

STUDENT NUMBER

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HISTORY: ANCIENT HISTORY

Written examination

Friday 10 November 2017

Reading time: 3.00 pm to 3.15 pm (15 minutes)

Writing time: 3.15 pm to 5.15 pm (2 hours)

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Number of marks</i>
A – Egypt – Part 1	1	1	20
– Part 2	2	1	20
B – Greece – Part 1	1	1	20
– Part 2	2	1	20
C – Rome – Part 1	1	1	20
– Part 2	2	1	20

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or correction fluid/tape.
- No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied

- Question and answer book of 28 pages, including **assessment criteria for Part 2** on page 28
- Detachable insert for Part 1 of all sections in the centrefold
- Additional space is available at the end of the book if you need extra paper to complete an answer.

Instructions

- Detach the insert from the centre of this book during reading time.
- Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
- Students should select **two** sections and answer **all** questions in Part 1 and **one** question in Part 2 of both sections.
- All written responses must be in English.

At the end of the examination

- You may keep the detached insert.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

Part 2 – People in power, societies in crisis**Instructions for Section A – Part 2**

Write an essay on **one** of the following questions in the space provided.
Your response will be assessed according to the criteria set out on page 28.

Question 2 (20 marks)

Discuss how the relationship between the priests of the Amen-Ra and the king contributed to the tensions of the Amarna Period.

OR

Question 3 (20 marks)

‘Akhenaten’s reign was defined by its move away from established Pharaonic traditions.’

Discuss.

**END OF SECTION A
TURN OVER**

SECTION B – Greece

Part 1 – Living in an ancient society

Instructions for Section B – Part 1

Please remove the insert from the centre of this book during reading time.
Refer to page 3 of the insert when responding to Section B – Part 1.
Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

Question 1 (20 marks)

- a. Outline the way in which the Athenians organised the Delian League at its foundation according to Source 1.

4 marks

- b.** Explain how Athens's relationship with its allies in the Delian League changed between 478 BCE and 454 BCE. In your response, use your own knowledge and Sources 1 and 2. 6 marks

Part 2 – People in power, societies in crisis**Instructions for Section B – Part 2**

Write an essay on **one** of the following questions in the space provided.
Your response will be assessed according to the criteria set out on page 28.

Question 2 (20 marks)

‘Corcyra, Potidaea and Megara were responsible for the Peloponnesian War, not Athens and Sparta.’

Discuss.

OR

Question 3 (20 marks)

Discuss the extent to which Lysander was responsible for the Spartan victory in the Peloponnesian War.

**END OF SECTION B
TURN OVER**

SECTION C – Rome

Part 1 – Living in an ancient society

Instructions for Section C – Part 1

Please remove the insert from the centre of this book during reading time.
Refer to page 4 of the insert when responding to Section C – Part 1.
Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

Question 1 (20 marks)

- a. Outline the differences between the plebeians and patricians according to Source 1. 4 marks

- b. Explain how the differences between the plebeians and patricians changed between c. 500 BCE and 287 BCE. In your response, use your own knowledge and Source 2. 6 marks

- c. Evaluate the extent to which the Struggle of the Orders resulted in the distribution of power among different Roman social groups by 146 BCE. Use evidence to support your response. 10 marks

Part 2 – People in power, societies in crisis**Instructions for Section C – Part 2**

Write an essay on **one** of the following questions in the space provided.
Your response will be assessed according to the criteria set out on page 28.

Question 2 (20 marks)

‘The so-called “First Triumvirate” brought the Roman Republic to an end.’

Discuss.

OR

Question 3 (20 marks)

Discuss the role of Cleopatra VII in the fall of the Roman Republic.

An answer book is available from the supervisor if you need extra paper to complete an answer. Please ensure you write your **student number** in the space provided on the front cover of the answer book. **At the end of the examination, place the answer book inside the front cover of this question and answer book.**

TURN OVER

Assessment criteria for Part 2

The essay in Part 2 of Sections A, B and C will be assessed against the following criteria:

- construction of a coherent and relevant historical argument that addresses the specific demands of the essay question
- demonstration of historical knowledge that is accurate and appropriate for the essay question
- use of historical thinking concepts
- use of primary sources and historical interpretations as evidence

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK



Insert for Part 1 of Sections A, B and C

Please remove from the centre of this book during reading time.

