



**HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

**1996**

# **ANCIENT HISTORY**

**2/3 UNIT (COMMON)**

*Time allowed—Three hours  
(Plus 5 minutes' reading time)*

**DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Attempt **FOUR** questions, **ONE** from Section I, **ONE** from Section II, and **TWO** from Section III.
- Choose questions from **AT LEAST TWO** of the following areas: Egypt, Near East, Greece, Rome.
- All questions are of equal value.
- Answer each question in a *separate* Writing Booklet.
- You may ask for extra Writing Booklets if you need them.

## SECTION I—ANCIENT SOCIETIES

(25 Marks)

Attempt ONE question.

Answer the question in a *separate* Writing Booklet.

### PART A—EGYPT

#### QUESTION 1. Society in Old Kingdom Egypt

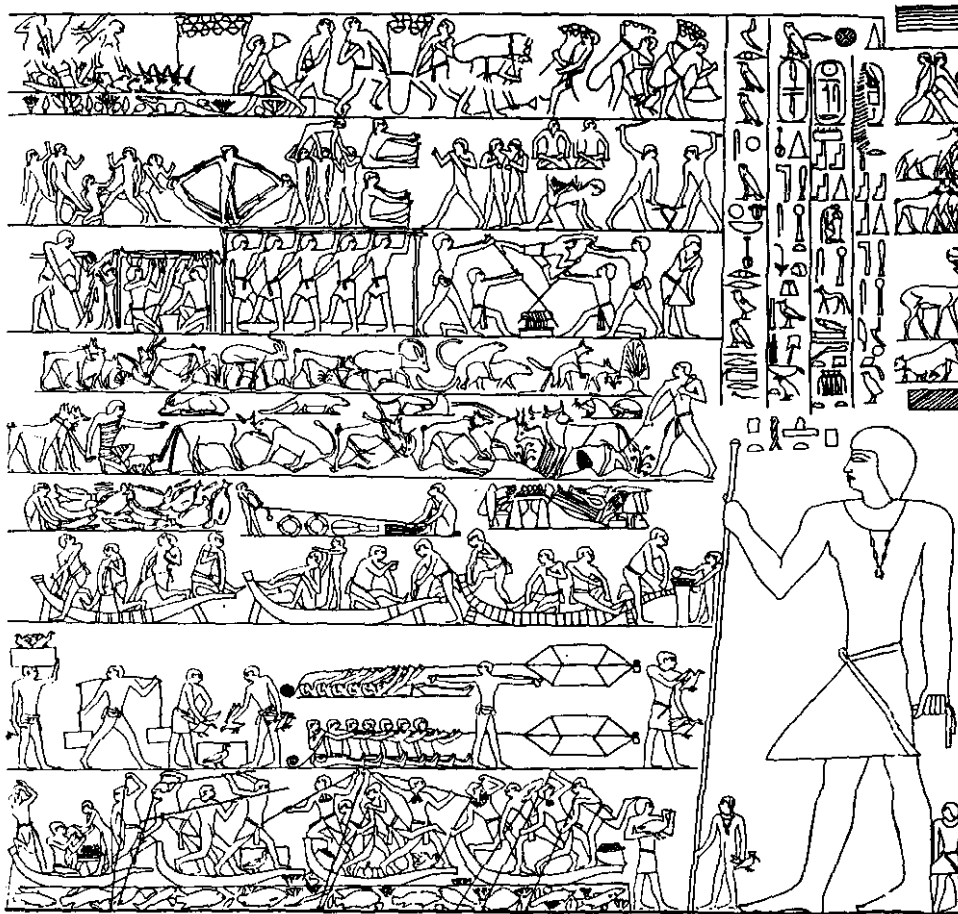
*EITHER*

- (a) Use Source 1 and your own knowledge to answer the following.

What do tomb paintings reveal about the lives and social position of ordinary people in Old Kingdom Egypt?

#### SOURCE 1

N de G Davies, 'The Mastaba of Ptahhetep and Akhetetep at Saqqareh',  
2 vols, London 1900-1901



PAINTINGS FROM PTAHHOTEP'S TOMB

*OR*

QUESTION 1. (Continued)

- (b) Discuss the lives of members of the royal families (other than the Pharaohs) in Old Kingdom Egypt.

*OR*

- (c) Describe the major cults of Old Kingdom Egypt. Discuss any changes in popularity of these cults.

