

**BOARD OF STUDIES**  
NEW SOUTH WALES

**HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

**1996**

# **ANCIENT HISTORY**

**3 UNIT (ADDITIONAL)**

*Time allowed—One hour and a half  
(Plus 5 minutes' reading time)*

**DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Attempt TWO questions, both from the same Section.
- 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

### TOMBS AND BURIAL CUSTOMS OF OLD KINGDOM (DYNASTIES III–VI) AND NEW KINGDOM (DYNASTIES XVIII–XIX) EGYPT AS EVIDENCE OF POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND RELIGIOUS CHANGE

Attempt BOTH questions.

**QUESTION 1.** Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

Discuss briefly TWO of the following, (a) to (f), with particular reference to archaeological evidence and to any accompanying pictures.

- (a) What are the major themes that appear in the decorations of Old Kingdom tombs?
- (b) What do the tombs of royal officials reveal about the role that such officials played in the political life of Old Kingdom Egypt?
- (c) With reference to the tombs of New Kingdom viziers, discuss the activities and duties of such viziers. In your answer, refer to Figure 1.

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EXAMINATION PAPER.**

FIG. 1. TRIBUTE BEARERS: REKHMIRE'S TOMB

- (d) Discuss mummification practices in New Kingdom Egypt. In your answer, refer to Figure 2.

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FIG. 2. CANOPIC JARS

**QUESTION 1. (Continued)**

- (e) What are the main differences between the tombs of Pharaohs and nobles in New Kingdom Egypt?
- (f) What do Old and New Kingdom tombs reveal of the economic basis of Egyptian society? To what extent is there a change from the Old to the New Kingdom?

**QUESTION 2. Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.**

Answer ONE of the following, (a) to (c).

- (a) Describe the architectural features of the tombs of the Old and New Kingdoms. How would you account for their similarities and their differences?
- (b) What do Egyptian tombs reveal about women and their activities in Old and New Kingdom Egypt? To what extent were there any changes?
- (c) What do Pyramid Texts and the various New Kingdom books of the afterlife reveal about Egyptian religious beliefs and practices?

**SECTION II**  
**THE ATHENIAN AGORA FROM MYCENAEAN TIMES TO AD 267**

Attempt BOTH questions.

**QUESTION 3.** Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

Discuss briefly TWO of the following, (a) to (f), with particular reference to archaeological evidence and to any accompanying pictures.

- (a) What does archaeological evidence from the Agora reveal about life in Athens during the Mycenaean period?
- (b) What does archaeological evidence reveal about the form and functions of the Precinct of the Eponymous Heroes? In your answer, refer to Figure 3.

‘The Athenian Agora’, JM Camp, Thames & Hudson, 1986, p99, fig74.



FIG. 3. PRECINCT OF THE EPONYMOUS HEROES

## QUESTION 3. (Continued)

- (c) What does the Altar of the Twelve Gods tell us about Athenian religious practices and beliefs? In your answer, refer to Figure 4.

'The Athenian Agora', JM Camp, Thames & Hudson, 1986, p41, fig23.

