



HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

1997

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

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 figures.

- (a) Explain the purpose and function of the Mastaba in the Old Kingdom period. In your answer, refer to Figure 1.

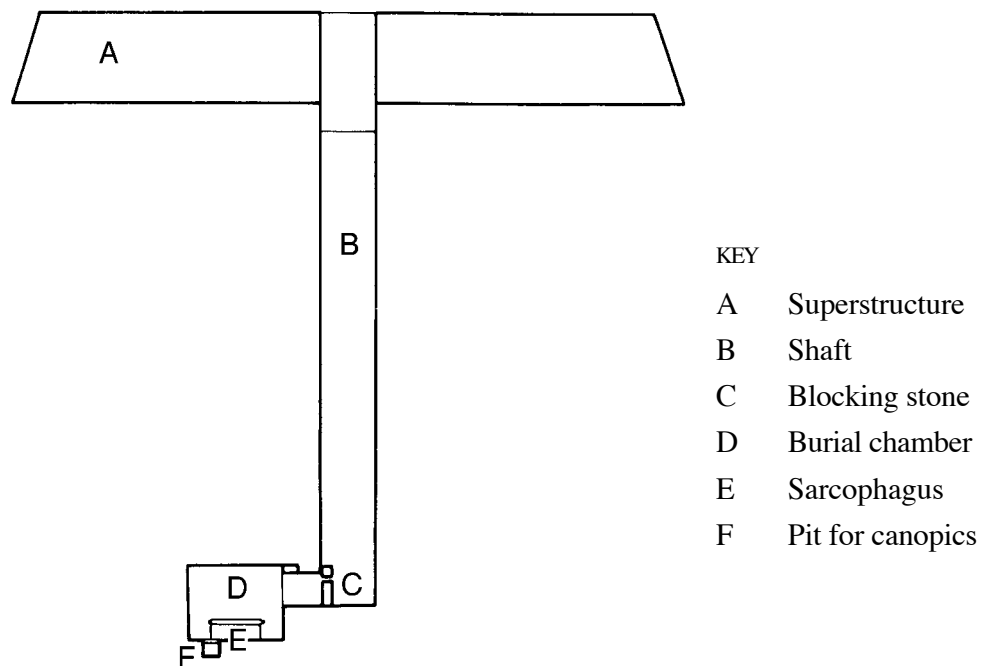


FIG. 1. OLD KINGDOM MASTABA

'The tomb & its significance in Ancient Egypt', 1 ed N Kanawati, Ministry of Culture, Egypt 1987.

QUESTION 1. (Continued)

- (b) Discuss the main stages in the Old Kingdom funeral service. In your answer, refer to Figure 2.

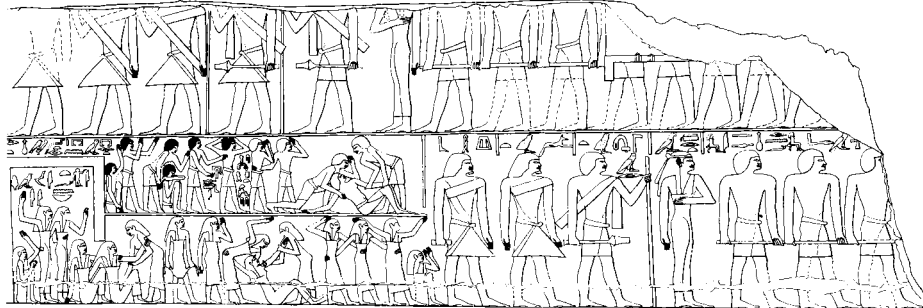


FIG. 2. THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE VIZIER ANKHAMAHOR

Journal of Near Eastern Studies vol 3 no 4.

- (c) Discuss the changes that took place in the building of pyramids during the fifth and sixth dynasties.
- (d) Discuss the major themes that appear in the decorations of nobles' tombs during the New Kingdom.
- (e) To what extent do the Amarna tombs reflect religious change in New Kingdom times? In your answer, refer to Figure 3.

