

STUDENT NUMBER

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HISTORY: ANCIENT HISTORY

Written examination

Monday 14 November 2022

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	3	2	50
B	3	1	20
			Total 70

- 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 24 pages, including **assessment criteria for Section B** on page 24
- Sources book for Section A
- Additional space is available at the end of the book if you need extra space to complete an answer.

Instructions

- Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
- All written responses must be in English.

At the end of the examination

- You may keep the sources book.

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

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SECTION A**Instructions for Section A**

Answer **two** of the following questions in the spaces provided.

Ancient society	Pages
Question 1 – Egypt	4–7
Question 2 – Greece	8–11
Question 3 – Rome	12–15

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Question 1 (25 marks)

Egypt

Refer to pages 2 and 3 in the sources book when responding to this question.

- a. Using Source 1, outline how Hatshepsut presents herself as pharaoh. 3 marks

- b. Using Source 2 and your own knowledge, analyse the cultural importance of the funerary customs of New Kingdom Egypt. 5 marks

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- c. Using Source 3 and your own knowledge, explain the significance of the occupations of the workers at Deir el-Medineh.

4 marks

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- d. Using your own knowledge, explain the relationship that existed before the Amarna Period between the priests of the Amen-Ra cult and the king.

5 marks

- e. Evaluate the role of Tutankhamun in the crisis of the Amarna Period. Use Source 4 and other evidence to support your response.

8 marks

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Question 2 (25 marks)

Greece

Refer to pages 4 and 5 in the sources book when responding to this question.

- a. Using Source 5, outline how the physical environment shaped the political development of Ancient Greece. 3 marks

- b. Using Source 6 and your own knowledge, explain how the tyranny of Pisistratus changed Athens. 5 marks

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- c. Using Source 7 and your own knowledge, explain why the Persians invaded Greece in 490 BCE and 480 BCE.

4 marks

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d. Using Source 8 and your own knowledge, analyse the role of Brasidas in the Peloponnesian War.

5 marks

e. Evaluate the extent to which Nicias was responsible for the outcome of the Sicilian Expedition. Use evidence to support your response.

8 marks

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Question 3 (25 marks)

Rome

Refer to pages 6 and 7 in the sources book when responding to this question.

- a.** Using Source 9, outline the role of Romulus in the foundation narrative of Rome. 3 marks

- b.** Using your own knowledge, explain the role of the magistracy of consul in the Roman Republic. In your response, include **one** significant change to this role during the Roman Republic. 4 marks

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- c. Using Source 10, Source 11 and your own knowledge, explain how the Second Punic War changed Ancient Rome.

5 marks

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d. Using Source 12 and your own knowledge, analyse the significance of the political career of Cornelius Sulla.

5 marks

e. Evaluate the way in which the unofficial First Triumvirate and the Second Triumvirate contributed to the demise of the Roman Republic. Use evidence to support your response.

8 marks

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**END OF SECTION A
TURN OVER**

SECTION B**Instructions for Section B**

Write an essay on **one** of the following questions in the space provided.

Your response will be assessed according to the assessment criteria set out on page 24.

Question 1 (20 marks)**Egypt**

‘The way in which the pharaoh expressed power in New Kingdom Egypt never changed.’

Discuss.

OR

Question 2 (20 marks)**Greece**

‘Athenian political reforms during the fifth century BCE ultimately led to the defeat of Athens in 404 BCE.’

Discuss.

OR

Question 3 (20 marks)**Rome**

‘The Roman Republic was always controlled by an oligarchy, from its founding to its demise.’

Discuss.

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TURN OVER

Assessment criteria for Section B

The essay in Section B 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
- application of historical thinking concepts such as cause and consequence, continuity and change, and/or historical significance
- use of sources as evidence to support a historical argument, including a range of primary sources, perspectives and historical interpretations

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

**Victorian Certificate of Education
2022**

HISTORY: ANCIENT HISTORY
Written examination

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SOURCES BOOK

Instructions

A question and answer book is provided with this sources book.

Refer to the sources in this book for each question in Section A, as indicated in the question and answer book.

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Egypt

Sources 1–4 relate to Question 1.

Source 1

A historical interpretation of Hatshepsut's reign

With Hatshepsut ... there is no question. She became *king*!

Early in her kingship, Hatshepsut did not try to deny her female gender. Eventually, though, she came to be depicted as a male in the traditional garb¹ and poses of past pharaohs ... On most of her statues, she wore the royal beard, and in some inscriptions, scribes applied masculine titles and pronouns to her ...

Hatshepsut had to modify her image to fit the traditional masculine imagery and ideology of kingship in order to continue to be seen as the senior co-regent ...