**QUESTION 2. Society in Middle Kingdom Egypt**

*EITHER*

- (a) What does Middle Kingdom literature reveal about Egyptian society?

*OR*

- (b) To what extent did the relationship between the nobility and the ruler change during Dynasty XII?

**QUESTION 3. Society in New Kingdom Egypt**

*EITHER*

- (a) What was the position and role of the Pharaoh in New Kingdom society? How did the position and role of the Pharaoh change during this period?

*OR*

- (b) Use Source 2 and your own knowledge to answer the following.

To what extent was imperialism beneficial to New Kingdom society?

**SOURCE 2**

Licensed by the trustees of the British Museum.



SYRIAN TRIBUTE BEARERS

*OR*

- (c) In what ways did changes in the importance of Amon/Amun-Re affect New Kingdom Egypt?

**PART B—NEAR EAST****QUESTION 4. Assyrian Society in the Time of Ashurbanipal***EITHER*

- (a) Use Source 3 and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Discuss the position and role of the king at the time of Ashurbanipal.

**SOURCE 3**

I am Ashurbanipal, the great (king) the mighty king, king of the universe, king of Assyria, king of the four regions (of the world); offspring of the loins of Esarhaddon, king of the universe, king of Assyria, viceroy of Babylon, king of Sumer and Akkad; grandson of Sennacherib, king of the universe, king of Assyria.

The great gods in their council decreed (for me) a favourable destiny, and granted (me) a receptive mind. They caused me to grasp all scribal art. In the assembly of princes (they magnified) my name, they made my rule powerful. Might, virility, enormous power they granted me; the insubmissive lands they placed in my hands.

Extract from Ashurbanipal's records

*OR*

- (b) To what extent was imperialism beneficial to Assyrian society at the time of Ashurbanipal?

**QUESTION 5. Israel from Jeroboam I to the Fall of Samaria***EITHER*

- (a) Account for the instability of the monarchy in Israelite society.

*OR*

- (b) What were the functions of prophets in Israelite society? How important were prophets in this society?

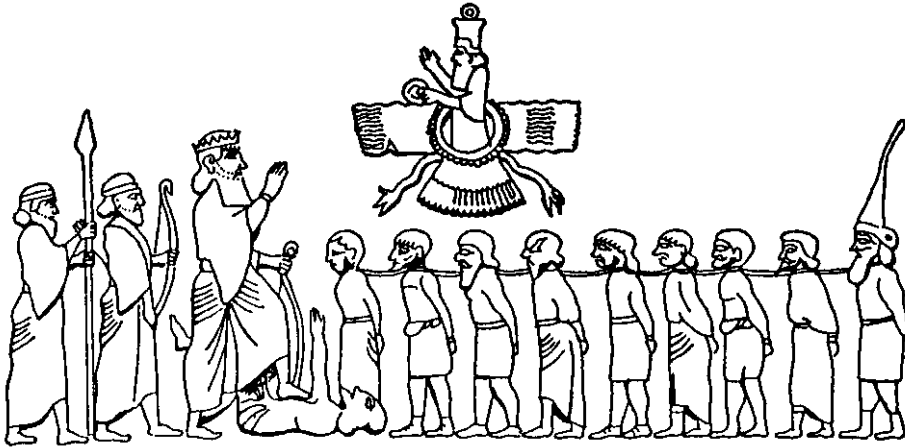
### QUESTION 6. Society in the Time of Darius I

*EITHER*

- (a) Use Source 4 and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Describe the major religious beliefs and practices in the Persian Empire. To what extent was the government tolerant of foreign religions?

SOURCE 4



MONUMENT OF DARIUS FROM BEHISTUN

*OR*

- (b) What does Persian art reveal about TWO of the following in Persian society?
- (i) The role and importance of the king.
  - (ii) Social divisions.
  - (iii) Foreign subjects.

**PART C—GREECE****QUESTION 7. Minoan Society***EITHER*

- (a) What was the role and importance of the ruler in Minoan society?

*OR*

- (b) Use Source 5 and your own knowledge to answer the following question.

What does the evidence reveal about Minoan religious beliefs and practices and their importance in Minoan society?

**SOURCE 5**

'Crete', D Konsola & I Dekopoulos, 1983. Photo: I Dekopoulos.



GODDESS FROM CRETE

*OR*

- (c) Discuss the end of Minoan civilisation.

**QUESTION 8. Mycenaean Society**

*EITHER*

- (a) How was Mycenaean society organised?

