the Spartan hostages
- Brasidas ventured north with 700 helots and 1200 Peloponnesian forces to respond to requests by Athens' Thraceward allies to fulfil the Spartan stated aim, to liberate the Hellenes from Athenian control
- Brasidas won over Acanthus and Stagira before capturing Amphipolis and Torone
- Despite his victories the Spartans were unwilling to send the requested reinforcements, possibly because they feared reprisals for the Spartan hostages, but it also indicates an unwillingness to change Spartan strategy. Instead they negotiated an armistice with Athens (423 BC). In Athens Cleon was not re-elected strategos indicating the Athenians were wanting a change from the war-mongering rhetoric of Cleon
- Brasidas, either unaware of the armistice or unwilling to accept it, received Scione and Mende two Athenian allies
- Athens sent out Cleon, who had been re-elected in 422 BC, to Amphipolis to recapture the city. In the ensuing battle both Cleon and Brasidas were killed
- The removal of the two men who most favoured war (Thucydides) enabled those who favoured peace to dominate and a peace was signed between Athens and Sparta, the Peace of Nicias
- The Brasidas Thracian Campaign saw a change to Sparta fulfilling its promise to liberate Hellenes and ultimately the end of the Archidamian War.

Question 36

(25 Marks)

Outline the major terms of the Peace of Nicias between Athens and Sparta and assess the reasons why this agreement broke down.

Markers' notes:

The main terms as stated by Thucydides were:

- The peace was to last for 50 years
- All disputes were to be resolved by law or oath
- Sparta was to give back Amphipolis, Panactum, and cities in Thrace were to return to the tribute of Aristides
- Athens was to return captured cities e.g. Pylos and Cythera
- All Spartan and Athenian hostages were to be returned
- By the system of lot Sparta was to begin the process but this was made difficult almost immediately by her allies who did not agree to the terms e.g. Boeotia did not wish to return Panactum, Corinth was displeased over the failure to regain Sollium and Anactorium, and Amphipolis refused to be handed back to Athens
- The failure of Sparta to deliver (except for returning Athenian hostages) led to a change within the dynamic of Athens. Alcibiades who felt slighted for not be involved in the peace negotiations, was elected strategos and began to negotiate with Argos
- Corinth initiated talks with Argos and hoped to bring Boeotia and other disgruntled Peloponnesian states into a new alliance challenging Spartan hegemony. Corinth used the argument that Sparta's terms of the Peace of Nicias were an attempt to enslave the Peloponnesian states
- Mantinea and Elis aligned with Argos, but Boeotia, Megara and Tegea refused, the Corinthians became cautious
- Within Sparta sentiment quickly shifted as it became evident that Sparta has lost her dominance within the Peloponnesian League. New ephors were elected who actively pursued alternative alliances with Argos and Corinth
- Boeotia forced Sparta to sign an alliance, even though it broke the Peace of Nicias, then hand back a dismantled Panactum. Fearing Athenian reprisals Sparta negotiated a defensive alliance with Athens to secure the return of their hostages
- Nicias went to Sparta to attempt to salvage the Peace of Nicias and demand the end to the Spartan – Boeotian alliance, but was rebuffed by the ephors. This led to Alcibiades winning through in Athens and signing a quadruple alliance with Argos, Mantinea and Elis
- The failure of the Peace of Nicias resulted from internal divisions within the main signatories and between allies.

Question 37**(25 Marks)**

'What I fear is not the enemy's strategy, but our own mistakes' (Thucydides, 1 144).

Evaluate Pericles' statement in light of the events of the Peloponnesian War and their consequences.