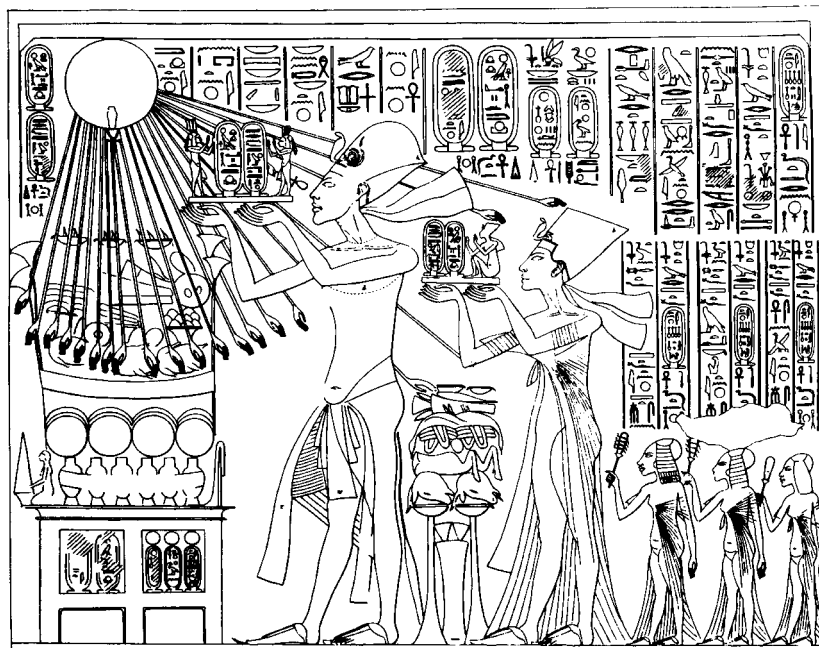


FIG. 3. TOMB OF APY

Courtesy the Egypt Exploration Society, London UK.

- (f) Discuss provisions made for the security of royal tombs in the New Kingdom.

QUESTION 2. Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

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

- (a) What do the tombs of the nobility reveal about the production of food in both the Old and New Kingdoms?
- (b) Discuss what Old and New Kingdom tombs reveal about Egypt's relations with foreign countries.
- (c) With reference to specific tombs and mortuary temples, compare religious beliefs in the Old and New Kingdoms.

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 figures.

- (a) What does archaeological evidence from the site of the Agora reveal about the life of the people who lived there in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages?
- (b) Discuss the evidence for the provision of water in the Agora in the time of the Peisistratids. In your answer, refer to Figure 4.

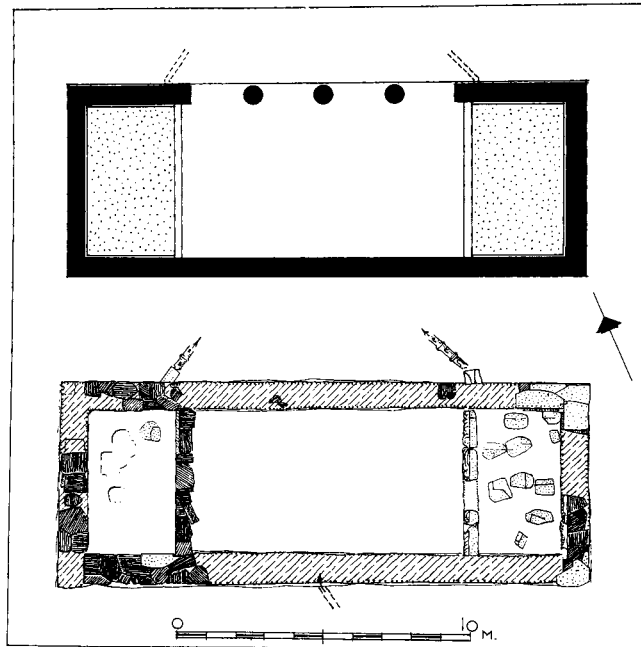


FIG. 4. PLAN OF SOUTH-EAST FOUNTAIN HOUSE

Courtesy American School of Classical Studies.