*OR*

- (b) Use Source 6 and your own knowledge to answer the following question.  
How important were war and the warrior in Mycenaean society?

SOURCE 6

'Mycenae-Epidauras', SE Jacovidis, Ekdotike, 1978, p57.



WARRIOR VASE FROM MYCENAE

*OR*

- (c) What does the evidence reveal about the economic activities and prosperity of the Mycenaean society?



**QUESTION 9. Spartan Society**

*EITHER*

- (a) How important were agriculture and trade to the Spartan way of life?

*OR*

- (b) Discuss the role and importance of the kings and the ephors in Spartan government and society.

*OR*

- (c) Use Source 7 and your own knowledge to answer the following.

What did other Greeks think of the Spartan way of life?

**SOURCE 7**

In the other states everyone naturally makes as much money as possible; some are farmers, others ship-owners or traders, while crafts support yet others. But at Sparta Lycurgus banned all free men from the pursuit of wealth, and prescribed that their sole concern should be with the things that make cities free. Indeed, why should anyone be seriously concerned to gain wealth there, where Lycurgus prescribed that provisions should be contributed on an equal basis and the way of life be uniform, thus doing away with a self-indulgent passion for money?

Xenophon, *Spartan Society*, 7

**QUESTION 10. Athenian Society in the Classical Age***EITHER*

- (a) What does the Periclean building program reveal about Athenian religious beliefs and practices?

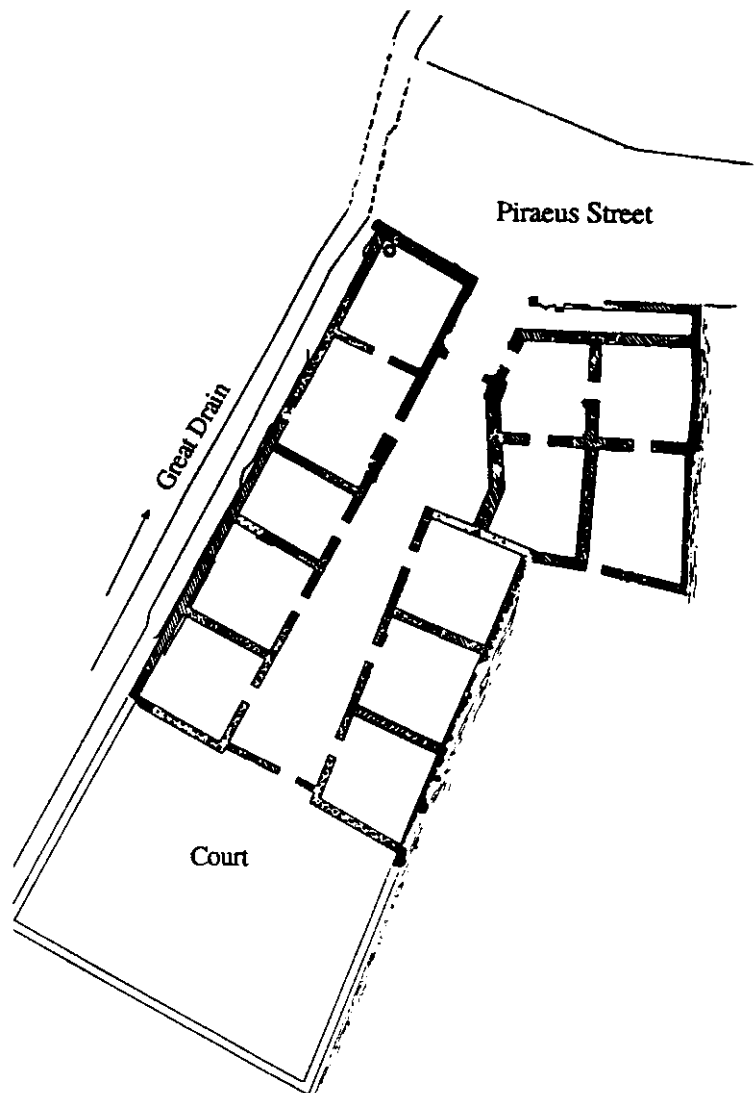
*OR*

- (b) Use Source 8 and your own knowledge to answer the following.

How did Athenians make law? How did they administer the trial and punishment of law-breakers?

**SOURCE 8**

'The Athenian Agora', JM Camp, Thames & Hudson, 1986, p114, fig87.



PLAN OF THE ATHENIAN STATE PRISON

*OR*

- (c) Discuss the roles and activities of members of a wealthy Athenian household.