Source: WH Stiebing Jr and SN Helft, *Ancient Near Eastern History and Culture*, 3rd edition, Routledge, New York, 2018, pp. 213 and 214

¹garb – clothing

Source 2

A scene from a wall painting of the late Eighteenth Dynasty in the tomb of Nebamun, an official scribe, depicting him hunting in the marshes



Source: © The Trustees of the British Museum

Source 3

A historical interpretation of the lives of workers at Deir el-Medineh

It was undoubtedly the high importance of their responsibility and the “classified” nature of their labor that placed the tomb workers under the direct control of the supreme civil administrator . . . Knowing that they were working directly for their pharaoh and answerable only to the highest officials in the land must have given the workers on the royal tomb a sense of great prestige and respect in the eyes of their fellow citizens.

. . . At the time of highest tensions, when the artisans did not receive their wages, one foreman of the time sided with his men against the administration—clearly represented in this instance by the tomb’s scribe, who resorted to threats to try to get the strikers back on the job.

Source: BS Lesko, ‘Rank, Roles, and Rights’, in *Pharaoh’s Workers: The Villagers of Deir El Medina*, LH Lesko (ed.), Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, 1994, p. 18

Source 4

An extract from the inscription on the Restoration Stela of Tutankhamun in the temple of Amen-Ra at Karnak

Now when his majesty appeared as king, the temples of the gods and goddesses from Elephantine¹ [down] to the marshes of the Delta [had . . .] gone to pieces. Their shrines had become desolate², had become *mounds* overgrown with [*weeds*]. Their sanctuaries were as if they had never been. Their halls were a footpath. The land was topsy-turvy³, and the gods turned their backs upon this land. If [*the army* was] sent to Djahi⁴ to extend the frontiers of Egypt, no success of theirs came at all. If one prayed to a god to seek counsel from him, he would never come [at all]. If one made supplication⁵ to a goddess similarly, she would never come at all. Their hearts *were hurt* in their bodies, . . . (so that) they did damage to that which had been made.

Source: JB Pritchard (ed.), *Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament*, 3rd edition with supplement, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1974, pp. 251 and 252

¹**Elephantine** – an island on the Nile in Upper Egypt

²**desolate** – empty

³**topsy-turvy** – chaotic

⁴**Djahi** – area spanning parts of modern-day Israel and Lebanon

⁵**made supplication** – prayed

Greece

Sources 5–8 relate to Question 2.

Source 5

A historical interpretation describing the geography of Greece

Although the mountainous nature of Greece is not wholly responsible for the character of Greek political development, the isolation of city-states from their neighbours did give rise to strong feelings of independence and autonomy, love of freedom, and great civic pride. City-states (*poleis*) developed their own forms of government, institutions and community life. The corporate life of a polis—in which town and country were bound together—was enjoyed by all citizens, and the physical conditions enabled them to realise what they called *autarkeia* (self-sufficiency).

Source: P Bradley, *Ancient Greece: Using Evidence*, David Patterson (ed.), Edward Arnold (Australia) Pty Ltd, Caulfield East, Victoria, 1990, pp. 2 and 3

Source 6

An extract from Aristotle, outlining measures taken by Pisistratus

... Pisistratus administered the state in a moderate fashion, and his rule was more like a constitutional government than like a tyranny. For he was benevolent and kind, and readily forgave those who had committed an offense; he even advanced money to the poor to further their work so that they could make a living by farming. In doing this he had a twofold purpose: first, that they might not stay in the city but live scattered all over the country; secondly, that they might be moderately well off but fully occupied with their own affairs so that they would have neither a strong desire nor the leisure to concern themselves with public affairs ...

... [It] became a common saying that the tyranny of Pisistratus had been the Golden Age.

Source: *Aristotle's Constitution of Athens and Related Texts*, translated with introduction and notes by K von Fritz and E Kapp, Hafner Publishing Company, Inc., New York, 1966, pp. 83 and 84

Source 7

An extract from Herodotus, discussing why the Persians invaded Greece

... [News] was brought to Darius that Sardis had been taken and burnt by the Athenians and Ionians, and that the prime mover in the joint enterprise was Aristagoras of Miletus ... Then [Darius] commanded one of his servants to repeat to him the words, 'Master, remember the Athenians', three times, whenever he sat down to dinner ...

...

Xerxes at first was not at all interested in invading Greece ... But Mardonius – the son of Gobryas and Darius' sister and thus cousin to the king – ... used constantly to talk to him on the subject. 'Master,' he would say, 'the Athenians have done us great injury, and it is only right that they should be punished for their crimes ...'

Source: Herodotus, *The Histories*, A de Sélincourt (trans.), revised with introduction and notes by J Marincola, Penguin Books, London, 2003, pp. 353, 354 and 414

Source 8

A map showing areas (in bold type) where Brasidas was active militarily



Source: adapted from US Military Academy, 'Map of Classical Greece',
World History Encyclopedia, <www.worldhistory.org>

Rome

Sources 9–12 relate to Question 3.

Source 9

An extract from Livy, outlining Romulus's role in Rome's early history

Romulus and Remus ... were suddenly seized by an urge to found a new settlement ... Remus, by way of jeering at¹ his brother, jumped over the half-built walls of the new settlement, whereupon Romulus killed him in a fit of rage, adding the threat, 'So perish whoever else shall overleap my battlements.'