Markers' notes:

- There exists a wide range of examples that candidates can choose to illustrate mistakes made by either the Athenian demos or individuals
- Pericles' strategy was *periesesthai*, a belief that Athens need only maintain her allies and win through to survive the war. However some historians point out that this strategy was doomed as it offered no clear victory and enabled individuals after the death of Pericles, such as Cleon and Alcibiades, to suggest more aggressive strategies that would lead to Athenian victory
- This ties in with Thucydides belief that Athens was at its best when led by the leading citizen, Pericles, who was able to reign in the Athenian demos

Examples of mistakes of the demos

- The capture of Pylos Sphacteria (425 BC), which goes against *periesesthai* and results in Athens adopting a more aggressive and expansionist strategy which leads to defeats at Delium and the Megarid, as well as the rise of Cleon
- The decision to vote for the Sicilian Expedition (415 BC) which again is against *periesesthai*, Thucydides provides a lengthy argument for the foreseeable problems that would arise from such a venture through Nicias' speech warning against stretching the resources of Athens and the threats closer to home (including the unstable Peace of Nicias and potential allied revolt), the failure of the Sicilian Expedition, the massive loss of life and the subsequent revolt of allies should be referred to
- The decision to recall Alcibiades once Athens had committed to the Sicilian Expedition, this enabled Alcibiades to flee to Sparta and contribute to the decision to send Gylippus to Sicily and establish a fort at Decelea, which was used by the Spartans to harass Attica and the loss of the revenue from the nearby silver mine
- The Trial of the Generals after Arginusae (406 BC) saw Athens turn a significant victory into a disaster with the loss of 8 generals through exile or execution, and the failure to reappoint Theramenes and Thrasybulus and made it difficult to prosecute the war effectively
- Athens' rejection of peace offers by Sparta which would have ended the war along the lines of Pericles' *periesesthai*, e.g. after the surrender of Spartan hoplites at Sphacteria (425 BC) though Thucydides implicates Cleon in this rejection as he encouraged the demos, after Cyzicus (410 BC) according to Diodorus

Mistakes made by individuals

- Nicias' actions during the Sicilian Expedition including his overconfidence resulting in him not completing the circumnavigation of Syracuse, his arrogance in allowing Gylippus' four ships to gain access to Sicily, his failure to withdraw the men due to the omen of the eclipse and his inability to control the discipline of the Athenian soldiers which saw them lose Pylmmerium, the massive losses incurred as a result of the defeat in Sicily significantly compromised Athens' ability to continue the war and revitalized Sparta's war efforts
- The actions of Alcibiades as an individual could also be discussed, those in connection to Sicily have been mentioned above, but also his undermining of the Peace of Nicias with the quadruple alliance, and Alcibiades' negotiations with Persia in the early years of the Ionian War
- In evaluating candidates may also consider Sparta's strategies, they were a most helpful enemy, with their main strategy in the Archidamian War being the invasion of Attica which, aside from the Plague, was largely ineffective
- However, the strategies of men such as Brasidas and Lysander can be seen to counter the argument, both men effectively used the rallying point of liberating the Hellenes to secure the revolt of significant Athenian allies e.g. Amphipolis.

Question 38

(25 Marks)

Outline the underlying causes of the civil war of 49 BC and assess the relative responsibility of Caesar and Pompey for the outbreak of the war.

Markers' notes:

- Causes of the war can be dated back to the actual creation of the so-called First Triumvirate which saw Caesar, Pompey and Crassus align for short term political gains, Cicero claims the origin of the conflict started with this amicitia
- After the initial aims were fulfilled tension arose between the three triumvirs, noticeably Crassus and Pompey
- Caesar's alleged illegal legislation of 59 BC (when Bibulus announced a sacred year) meant that he was eager to retain his imperium to prevent prosecution and this was most noticeable in the years immediately preceding the civil war
- Initiated by the attacks by Clodius, Pompey began to gravitate towards the optimates faction which endangered the triumvirate, however this is temporarily resolved with the Conference of Luca
- Pompey continued to grow in influence after the death of Crassus, he was appointed Curator of Grain and also gained the sole consulship in 52 BC. During his consulship Pompey introduces three key pieces of legislation: banning public violence; a five year interval between holding a magistracy and the pro-magistracy in a province; and requiring candidates must be present in Rome for elections. Pompey subsequently added a clause exempting Caesar from this last law
- Marcellus, consul in 51 BC, agitated to remove the Gallic command from Caesar
- In preparation for his return to Rome after the completion of his Gallic Campaign Caesar uses a number of tribunes (Curio, Antony and Cassius) to promote the idea of Caesar and Pompey mutually laying down their commands but these are rebuffed by the optimates faction
- Caesar's responsibility
- By crossing the Rubicon Caesar committed treason and thus had legal responsibility for the civil war
- Caesar could not give up imperium (either pro-consular or consular) as it would leave him open to prosecution for illegal legislation in 59 BC, he was sending large amounts of money into Rome and 'buying' tribunes in order to secure his consulship
- Pompey's responsibility
- Pompey was unwilling for Caesar to be his equal, and attempted to block this through legal means
- He refused Curio's proposal for both men to give up their extraordinary commands
- When requested to donate two legions for a possible war in Syria he gave legions that he had lent to Caesar, Caesar donated the two he was requested to give thus Caesar lost four legions
- Pompey accepted the sword from C. Marcellus (50 BC) to defend the state and levy troops
- Once the SCU was passed by the Senate Pompey accepted the command of the Roman forces
- Optimates' responsibility
- Prior to 55 BC Ahenobarbus had been agitating to have Caesar removed from the Gallic command and prosecuted for illegal legislation
- M. Marcellus (cos. 51 BC) agitated for Caesar's removal from the Gallic command, he humiliated Caesar by flogging Transpadane Gauls that Caesar had treated as citizens
- December 51 BC, when Curio proposed again for Pompey and Caesar to give up their commands, the Senate voted 370 v 22 in favour, but C. Marcellus the consul elect dismissed the Senate
- C. Marcellus spread rumours that Caesar was about to march on Rome. He placed the sword in Pompey's hand and demanded he defend Rome
- Lentulus, consul elect for 49 BC, blocked the move for Antony and Cassius to speak on behalf of Caesar's compromise and with Cato and Scipio creates an impasse in the Senate leading to the SCU being passed.

Question 39

(25 Marks)

Assess the extent to which the settlements of Augustus brought about political change to Rome.

Markers' notes:

- After the Battle of Actium Octavian/Augustus needed to redefine his position in Rome as well as create an enduring political solution to prevent future civil wars
- The Senate had not adapted to the changes facing the Republic and more detrimentally had attempted to retain their traditional predominance. The tribunate had grown in significance in promoting the aims of the people whilst commanders had used their armies to gain political dominance
- Octavian/Augustus maintained the guise of the Roman Republic whilst transforming it politically into an empire
- In 31 BC Octavian still held the powers of a triumvir, though he did not advertise this. He was consul, had taken the oath of loyalty, and in 28 BC he was named princeps senatus
- The 27 BC First Settlement: Octavian renounced all his powers and gave them back to the Senate and the people. The senate responded by granting him pro-consular imperium for ten years in provinces that required a military presence. He was given the title Augustus, Octavian was also elected consul in Rome
- The 23 BC Second Settlement: Augustus resigned the consulship. In return the Senate gave him maius proconsular imperium, consular imperium without being consul, he was given tribunician potestas (included the power to summon the Senate and to veto)
- Augustus ruled through both political offices and the honours he was bestowed: imperator, princeps senatus, Augustus, princeps civitatis, Pontifex Maximus, *pater patriae*
- The Senate controls the provinces which do not require a military presence, thus preventing another individual gaining an army and being able to march on Rome
- In addition to the settlements, Augustus' reform to the way the army was provided for (*aerarium militare*) also created political stability as well as the demobilization of the army from 60 to 28 legions
- A further addition to the settlements was the revision of the senatorial rolls in 28 and 18 BC to reduce the numbers of senators, he reinforced that membership into the senatorial order was by birth, but enabled those with one million sesterces to be eligible, thus elevating people from the equite class. The role of the consulship was modified/diminished in 5 BC when the tenure for office was reduced to six months enabling four consuls per year
- Augustus wished to avoid the title of dictator and the impression of being a king. However his accumulated powers accompanied with the reforms to the Senate enabled him be the dominant individual in Rome. His removal of the client army ensured that no commander could use their army to gain the consulship/dictatorship illegally.