**PART D—ROME****QUESTION 11. Society in Republican Rome to the First Century BC***EITHER*

- (a) Explain the relationship between patron and client in this period. How important was this relationship in Roman society?

*OR*

- (b) What roles did equestrians (*equites*) carry out in Roman society? How did these roles develop in this period?

*OR*

- (c) What were the roles of women in the Roman family and state? How important were these roles?

**QUESTION 12. Roman Society in the Early Empire***EITHER*

- (a) Use Source 9 and your own knowledge to answer the following.

What was the significance of the forum in the life of the city of Rome?

SOURCE 9

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PLAN OF ANCIENT ROME

*OR*

**Question 12 continues on page 12**

QUESTION 12. (Continued)

- (b) What do poets in the early Roman Empire reveal about moral values of their time?

*OR*

- (c) What were the chief religious beliefs and practices in the early Roman Empire? How important were they in Roman society?

**QUESTION 13. Roman Society in the Fourth Century AD**

*EITHER*

- (a) Use Source 10 and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Why did Christianity appeal to people in the Roman Empire during the fourth century AD? Did it have a different appeal to different social groups?

SOURCE 10

Make me Bishop of Rome and I'll become a Christian overnight.

JEROME (reporting Praetextatus' words to Bishop Damasus)

*OR*

- (b) What does art reveal about TWO of the following in Roman society of the fourth century AD?
- (i) The role of the emperor.
  - (ii) The survival of paganism.
  - (iii) Leisure activities.

**SECTION II—PERSONALITIES AND GROUPS****Marks**

(25 Marks)

Attempt ONE question.

Answer the question in a separate Writing Booklet.

Start each part of the question on a new page.

You may choose *EITHER* a particular question (14–27) *OR* a general one (28–29).**PART E—EGYPT****QUESTION 14. Pharaohs in the Old Kingdom**

- |     |   |           |
|-----|---|-----------|
| (a) | Briefly describe how the Pharaoh's body would have been prepared for the afterlife.             | <b>5</b>  |
| (b) | What does the Step Pyramid complex show of Zoser/Netjeriket's activities and religious beliefs? | <b>10</b> |
| (c) | In what ways did the power of the Pharaoh change in Old Kingdom Egypt?                          | <b>10</b> |

**QUESTION 15. Hatshepsut**

- |     |   |           |
|-----|---|-----------|
| (a) | Why was Hatshepsut portrayed as a male sphinx?                            | <b>5</b>  |
| (b) | What was Hatshepsut's claim to be Pharaoh? How did she support her claim? | <b>10</b> |
| (c) | What do the building activities of Hatshepsut show of her major concerns? | <b>10</b> |

**QUESTION 16. Akhenaten**

- |     |  |           |
|-----|--|-----------|
| (a) | What was the name of Akhenaten's new capital and what buildings have been found there?                         | <b>5</b>  |
| (b) | What problems did Akhenaten face in establishing his new religion?   | <b>10</b> |
| (c) | What was the position and role of Nefertiti in the reign of Akhenaten? How important was she during his reign? | <b>10</b> |

**PART F—NEAR EAST****QUESTION 17. Sennacherib**

- |     |   |           |
|-----|---|-----------|
| (a) | Discuss the family background of Sennacherib and his preparation for rule.    | <b>5</b>  |
| (b) | What do the reliefs on Sennacherib's palace walls show of his major concerns? | <b>10</b> |
| (c) | Assess the achievements of Sennacherib.                                       | <b>10</b> |

<b>QUESTION 18. Jezebel</b>	<b>Marks</b>
(a) Briefly describe Jezebel's family background. How did it contribute to her becoming queen of Israel?	<b>5</b>
(b) What were Jezebel's religious beliefs? How effective was she in introducing them into Israel?	<b>10</b>
(c) How much power and influence did Jezebel have after the death of her husband? Why did the biblical sources give such prominence to her death?	<b>10</b>

**QUESTION 19. Xerxes**

(a) What did Xerxes owe to his family background?	<b>5</b>
(b) Why did Xerxes attack the Greeks? How did he expect to defeat them?	<b>10</b>
(c) Should Xerxes be remembered as a successful Persian King? Give reasons.	<b>10</b>