- (c) Discuss the functions and importance of boundary stones in the Agora.

Question 3 continues on page 6

QUESTION 3. (Continued)

- (d) Discuss the main architectural features and the use of the New Bouleuterion. In your answer, refer to Figure 5.

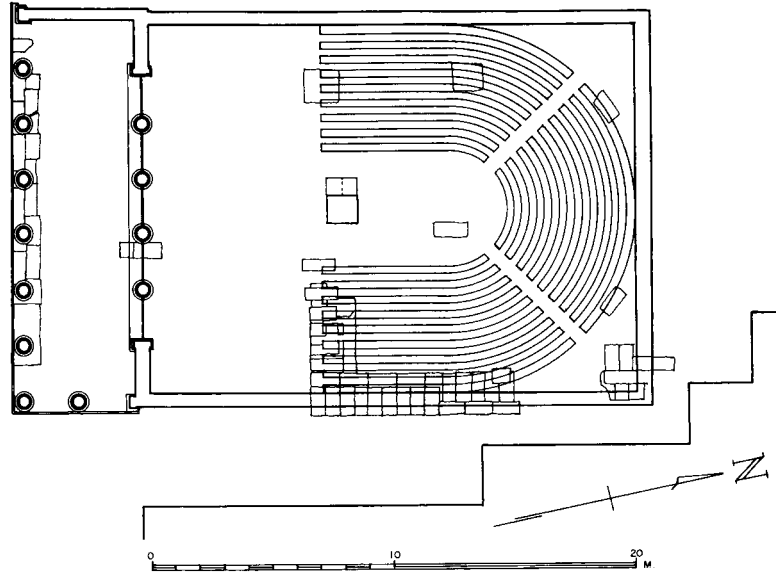


FIG. 5. PLAN OF NEW BOULEUTERION

Courtesy American School of Classical Studies.

- (e) What does evidence from the Agora tell us about Athenian military activity?
- (f) What does the evidence from the Agora tell us about the rebuilding of Athens during the reign of the Emperor Hadrian?

QUESTION 4. Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

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

- (a) Explain the development of the Agora from the time of Cleisthenes (508 BC) to that of Pericles.
- (b) To what extent was the Agora a religious centre?
- (c) Discuss the building program of Augustus and Agrippa in the Agora. What does it reveal about the changing nature of the use of the Agora?

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 figures.

- (a) Discuss the construction and function of Hadrian's Wall.
- (b) Explain the main features and uses of baths in Roman Britain. In your answer, refer to Figure 6.