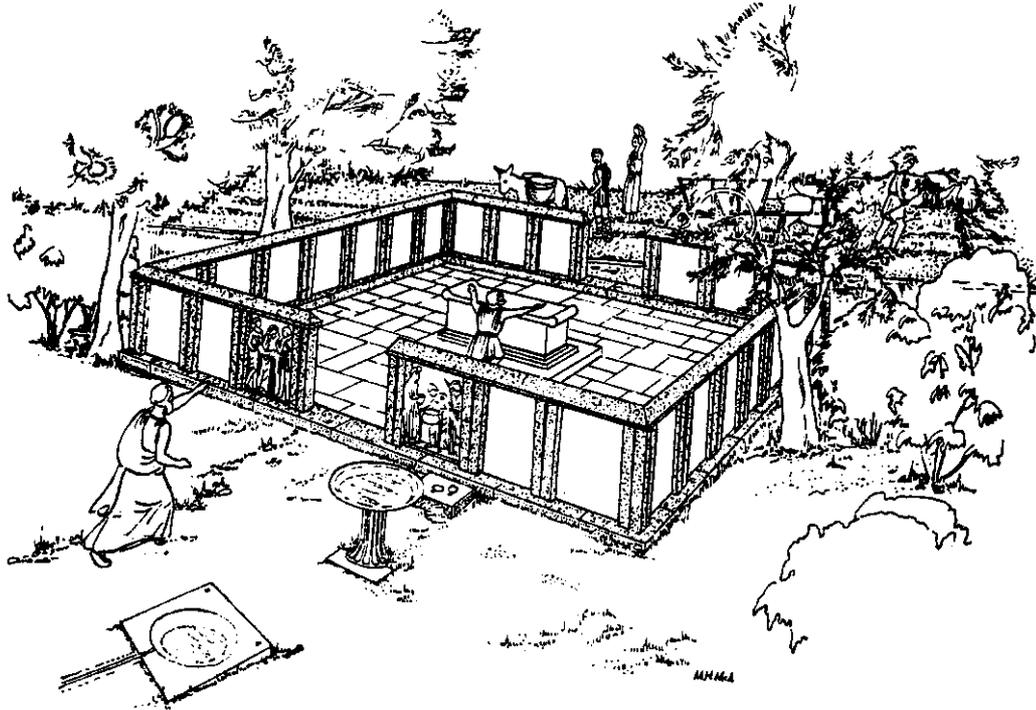


FIG. 4. A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING OF THE ALTAR OF THE TWELVE GODS

- (d) What does archaeological evidence from the Agora tell us about private business and industry in Athens? In your answer, refer to Figure 5.

'The Athenian Agora', JM Camp, Thames & Hudson, 1986, p139, fig115.

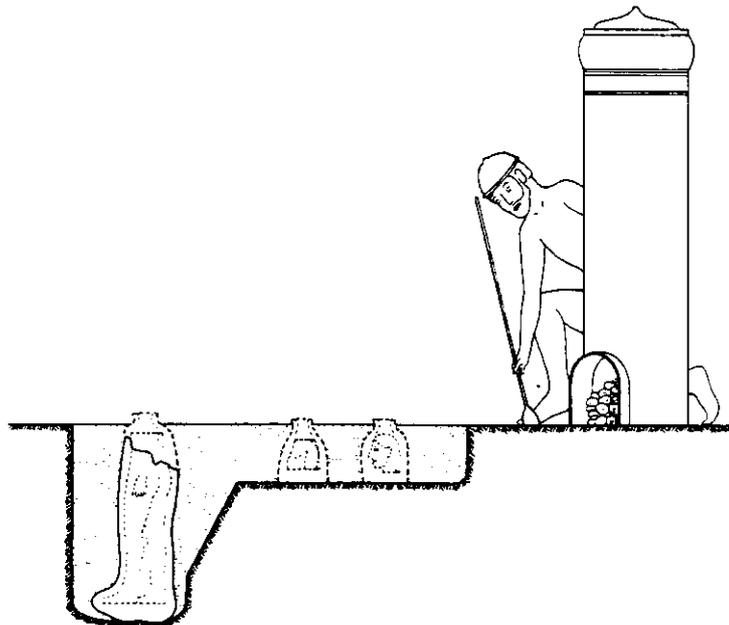


FIG. 5. A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING OF A CASTING PIT

## QUESTION 3. (Continued)

(e) Discuss changes to the Agora in Hellenistic times. In your answer, refer to Figure 6.

'The Athenian Agora', JM Camp, Thames & Hudson, 1986, p155, fig129.