**PART G—GREECE**

**QUESTION 20. Women in Classical Greece**

(a) Briefly describe the education of a Spartan woman.	<b>5</b>
(b) To what extent were Athenian women kept out of public life?	<b>10</b>
(c) What does <i>either</i> literature <i>or</i> art reveal about the lives of women in Classical Greece?	<b>10</b>

**QUESTION 21. Pericles**

(a) In what ways did Pericles' family background help his political career?	<b>5</b>
(b) What were Pericles' military achievements?	<b>10</b>
(c) What significant changes did Pericles make to Athenian democracy?	<b>10</b>

**QUESTION 22. Alexander**

(a) Briefly discuss the family background of Alexander and his preparation for rule.	<b>5</b>
(b) How did Alexander deal with the men and officers under his command?	<b>10</b>
(c) How did Alexander organise and treat the peoples he conquered?	<b>10</b>

<b>QUESTION 23. Cleopatra VII</b>	<b>Marks</b>
(a) What did Cleopatra VII owe to her family background?	<b>5</b>
(b) What was the significance of Cleopatra VII's political association with Julius Caesar?	<b>10</b>
(c) Should Cleopatra VII be remembered as a successful queen of Egypt? Give reasons.	<b>10</b>

### **PART H—ROME**

#### **QUESTION 24. Scipio Africanus**

(a) To what extent was the prominence of Scipio Africanus due to his family connections?	<b>5</b>
(b) Evaluate the generalship of Scipio Africanus in one of his major battles.	<b>10</b>
(c) How important were the achievements of Scipio Africanus to Rome?	<b>10</b>

#### **QUESTION 25. Caesar**

(a) What influences shaped Caesar's early life?	<b>5</b>
(b) How closely did Caesar's career follow the pattern of a traditional member of his class?	<b>10</b>
(c) What did the Gallic Wars of Caesar reveal about his abilities and ambitions?	<b>10</b>

#### **QUESTION 26. Agrippina II**

(a) Outline significant events in the life of Agrippina II before she married Claudius.	<b>5</b>
(b) Describe the changing relationship between Agrippina II and Nero. What impact did this have on the nature of Nero's reign?	<b>10</b>
(c) Evaluate the political abilities of Agrippina II.	<b>10</b>

<b>QUESTION 27. The Christians in the Later Roman Empire</b>	<b>Marks</b>
(a) How important were Christians as a group in society at the time of the persecution of Diocletian in AD 303?	<b>5</b>
(b) Evaluate the contribution of TWO of the following to the history of Christianity in the fourth century AD.	<b>10</b>
(i) Constantine I	
(ii) Eusebius, Bishop of Caesarea	
(iii) St Anthony	
(iv) Theodosius I	
(v) Ambrose, Bishop of Milan	
(c) To what extent could society be said to be Christian in the Roman Empire by the end of the fourth century AD?	<b>10</b>

### **PART I—GENERAL: PERSONALITIES AND GROUPS**

#### **QUESTION 28**

(a) How did the personality you have studied obtain his or her prominence in society?	<b>5</b>
(b) What was the most important contribution made by the personality you have studied to his or her time? Explain its importance.	<b>10</b>
(c) How did the personality you have studied die? What was the impact of his or her death?	<b>10</b>

#### **QUESTION 29**

(a) How did those who were not within the group you have studied view those who were within the group?	<b>5</b>
(b) What was the importance of the group you have studied in the structure of its society?	<b>10</b>
(c) Evaluate the contribution made by the group you have studied to its society.	<b>10</b>



**SECTION III—HISTORICAL PERIODS**

(50 Marks)

Attempt TWO questions.

Each question is worth 25 marks.

Answer each question in a *separate* Writing Booklet.

**PART J—EGYPT TO DYNASTY VI**

**QUESTION 30. Egypt to Dynasty VI**

*EITHER*

- (a) When was Old Kingdom Egypt at its peak? What evidence is there to support your answer?

*OR*

- (b) To what extent did the power of the priesthoods increase in Old Kingdom Egypt? How did this affect the power of the Pharaoh?

*OR*

- (c) To what extent was Pepi II responsible for the collapse of Old Kingdom Egypt?

**QUESTION 31. Middle Kingdom Egypt: Dynasty XI–XII***EITHER*

- (a) What problems did Dynasty XI rulers experience in unifying Egypt? How successful were they in achieving and maintaining a united kingdom?