This, then, was how Romulus obtained the sole power. The newly built city was called by its founder's name.

Romulus's first act was to fortify the Palatine, the scene of his own upbringing. He offered sacrifice to the gods ...

...

Having performed with proper ceremony his religious duties, he summoned his subjects and gave them laws ...

...

... Romulus proceeded to temper² strength with policy and turned his attention to social organization. He created a hundred senators ...

Source: Livy, *The Early History of Rome: Books I–V of The History of Rome from Its Foundations*, A de Sélincourt (trans.), introduction by RM Ogilvie, preface and additional material by SP Oakley, Penguin Books, London, 2002, pp. 36, 37, 39 and 40

¹**jeering at** – making fun of

²**temper** – balance

Source 10

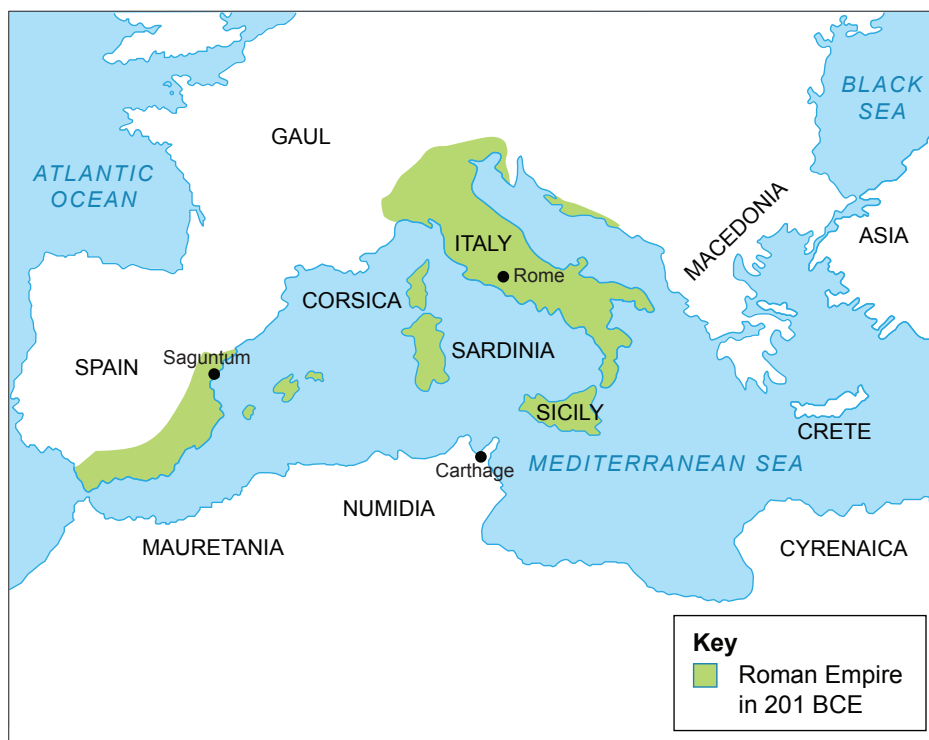
A historical interpretation of the impact of Hannibal's war in Italy

... [The] Romans claim that Hannibal had killed 300,000 people and destroyed 400 cities in Italy ... Whereas in 225 [BCE] the register of Roman citizens was 273,000, the census of 204 [BCE] ... listed just 214,000, and even ten years later it had risen to only 243,000 ... [In] 209 [BCE] twelve Latin colonies had said that they were too worn out to supply their troop and supply quotas. Great cities such as Capua and Tarentum and smaller ones too many to count were captured, looted, and punished with large-scale enslavements. The southern countryside suffered plunder and ravaging by both sides, which meant that rural populations were impoverished and often uprooted ...

Source: D Hoyos, *Mastering the West: Rome and Carthage at War*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2015, pp. 219 and 220

Source 11

A map detailing the extent of the Roman Empire at the end of the Second Punic War



Source: adapted from The Department of History, United States Military Academy, 'Expansion of Rome, 2nd century BC', Wikimedia Commons

Source 12

An extract from Plutarch, detailing some of Sulla's measures

... [Sulla's] reputation was that of a great commander ...

...

... [The] generals of this later period were men who had risen to the top by violence rather than by merit; they needed armies to fight against one another rather than against the public enemy ... They spent money on making life easy for their soldiers ... And here it was Sulla more than anyone else who set the example ...

...

Apart altogether from the massacres, the rest of Sulla's conduct also caused offence. He proclaimed himself Dictator ... A decree was passed giving him immunity for all his past acts, while for the future he was to have the power of life and death, the power to confiscate property, to found colonies, to found new cities or to demolish existing ones ...

Source: Plutarch, *Fall of the Roman Republic*, R Warner (trans.), revised edition with introduction and notes by R Seager, Penguin Books, London, 1972, pp. 71, 81, 82 and 106