Question 40

(25 Marks)

Evaluate the part played by violence in obtaining political objectives in the Late Republic.

Markers' notes:

- Candidates can choose from a number of examples to evaluate the role of violence in obtaining political objectives in the period between 63BC and AD14. These may include:

Violence in Rome

- 59 BC during Caesar's consulship there was the threat of violence to achieve the passing of the lex agraria with Pompey agreeing to defend the legislation with force if necessary, rioting occurred with Bibulus, Cato and Lucullus being attacked,
- The legalisation of collegia by Caesar paved the way for more violence. The tribune Clodius targeted Pompey verbally but violence broke out when Pompey secured the support of Milo. The rival gangs of Clodius and Milo clashed frequently from 58 BC onwards as both sides attempted to achieve their respective political goals (removing Caesar's opponents and safeguarding Pompey's reputation)
- In 53 there was anarchy in Rome as Clodius' and Milo's gangs fought to protect the interests of their respective sponsors. The consular elections were delayed. In January 52 BC Clodius was murdered on the Appian Way by Milo's gang. When the funeral pyre led to the destruction of the Senate House rioting ensued. The SCU was passed and Pompey raised troops to restore order. As there were no consuls elected Pompey was granted sole consulship by the Senate

Civil War – Caesar v Pompey and the optimates

- violence against the tribunes Antony and Cassius to prevent them presenting Caesar's demands gave Caesar moral grounds to protect the sacrosanctity of the tribunes and cross the Rubicon
- Caesar's March on Rome (49 BC) to seize control enabled him to be appointed dictator, and eleven days later be elected consul
- Events-Corfinium (Caesar v Ahenobarbus), Spain, Dyrrhachium, Pharsalus, Munda enabled Caesar to eliminate his opponents and maintain control in Rome

Assassination of Caesar

- The assassination of Caesar was organised by a group of conspirators led by Marcus Brutus, Decimus Brutus and Cassius with the objective of removing Caesar and restoring the Republic
- Antony's reading of the will of Caesar after his funeral aimed to incite a riot amongst the spectators (Antony inflamed this by displaying Caesar's bloodied toga) and retaliate against the conspirators who were forced to flee Rome, in contrast to the conciliatory actions immediately after the assassination between the two factions

Civil War – Republicans v Caesarians

- Battle of Mutina (43 BC) – when Decimus Brutus refused to give up his Gallic province Antony besieged Brutus at Mutina, the two consuls (Hirtius and Pansa) and Octavian besieged Antony who was defeated and fled to Transalpine Gaul
- Octavian marched on Rome with the consular armies when the Senate refused to give him consular imperium. He arranged elections and was elected consul, ensuring his adoption is legalised and sets up a court to have Caesar's assassins put on trial
- Proscriptions (43 BC) - the enemies of the newly formed triumvirate (Antony, Octavian and Lepidus) are targeted including 300 senators and Cicero, 2000 equites are targeted with a view to secure much needed funds
- Battle of Philippi (42 BC) – the forces of Marcus Brutus and Cassius are destroyed by Octavian and Antony's forces (though M. Brutus and Cassius take their own lives) thus ending the republican faction

Conflict between and against the Second Triumvirate

- This period is characterised by many treaties between the triumvirs, but these often are associated with tension and armed conflict
- L. Antonius and Fulvia raise an army against Octavian who has caused tension in Rome due to the confiscation of property to provide land for veterans of Philippi. Octavian lays siege to them at Perusia

Question 40 (continued)

- Sextus Pompeius' disruption of the grain supply and occupation of Sicily and Sardinia was originally dealt with through the Treaty of Misenum, but war broke out and some of Pompeius' men defect to Octavian. The subsequent war sees Pompeius defeated, grain prices stabilise and Octavian gains more power
- Battle of Actium – officially a war against Cleopatra, but essentially Octavian's attempt to remove Antony and gain full power over Rome.