SECTION A – Egypt

Source 1

[Then Thutmosis said ...] every chief of every country that has revolted is within [the city]; and because it is the capture of a thousand cities, this capture of Megiddo (*My-k-ty*). Capture [it] ...

[His majesty commanded] the officers of the troops to go ... [assigning to] each his place. They measured this city, [surrounding it] with an inclosure, walled about with green timber of all their pleasant trees. His majesty himself was upon the fortification east of this city, [inspect]ing ...

It was [wa]lled about with a thick wall ... Its name was made: “Menkheperre (Thutmose III)¹-is-the-Surrounder-of-the-Asiatics.”

...

Behold, the chiefs of this country came to render their portions, to do obeisance² to the fame of his majesty, to crave breath for their nostrils, because of the greatness of his power, because of the might of the fame of his majesty ... [they] came to his fame, bearing their gifts, consisting of silver, gold, lapis lazuli, malachite; bringing clean grain, wine, large cattle, and small cattle – for the army of his majesty ... Behold, his majesty appointed the chiefs anew for [every town] ...

[The spoil of Megiddo consisted of] 340 living prisoners; 83 hands; 2 041 mares; 191 foals; 6 stallions; ... a beautiful chariot, wrought with gold, belonging to the chief of [Megiddo]; ... 892 chariot[s] of his wretched army; total, 924 (chariots); a beautiful suit of bronze armor, belonging to that foe; a beautiful suit of bronze armor, belonging to the chief of Megiddo; ... 200 suits of armor, belonging to his wretched army; 502 bows; 7 poles of ... wood, wrought with silver, belonging to the tent of that foe. Behold, the army of [his majesty] took ... 1 929 large cattle, 2 000 small cattle, 20 500 white small cattle.

...

Behold, the cultivable land was divided into fields, which the inspectors of the royal house ... calculated, in order to reap their harvest. Statement of the harvest which was brought to his majesty from the fields of Megiddo ... : 208 200 ... fourfold heket of grain³, besides that which was cut as forage by the army of his majesty.

Source: JH Breasted, *Ancient Records of Egypt*, vol. 2, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1906, pp. 185–189

¹**Thutmose III** – Thutmosis III

²**obeisance** – to express deep respect before a superior or to grovel

³**fourfold heket of grain** – the grain harvested from a territory of approximately 24 km²

Source 2

A depiction of Hatshepsut and Thutmosis III; detail of a block from the Red Chapel, Karnak



Source: CH Roehrig, *Hatshepsut: From Queen to Pharaoh*, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, p. 96

Source 3

In the first years of her government she had to content herself with mere queenly status ... however, her ambition was by no means dormant¹, and not many years had passed before she had taken the momentous step of herself assuming the Double Crown. Twice before in Egypt's earlier history a queen had usurped the kingship, but it was a wholly new departure for a female to pose and dress as a man ... In many inscriptions she flaunts a full titulary², though both on her own monuments and on those of her nobles she is apt to be referred to by feminine pronouns or described by nouns with a feminine ending. A still unpublished inscription places her coronation as king as early as year 2, and from that time onwards until year 20 there was no doubt as to who was the senior Pharaoh ...

Source: A Gardiner, *Egypt of the Pharaohs*, Oxford Paperbacks, 1966, pp. 183 and 184

¹**dormant** – inactive

²**flaunts a full titulary** – displays a full range of titles

SECTION B – Greece

Source 1

So Athens took over the leadership ... Carystus surrendered on terms.

Due to copyright restrictions,
this material is not supplied.

Source: Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War*, R Warner (trans.), Penguin Books, London, 1972, pp. 92 and 93

¹**furnish** – provide

²**congress** – a meeting

Source 2

There shall

be a Council appointed by lot of a hundred and twenty men; a

10 [man who is appointed shall be examined?] in the Council, and ... shall be possible to be a councillor
if he is not less than thirty years old ...