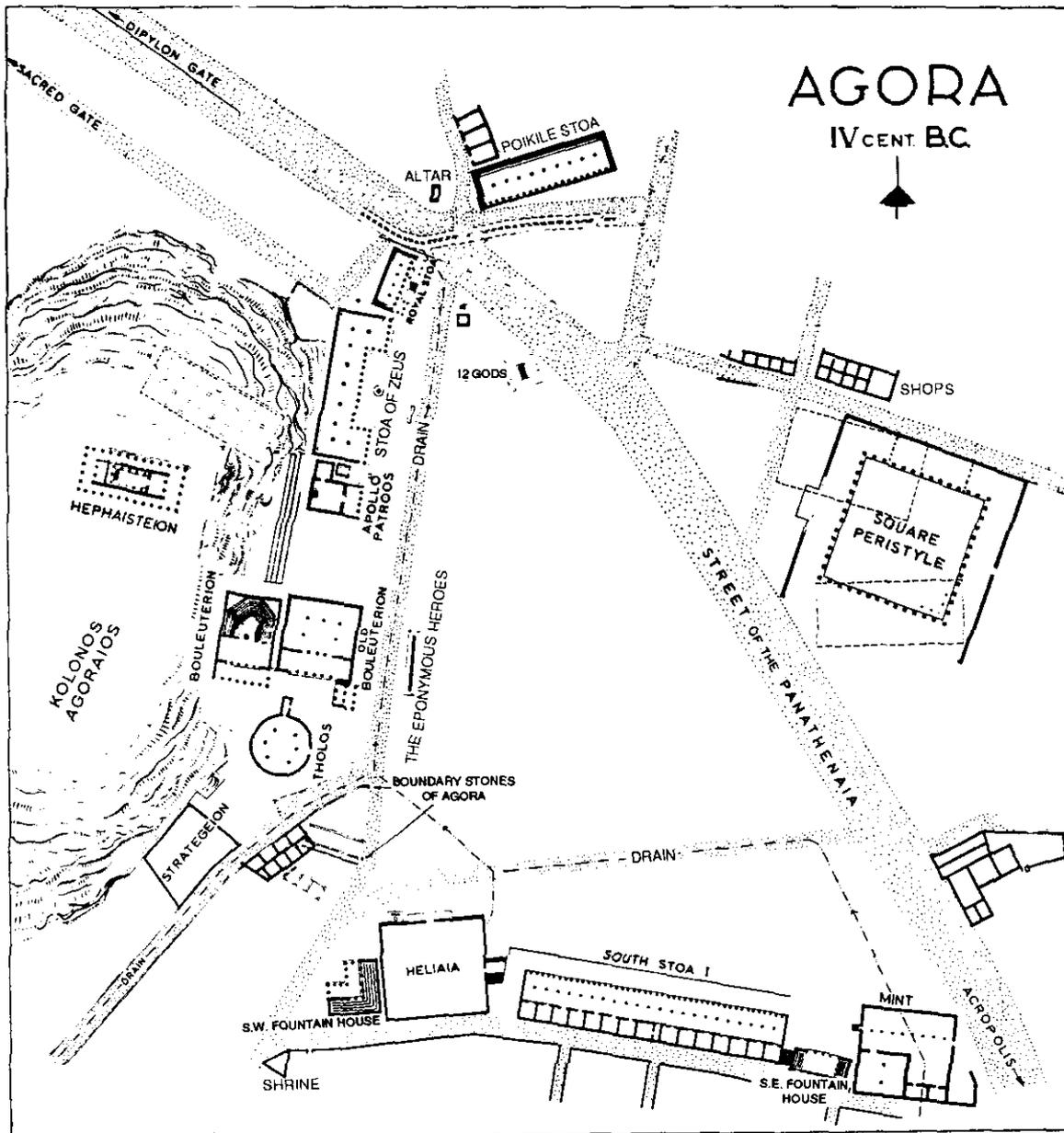


FIG. 6. THE AGORA IN ABOUT 300 BC

(f) What evidence does the Agora provide for the attack of the Heruli in AD 267?

QUESTION 4. Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

Attempt ONE of the following, (a) to (c).

- (a) What evidence does the Agora provide for leisure activities in Athens?
- (b) In what ways was the Agora a centre for political activities in the fifth century?
- (c) In what ways was the Agora a community centre?

**SECTION III**  
**ROMAN BRITAIN: AD 43–410**

Attempt BOTH questions.

**QUESTION 5.** Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

Discuss briefly TWO of the following, (a) to (f), with particular reference to archaeological evidence and to any accompanying pictures.

- (a) Discuss briefly relations between the Romans and TWO of the following British leaders: Caractacus, Cogidubnus, Boudicca, Cartimandua.
- (b) How did the Roman occupation of Britain affect trade between Britain and the rest of the Roman empire?
- (c) What do we learn from archaeological evidence about arms and armour in Roman Britain? In your answer, refer to Figure 7.

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FIG. 7. PARADE HELMET FROM RIBCHESTER

Question 5 continues on page 8

## QUESTION 5. (Continued)

- (d) What do we learn about the lives and roles of women in Roman Britain? In your answer, refer to Figure 8.