Question 41

(25 Marks)

Evaluate the extent to which our modern understanding of the circumstances and stages of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius and its impact on Pompeii and Herculaneum in AD 79 is supported by Pliny the Younger's account of the event.

Markers' notes:

- There were indications in early August AD 79 that something was happening within the mountain. There were earth tremors, wells and springs dried up, waves increased in size and animals became increasingly agitated
- On the morning of the 24 August there were minor explosions, the Plinian Phase, and pumice and ash rose in the air and landed mainly on Pompeii which was nine kms downwind of Vesuvius. Herculaneum was up wind and was hardly affected. Gradually the day turned dark and by evening more and more pumice fell along with volcanic rock. Some people fled and others hid inside. At this stage Pliny the Elder launched a war ship to cross the Bay of Naples from Misenum and reached Stabiae
- There was then a short lull until about 1 or 2 am when the pyroclastic phase began in the form of six surges that were spread out until about 8am
- The first surge blasted through Herculaneum which was five miles away, killing most of the people immediately. Those who had not escaped were waiting on the beach for rescue. The first surge killed them and the second surge sealed the town under 23 metres of volcanic material
- At about 6.30am the 3rd surge reached Pompeii, closely followed by three more. The whole town was covered and people died of asphyxiation, and thermal shock
- Pliny the Elder died on the beach at Stabiae. Pliny the Younger and his mother escaped from Misenum just before the final surge
- The eruption of Vesuvius was enormous and has been calculated as being about 100,000 times the energy of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945. Pliny the Younger was a teenager of 17 when he saw the eruption. He wrote about it in two letters to the historian Tacitus who requested an account about 25 years after the event
- Pliny the Younger's letters refer to events at Stabiae and at Misenum. The events at Stabiae are second hand descriptions of his uncle's death
- According to those who study the activities of volcanoes and the stages that occur during eruptions, it would seem that Pliny the Younger did describe the eruption accurately, although he also appears not to have noted down everything. He does not mention the initial explosion which must have preceded the eruption. Dio Cassius wrote about the 'portentious crash' although he was not there and wrote from second-hand information – so, the reliability of his interpretation may be questioned. Pliny the Younger does not mention that Pompeii and Herculaneum were buried and the consequences of that, but he was writing to Tacitus sometime after the event and it would seem that one of his main aims was to praise the actions of his uncle (his adopted father) who died at Stabiae.

Question 42

(25 marks)

Assess the importance of the work of one **or** more Australian archaeologists in enhancing our understanding of life and/or death in Pompeii and Herculaneum.

Markers' notes:

- Syllabus identifies Lazar, McKenzie-Clark, Allison, Ellis, Jean-Paul Descouedres and Frank Sear and instructs candidates to study the work of at least one, so the response will depend on individual research
- Estelle Lazar has contributed important work in the analysis of the bodies of the dead from Pompeii. She challenged the conventional understanding that those who died at Pompeii were those who could not get away, such as the old, the young, and the sick. She proved that those who died were a representative selection of society, old and young, male and female. The work she completed on a body cast that came to Sydney in 1994, complete with intact body inside, showed the deceased was a female aged between 30 and 40, in good health, 1.5 metres tall, wearing clothes and jewellery and clutching her purse which contained money. Estelle Lazar concluded that Pompeians caught in the eruption died from asphyxiation, from thermal shock or from being struck by falling debris
- Jaye Pont (McKenzie – Clark) is a pottery expert who proved that none of the pottery found in Pompeii had been imported and thus has challenged conventional notions of trade between Pompeii and the Eastern Roman Empire, Gaul and northern Italy. Before her study, archaeologists had classified the pottery by the colour as red slip ware without analysing it further. This has led to more detailed questions being asked about trading patterns
- Penelope Allison studies how households operated in Pompeii. She looks at domestic arrangements, the pots and pans of the kitchen, the available household gadgets, the arrangement and use of rooms and also the way in which households looked after their own medical needs. She looks at how houses actually functioned and reveals the utilitarian side of life rather than its glamorous side such as slaves and servants and how they lived side by side with their masters. She has shown the distribution of domestic material in Pompeii houses, such as the cupboards where pots and pans were kept, which were in the main front hall, the atrium where visitors would be received. The same was true of the main household water supply
- Steven Ellis is part of the Pompeii Archaeological Research Project on Porta Stabia. This project is investigating all aspects of a working class area which existed very close to the entertainment area in Pompeii. The research area covers a working-class district (modest houses, shops, workshops, and hospitality outlets). This project examines the complex decisions involved in the planning, integration, and use of public and private space in the ancient city. The results are contributing to a more detailed and reasoned understanding of the roles that non-elites played in the shaping of an ancient city, and how these families responded to various Mediterranean-wide socio-economic developments
- Jean-Paul Descouedres and Frank Sear began working at Pompeii in 1978 studying and recording the architectural features, wall-paintings, mosaics, stucco-decorations, and other fittings and fixtures of single houses excavated long ago, but not previously published. They have completed detailed, precise work to study and record material that seems to be rapidly disintegrating and/or disappearing.