... No one shall be a councillor twice within four years.

The overseers ... and the garrison commander shall allot

and install the Council for now, and in future the Council and the

15 garrison commander shall do it, not less than thirty days before the Council's term of office ends.

20 ...

The Council shall swear as follows: 'I shall be a councillor as best
and most justly I can for the mass of the Erythraians and of the Athenians and of the
allies; and I shall not defect from the mass of the Athenians or of the
allies of the Athenians myself, nor shall I be persuaded by another

25 who defects myself ... nor shall I take back
any single one of the exiles, nor shall I be persuaded
to take back any of those who have fled to the Medes, without the permission of the Council and
the People of the Athenians; nor shall I exile any of those who remain, without the permission of the Council
and the People of the Athenians.'

Source: Malouchou, 'Athenian regulations for Erythrai, date 454–450 BCE', *Second facsimile, 1*,
S Lambert and PJ Rhodes (trans.), Attic Inscriptions Online, <www.atticinscriptions.com>

END OF SECTION B
TURN OVER

SECTION C – Rome

Source 1

[Romulus] distinguished those who were eminent for their birth, approved for their virtue and wealthy for those times, provided they already had children, from the obscure, the lowly and the poor. Those of the lower rank he called “plebeians” (the Greeks would call them *dêmotikoi* or “men of the people”), and those of the higher rank ... were called “fathers” and their posterity “patricians” ...

After Romulus had distinguished those of superior rank from their inferiors, he next established laws by which the duties of each were prescribed. The patricians were to be priests, magistrates and judges, and were to assist him in the management of public affairs, devoting themselves to the business of the city. The plebeians were excused from these duties, as being unacquainted with them and because of their small means¹ wanting leisure² to attend to them, but were to apply themselves to agriculture, the breeding of cattle and the exercise of gainful trades ... He placed the plebeians as a trust in the hands of the patricians, by allowing every plebeian to choose for his patron any patrician whom he himself wished.

...

It was the duty of the patricians to explain to their clients the laws, of which they were ignorant; ... doing everything for them that fathers do for their sons with regard both to money and to the contracts that related to money ... It was the duty of the clients to assist their patrons ... and to share with their patrons the costs incurred in their magistracies and dignities and other public expenditures, in the same manner as if they were their relations.

...

As soon as Romulus had regulated these matters he determined to appoint senators to assist him in administering the public business, and to this end he chose a hundred men from among the patricians ...

Source: Dionysius of Halicarnassus, *The Roman Antiquities of Dionysius of Halicarnassus*, Book II, E Cary (trans.), Aeterna Press, Cambridge (Massachusetts), 2015, pp. 101–104; Loeb Classical Library Volume 319, Harvard University Press, first published 1937; Loeb Classical Library[®] is a registered trademark of the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

¹**small means** – small amount of wealth

²**wanting leisure** – lacking free time

Source 2

The upshot¹ of the Conflict [Struggle] of the Orders was not popular revolution but the creation of a new governing class, comprising rich plebeians and patricians. The first qualification for most political offices was wealth on a substantial scale. No one could stand for election without passing a financial test that excluded most citizens; the exact amount needed to qualify is not known, but the implications are that it was set at the very top level of the census hierarchy, the so-called cavalry or equestrian rating. When the people came together to vote, the system of voting was stacked in favour of the wealthy. We have already seen how that worked in the Centuriate Assembly, which elected senior officials: if the rich centuries were united, they could determine the result without the poorer centuries even having the chance to vote ... Besides, strictly speaking, the assemblies were simply for voting, on a list of candidates or on a proposal put by a senior official. There was no general discussion; no proposals or even amendments could come from the floor; in the case of almost every piece of proposed legislation we know of, the people voted in favour of what was put before them. This was not popular power as we understand it.

Source: M Beard, *SPQR: A History of Ancient Rome*, Profile Books Ltd, London, 2015, pp. 189 and 190

¹**upshot** – result

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