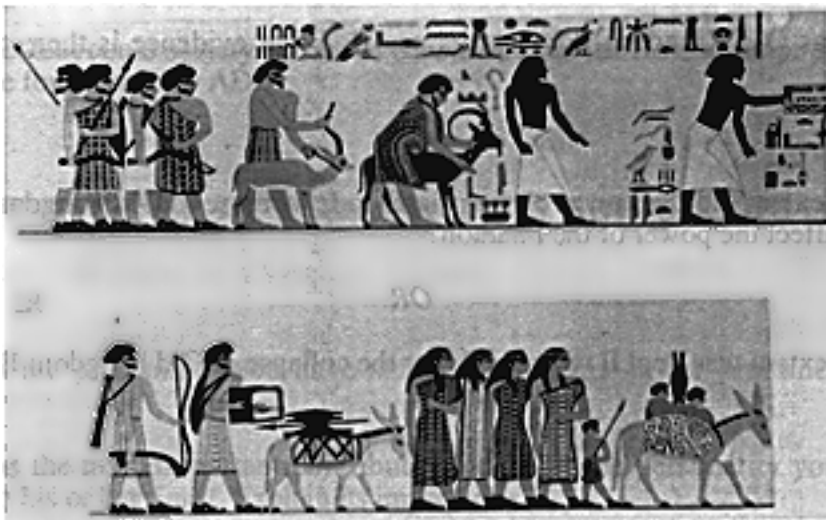
*OR*

- (b) Use Source 11 and your own knowledge to answer the following.

To what extent did trade prosper in Middle Kingdom Egypt? What did the rulers do to promote it?

**SOURCE 11**

CR Lepsius, 'Denkmaler aus Agypten und Athiopien', Berlin 1845-1859, v2, pl133.



TRADE WITH ASIA FROM A MIDDLE KINGDOM TOMB AT BENI HASAN

*OR*

- (c) Evaluate the views of historians on the collapse of Middle Kingdom Egypt.

**QUESTION 32. New Kingdom Egypt: to the Death of Thutmose IV**

*EITHER*

- (a) Compare the achievements of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III in increasing Egypt's wealth, power and reputation.

*OR*

- (b) Discuss the administration of Egypt and its empire in this period.

*OR*

- (c) Use Source 12 and your own knowledge to answer the following.

To what extent, and why, did Pharaohs in this period portray themselves as warriors and sportsmen?

**SOURCE 12**

If he spent a moment in recreation by hunting in any foreign country, the number of that which he carried off is greater than the bag of the entire army. He killed seven lions by shooting in the completion of a moment. He carried off a herd of twelve wild cattle within an hour, when breakfast time had taken place . . .

ARMANT STELA of *Thutmose III*

**QUESTION 33. New Kingdom Egypt: from Amenhotep III to the Death of Rameses II**

*EITHER*

- (a) To what extent were there changes in foreign policy during this period?

*OR*

- (b) Assess the achievements of the reign of Amenhotep III.

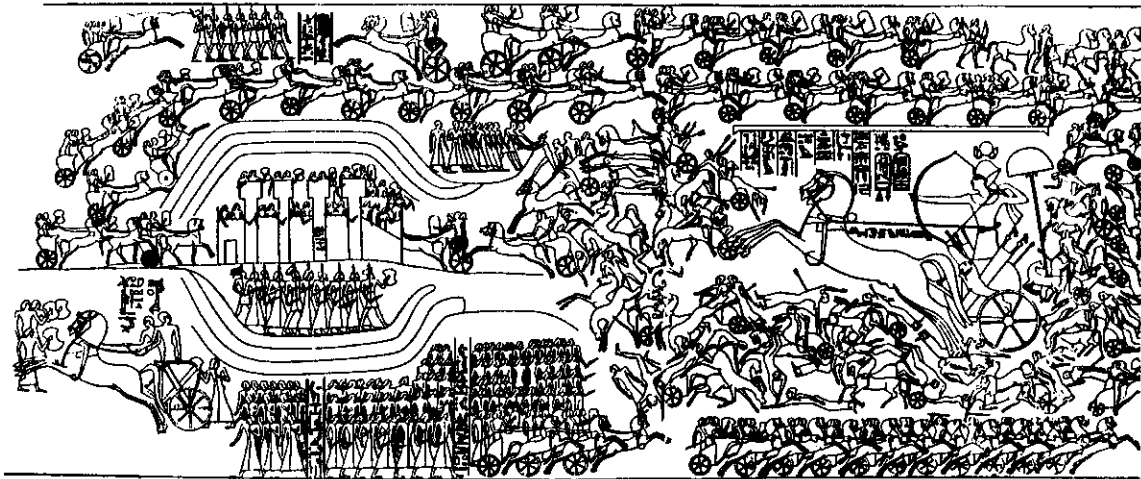
*OR*

- (c) Use Source 13 and your own knowledge to answer the following.