Yorkshire Museum.



FIG. 8. FAMILY TOMBSTONE FROM YORK

## QUESTION 5. (Continued)

- (e) To what extent did Celtic religion survive in Roman Britain? In your answer, refer to Figure 9.

Corinium Museum.



FIG. 9. THREE MOTHERS FROM CIRENCESTER

- (f) What was the significance of the revolt of Carausius in the history of Roman Britain?

**QUESTION 6.**

Attempt ONE of the following, (a) to (c).

- (a) Discuss Roman policy towards northern Britain from the campaigns of Agricola to the building of the Antonine Wall.
- (b) What do towns in Roman Britain reveal about the adoption of a Roman way of life?
- (c) What does archaeological evidence reveal about the way of life in Roman Britain in the fourth century AD? In your answer, refer to Figures 10 and 11.

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FIG. 10. SILVER DISH FROM THE MILDENHALL TREASURE

QUESTION 6. (Continued)

Courtesy Bignor Roman villa.



FIG. 11. CUPID GLADIATOR MOSAIC FROM THE BIGNOR VILLA

**SECTION IV**  
**THE KINGDOMS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH**

Attempt BOTH questions.

**QUESTION 7. Set Books—Kings, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah**

Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

Discuss briefly TWO of the following, (a) to (f), with particular reference to any given passages from Kings, Chronicles, Ezra, and Nehemiah.

- (a) Explain this assessment of the reign of Omri. What else is known about Omri?

Omri did what was evil in the sight of the Lord, and did more evil than all who were before him.

1 Kings 16:25

- (b) Is the consideration accorded Naaman typical of the attitude to non-Hebrews in the book of Kings?

So he (Naaman) went down and dipped himself seven times in the Jordan, according to the word of the man of God; and his flesh was restored like the flesh of a little child, and he was clean.

2 Kings 5:14

- (c) Explain Hezekiah's actions. How successful were they?

. . . he (Hezekiah) planned with his officers and his mighty men to stop the water of the springs that were outside the city; and they helped him.

2 Chronicles 32:3

- (d) Explain Josiah's opposition to Neco and its consequences.

. . . when Josiah had prepared the temple, Neco king of Egypt went up to fight at Carchemish on the Euphrates and Josiah went out against him.

2 Chronicles 35:20

- (e) How did Jehoiachin come to be in Babylon? What were the implications of his stay for himself, for Judah and for Babylon?

And in the thirty-seventh year of the exile of Jehoiachin king of Judah, in the twelfth month, on the twenty-seventh day of the month, Evil-merodach king of Babylon, in the year that he began to reign, graciously freed Jehoiachin king of Judah from prison . . . And every day of his life he dined regularly at the King's table; and for his allowance, a regular allowance was given him by the king.

2 Kings 25:27–30

- (f) What were the circumstances that led to the return of exiles to Judah?

**QUESTION 8. Special Period—The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah**

Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

Attempt ONE of the following, (a) to (c).

- (a) To what extent did the roles and importance of women change during this period?
- (b) What can we learn from Kings and Chronicles about the religious practices and beliefs of the Hebrew people?
- (c) What problems did the exiles face when they returned from Babylon? What was the nature of the society they rebuilt?

## SECTION V

### THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR

Attempt BOTH questions.

#### QUESTION 9. Set Book—Thucydides

Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

Discuss briefly TWO of the following, (a) to (f), with particular reference to any given passages from Thucydides, *Peloponnesian War*.

- (a) To what extent did Thucydides judge Pericles responsible for the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War?

Pericles was the most powerful man of his times, and in his leadership of the state he invariably opposed Sparta, allowing no concessions and urging Athens on to war.

THUCYDIDES, I. 127

- (b) Were the Spartans ‘slow and cautious’ or ‘wise and sensible’ in the strategies they employed in the Archidamian War?

As for being slow and cautious—which is the usual criticism made against us—there is nothing to be ashamed of in that. If you take something on before you are ready for it, hurry at the beginning will mean delay at the end. Besides, the city in which we live has always been free and always famous. ‘Slow’ and ‘cautious’ can equally well be ‘wise’ and ‘sensible’.