Question 43

(25 Marks)

Analyse the difficulties of site management and protection facing authorities at Pompeii and Herculaneum.

Markers' notes:

- A commonly used phrase by those who work at Pompeii and Herculaneum is that they are 'suffering a second death'
- Archaeological excavation by its very nature means destruction. The site is exposed to the elements so that ancient building materials crumble, are eroded, and rising damp destroys murals
- Well-meaning but failed attempts at reconstruction, restoration and conservation have contributed to the decay. Archaeological reconstructions can make objects and structures more understandable and they can be an alternative to restoring the original
- However from an academic research point of view they can present only one possible interpretation of the original and thus can be a problem when reinterpretations might need to be made in the future. Reconstruction can cause damage, distortion and destruction
- For example the replacement of lintels over doors and windows by softwood instead of seasoned hardwood has resulted in rotting, mould and the infestation of termites
- For example the rusting of iron armatures in reinforced concrete used for repair and reconstruction in the mid-20th century split open the concrete and caused the collapse of structures
- Exposure to the elements has caused wall frescoes to decay so that in the 1950s one third of wall frescoes had been found to have decayed completely without being recorded. Twenty years later in the 1970s a Sydney University project estimated that one out of every two which had survived to the 1950s, had been lost
- Campania is highly polluted and the strong sunlight and ozone has caused fading and bleaching of frescoes. Acid rain and airborne pollutants also cause problems of corrosion and abrasion
- In the winter the rains run down exposed walls, the floors are damp, the tiles lift and algae and lichens grow. Much of the site is overgrown and being harmed by tree roots
- In 1977 14 frescoes were cut and stolen from the House of the Gladiators. Over the next 15 years 600 items were stolen from Pompeii
- In 1979 a crowd of tourists entered a site that was not open to the public and deliberately destroyed the stone columns
- The millions of visitors are the greatest problem, by their very presence they wear down the site but they also dump rubbish and pick up fragments of marble and shards of pottery to keep as souvenirs
- In 2001 Pietro Guzzo, the archaeological superintendent of the sites, estimated that it would cost US\$300 million to bring Pompeii, Herculaneum and three other nearby sites up to a level of conservation that would make the sites secure
- The authorities at Pompeii and Herculaneum face the problem that all ancient sites face. How can they share what they have with the world, without the world destroying the site. There have been many suggestions in terms of virtual visits, education programs to stop tourists stealing artefacts and destroying features, roped off areas, board walks over fragile pavements, timed visits, limiting visitor numbers and so on
- However the reality is that archaeological sites, no matter how significant they are, do not attract enormous amounts of funding and so there are always limitations in terms of protective measures that can be taken to remedy the past archaeological mistakes and the present visitor numbers. It is a huge site and perhaps the most sensible option would be to leave most of it where it is, underground, until it can be better managed.

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