How reliable and valuable is the picture of Rameses II presented by his inscriptions and monuments?

SOURCE 13

Centre of Documentation and Study on Ancient Egypt.



SCENE OF THE BATTLE OF KADESH (LUXOR TEMPLE)

**PART K—THE NEAR EAST****QUESTION 34. Assyria from Tiglath-Pileser I to Tiglath-Pileser III, 1115–727 BC***EITHER*

- (a) What problems did early Assyrian kings have in establishing Assyria as a major power? How successfully did they overcome these problems?

*OR*

- (b) Use Source 14 and your own knowledge to answer the following.

To what extent was Shalmaneser III typical of Assyrian kings of this period?

SOURCE 14

Licensed by the trustees of the British Museum.



JEHU, KING OF ISRAEL, BOWING BEFORE SHALMANESER III

*OR*

- (c) Discuss the building programs of Assyrian kings during this period.

**QUESTION 35. Assyria: Sargon II to the Fall of Nineveh, 721–609 BC***EITHER*

- (a) What were the problems in the accession of Assyrian kings to the throne? How did Esarhaddon deal with them?

*OR*

- (b) Why was control of Babylon so important in this period? How successful were the Assyrian kings in dealing with Babylon?

*OR*

- (c) How reliable and valuable are the official records of this period for the achievements of the Assyrian kings?

**QUESTION 36. From the Reign of David to the Fall of Jerusalem, 586 BC***EITHER*

- (a) Use Source 15 and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Examine the reigns of David and Solomon, and show why they were highly regarded centuries later.

**SOURCE 15**

And they performed the service of their God . . . according to the command of David and his son Solomon.

NEHEMIAH, 12:45 (A fifth-century BC reference to the re-establishment of temple worship)

*OR*

- (b) Why did the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah divide? What prevented their reunification?

*OR*

- (c) How successful was Judah in preserving the independence of its kingdom from foreign powers?

**QUESTION 37. From the Coming of the Medes and the Persians to the Death of Darius III**

*EITHER*

- (a) Choose *either* Darius I *or* Artaxerxes II. Outline how he became king and evaluate the achievements of his reign.

*OR*

- (b) Describe the organisation of the Persian army under Darius I. To what extent did it change during the fifth century BC?

*OR*

- (c) Assess the reliability and value of the surviving sources on the history of the Persians of this period.

**PART L—GREECE**

**QUESTION 38. Development of the Greek World: 800–500 BC**

*EITHER*

- (a) What was the importance of economic and military factors in the rise of tyrants in Greek cities in this period?

*OR*

- (b) Use Source 16 and your own knowledge to answer the following question.

Outline the crisis in Athens from the attempted tyranny of Cylon to the time of Solon. How effective was Solon as a reformer?

**SOURCE 16**

When the civil strife had become violent and the two opposing parties had set against each other for a long time, they chose, by mutual agreement, Solon as their mediator and archon and entrusted the state to him.

*Constitution of Athens 5*

*OR*

- (c) Discuss the history of Sparta's relations with other Greek states down to the end of this period.

**QUESTION 39. The Greek World: 500–450 BC***EITHER*

- (a) Assess the contributions of Athens and Sparta to the victory of the Greeks in the Persian War 480–479 BC. Which state contributed more to the victory?

*OR*

- (b) Why was the Delian League formed? What benefits did it produce for Athens and for the allies?

*OR*

- (c) Outline political changes in fifth century Athens from Themistocles to Ephialtes. What was the most significant political change in this period?

**QUESTION 40. The Greek World: 460–399 BC***EITHER*

- (a) Why was the 30 Years' Peace treaty made? What were the effects of its failure?

*OR*

- (b) What impact did TWO of the following have on the Peloponnesian War?

- (i) Pericles' death.
- (ii) Battles at Pylos and Sphacteria.
- (iii) The Spartan occupation of Decelea.
- (iv) Oligarchic revolution at Athens.

*OR*

- (c) Use Source 17 and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Evaluate Alcibiades' career as a politician and a general.

