

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.**







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**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.













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**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.













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**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.





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**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)<sup>1</sup>-is-the-Surrounder-of-the-Asiatics.”

...

Behold, the chiefs of this country came to render their portions, to do obeisance<sup>2</sup> 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; 2041 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 grain<sup>3</sup>, 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

<sup>1</sup>**Thutmose III** – Thutmosis III

<sup>2</sup>**obeisance** – to express deep respect before a superior or to grovel

<sup>3</sup>**fourfold heket of grain** – the grain harvested from a territory of approximately 24 km<sup>2</sup>

**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 dormant<sup>1</sup>, 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 titulary<sup>2</sup>, 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

<sup>1</sup>**dormant** – inactive

<sup>2</sup>**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

<sup>1</sup>**furnish** – provide

<sup>2</sup>**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](http://www.atticinscriptions.com)>

**END OF SECTION B**  
**TURN OVER**

## SECTION C – Rome

### Source 1

[Romulus] distinguished those ... among the patricians ...

Due to copyright restrictions,  
this material is not supplied.

Source: Dionysius of Halicarnassus, *The Roman Antiquities of Dionysius of Halicarnassus*, Book II, E Cary (trans.), Aeterna Press, Cambridge (Massachusetts), 2015, pp. 101–104

<sup>1</sup>**small means** – small amount of wealth

<sup>2</sup>**wanting leisure** – lacking free time

### Source 2

The upshot<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup>**upshot** – result

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