THUCYDIDES, I. 84

- (c) Did Athens’ reactions to the revolt of Mytilene represent a decline in Athenian morality?

What you do not realise is that your empire is a tyranny exercised over subjects who do not like it and who are always plotting against you; you will not make them obey you by injuring your own interests in order to do them a favour; your leadership depends on superior strength and not on any goodwill of theirs.

THUCYDIDES, III. 37

- (d) To what extent is it true that the Athenians failed to give proper support to their forces on the Sicilian expedition?

In the case of the Sicilian expedition the mistake was not so much an error of judgement with regard to the opposition to be expected as a failure on the part of those who were at home to give proper support to their forces overseas.

THUCYDIDES, II. 65

- (e) What did Sparta and Persia hope to gain from their treaty?

In the thirteenth year of the reign of Darius, in the ephorate of Alexippidas at Sparta, a treaty was made in the plain of the Maeander by the Spartans and their allies with Tissaphernes, Hieramenes, and the sons of Pharnaces concerning the interests of the King and the interests of the Spartans and their allies.

THUCYDIDES, VIII. 58

- (f) In what ways did Thucydides display his bias in his history of the Peloponnesian War?

**QUESTION 10. Special Period—The Peloponnesian War**

Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

Attempt ONE of the following, (a) to (c).

- (a) Assess the importance of naval power during the Peloponnesian War (431–404 BC).
- (b) Compare the military roles of Cleon and Brasidas. Who was the more successful?
- (c) To what extent did Sparta's Greek allies determine her policy in the Peloponnesian War in the period from 432 to 418 BC?

**SECTION VI**  
**THE JULIO-CLAUDIANS**

Attempt BOTH questions.

**QUESTION 11. Set Book—Tacitus, *Annals***

Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

Discuss briefly TWO of the following, (a) to (f), with particular reference to any given passages from Tacitus, *Annals*.

- (a) Whom does Tacitus blame for the treason trials? Why?

It was about now that Marcus Scribonius Libo Drusus was accused of subversive plotting. Since this case initiated an evil which for many years corroded public life, I will give details of its beginnings, progress, and conclusion.

TACITUS, *Annals*, II. 27

- (b) What were Sejanus' relations with the house of Germanicus?

For when Sejanus saw that Drusus' death brought no retribution upon the murderers and no national grief, his criminal audacity grew. The succession of the children of Germanicus was now certain. So he considered how they could be removed.

TACITUS, *Annals*, IV. 12

- (c) Discuss Tacitus' account of the last days of Tiberius.

Tiberius feared that to nominate a successor outside the imperial house might bring contempt and humiliation upon Augustus' memory and the name of the Caesars. He cared more for posthumous appreciation than for immediate popularity.

TACITUS, *Annals*, IV. 46

- (d) To what extent was Messalina responsible for her own downfall?

Messalina's adultery was going so smoothly that she was drifting, through boredom, into unfamiliar vices. But now fate seemed to have unhinged Gaius Silius; or perhaps he felt that impending perils could only be met by perilous action. He urged that concealment should be dropped.

TACITUS, *Annals*, XII. 26

- (e) What part did Agrippina play in the death of Claudius?

Agrippina was horrified. But when the ultimate stakes are so alarmingly large, immediate disrepute is brushed aside. She had already secured the complicity of the emperor's doctor Xenophon; and now she called him in.

TACITUS, *Annals*, XII. 67

## QUESTION 11. (Continued)

- (f) Why did Nero blame the Christians for the fire at Rome in AD 64?

Now started the most terrible and destructive fire which Rome had ever experienced. It began in the Circus, where it adjoins the Palatine and Caelian hills. Breaking out in shops selling inflammable goods, and fanned by the wind, the conflagration instantly grew and swept the whole length of the Circus.

TACITUS, *Annals*, XV. 38

**QUESTION 12. Special Period—The Julio-Claudians**

Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

Attempt ONE of the following (a) to (c).

- (a) Compare the frontier policies of TWO of the Julio-Claudian emperors.
- (b) What political role was played by any TWO of the following during the Julio-Claudian period?
- (i) Livia
  - (ii) Antonia, mother of Claudius
  - (iii) Drusilla
  - (iv) Octavia, daughter of Claudius
- (c) To what extent was popularity with the people an important factor in the success of Julio-Claudian emperors?

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