**SOURCE 17**

Indeed, if ever a man was destroyed by his own high reputation it was Alcibiades. His repeated successes had built him up into such a prodigy of audacity and intelligence that any failure was put down to a lack of will to succeed, and people found it impossible to believe that he could ever fall short in ability, for they were convinced that nothing which he seriously wanted to achieve was beyond him.

Plutarch, *Alcibiades* 35



**QUESTION 41. Fourth-Century Greece**

*EITHER*

- (a) What were the aims of the second Athenian Confederacy? To what extent were these aims achieved by both Athens and her allies?

*OR*

- (b) How effective was Philip II as both a diplomat and a general?

*OR*

- (c) What were Alexander of Macedon's aims? To what extent did he achieve them?

**QUESTION 42. Hellenistic Period: Death of Alexander to Cleopatra VII**

*EITHER*

- (a) Why did Alexander's empire break up after his death?

*OR*

- (b) To what extent did Alexander's successors promote Hellenisation?

*OR*

- (c) Discuss the development of administration in the Hellenistic period.

**PART M—ROME**

**QUESTION 43. Early History of Rome to the End of Rome's Wars of Expansion**

*EITHER*

- (a) Why did Rome expand in Italy in this period?

*OR*

- (b) Analyse the problems faced by the plebeians in trying to gain power at Rome during this period.

*OR*

- (c) Outline Roman and Carthaginian strategies in the first Punic War. Why did it take Rome so long to win the war?

**QUESTION 44. Political Revolution in Rome: 133–78 BC***EITHER*

- (a) What were the political and economic aims of Gaius Gracchus? To what extent did his reforms aim to improve the life of the Roman people?

*OR*

- (b) How important were the army and its commanders in the political life of this period?

*OR*

- (c) Discuss Rome's changing relationship with the allies (*socii*).

**QUESTION 45. 78–28 BC: The Fall of the Republic***EITHER*

- (a) Discuss Pompey's relations with the Senate from 70 BC up to his death.

SOURCE 18

Pompey had won the prized consulship (70 BC) without fulfilling any of the normal preliminaries, and as consul had supported . . . a program which had deprived the Senate of much of its power.

B. RAWSON, *Politics of Friendship*

*OR*

- (b) How appropriate is the following evaluation of Caesar and his reforms from 49–44 BC?

SOURCE 19

Caesar, if anyone, deserves to be called a master of politics.

M. GELZER, *Caesar*

*OR*

- (c) What were the aims of Antony, Octavian, and Lepidus in forming their alliance? How did the alliance break down?

**QUESTION 46. Augustus and the Julio-Claudians***EITHER*

- (a) Use Source 20 and your own knowledge to answer the following.

How far is Augustus' statement of his position an adequate assessment of the basis of his rule?

SOURCE 20

After this time (28/27 BC) I excelled all in influence, although I possessed no more official power than others who were my colleagues in the several magistracies.

Augustus, *Res Gestae*

*OR*

- (b) Use Source 21 and your own knowledge to answer the following.

In what ways did Rome and Italy benefit from the building and colonising programs of Augustus?

SOURCE 21

Phaidon 1967, Donald R Dudley, fig54.



THEATRE OF MARCELLUS

*OR*

- (c) What role was played by the Senate during the period of the Julio-Claudians? In your answer, refer to its relations with *at least TWO* emperors.

**Please turn over**

**QUESTION 47. Roman Empire: AD 68–250***EITHER*

- (a) Use Source 22 and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Why were there four Roman emperors in AD 69?

SOURCE 22

Now a secret of empire had been revealed, that an emperor could be made elsewhere than at Rome.

Tacitus, *Histories*, I. 4*OR*

- (b) Assess the reign of
- either*
- Domitian
- or*
- Septimius Severus.

*OR*

- (c) The period from the death of Domitian to the accession of Commodus has been called 'the most happy and prosperous in the history of the world'. To what extent do you agree with this view?

**QUESTION 48. The Later Empire, AD 250–410***EITHER*

- (a) Use Source 23 and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Why did Constantine I found Constantinople? How important was this city in the later Roman Empire?

SOURCE 23

In commemoration of his splendid victory, Constantine named Byzantium Constantinople after himself; as if it were his fatherland he decorated it with great care and wished to make it equal to Rome.

Anonymus Valesianus, 30

*OR*

- (b) To what extent did the Roman army change between the accession of Diocletian and the death of Theodosius? How important was the Battle of Hadrianople in AD 378 in any change?

*OR*

- (c) Assess the reign of
- either*
- Diocletian
- or*
- Constantius II
- or*
- Julian.