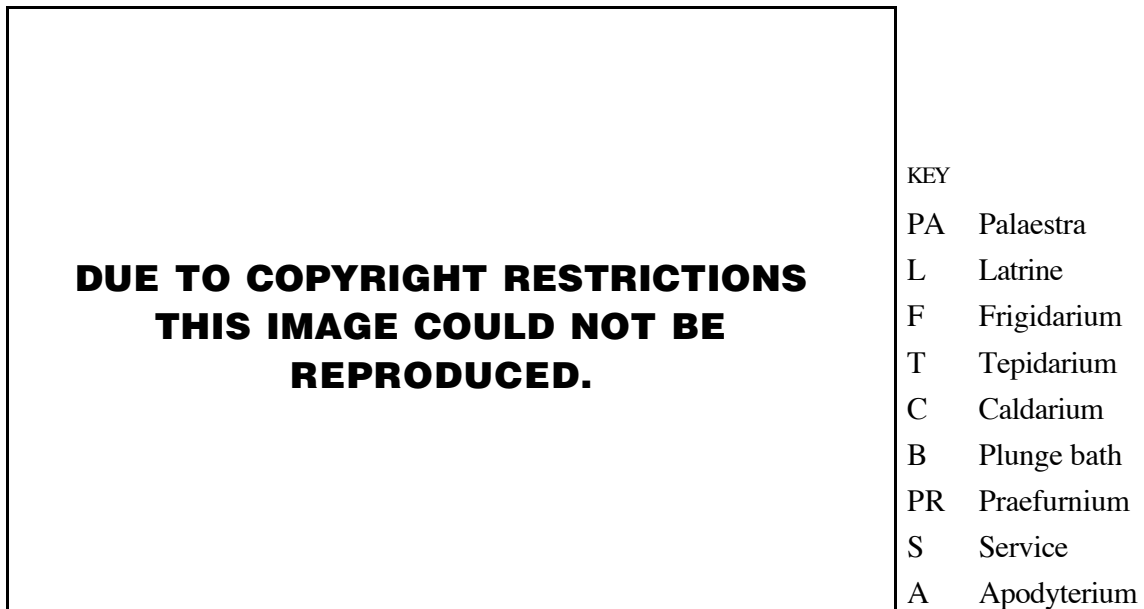


FIG. 6. PLAN OF BATHS AT SILCHESTER

QUESTION 5. (Continued)

- (c) What do mosaics reveal about life in Roman Britain? In your answer, refer to Figure 7.



FIG. 7. MOSAIC AT RUDSTONE VILLA

Courtesy Hull and East Riding Museum.

- (d) Discuss the extent and importance of road building in Roman Britain.
- (e) Discuss evidence for the Roman occupation of *either* Wales *or* Scotland.
- (f) How widespread was Christianity in Roman Britain by AD 410?

QUESTION 6.

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

- (a) Assess the military aims and achievements of Agricola as governor of Roman Britain.
- (b) To what extent was there a change in Roman control of Britain between the first and fourth centuries AD?
- (c) What do villas reveal about the settlement and economy of Roman Britain?

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) How did David become king?

(b) Assess the significance of the reign of Jeroboam I.

When he (the Lord) had torn Israel from the house of David they made Jeroboam the son of Nebat king . . . The people of Israel walked in all the sins which Jeroboam did; they did not depart from them, until the Lord removed Israel out of his sight, as he had spoken by all his servants the prophets . . .

2 Kings 17:21–3

Holy Bible Revised Std Version.

(c) What were the roles and functions of the king in Judah?

But when he (Uzziah) was strong he grew proud . . . and entered the temple of the lord to burn incense . . . But Azariah the priest went in after him . . . and said to him, ‘It is not for you, Uzziah, to burn incense to the Lord, but for the priests the sons of Aaron’ . . .

2 Chronicles 26:16–18

Holy Bible Revised Std Version.

(d) Discuss the consequences of Jehoshaphat’s friendship with Israel.

(e) Why were mixed marriages forbidden? What results did the prohibition have?

And Ezra the priest stood up and said to them, ‘You have trespassed and married foreign women, and so increased the guilt of Israel . . . separate yourselves from the peoples of the land and from the foreign wives’.

Ezra 10:10–11

Holy Bible Revised Std Version.

(f) Explain the rivalry between Samaritans and Jews. What were its consequences?

And he (Sanballat) said in the presence of his brethren and of the army of Samaria, ‘What are these feeble Jews doing? Will they restore things? Will they sacrifice?’

Nehemiah 4:2

Holy Bible Revised Std Version.

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

Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

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

- (a) Assess the importance of the temple in Jerusalem.
- (b) Discuss the religious reforms of Hezekiah and Josiah. How successful were they?
- (c) Why was the kingdom of Judah able to outlast the kingdom of Israel?

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) What role did Corinth play in the outbreak of war in 431 BC?

Athens, on the other hand, had her own grievances against the Peloponnesians; they had supported the revolt of a city which was in alliance with her and which paid her tribute, and they had openly joined the Potidaeans in fighting against her. In spite of this, the truce was still in force and war had not yet broken out. What had been done so far had been done on the private initiative of Corinth.

THUCYDIDES, I. 66

'The Peloponnesian War', Thucydides, Penguin 1989.

- (b) What effect did the plague have on the Athenian war effort?

. . . certainly the plague broke out directly after the Peloponnesian invasion, and never affected the Peloponnesians at all, or not seriously; its full force was felt at Athens, and after Athens, in the densely populated of the other towns.

THUCYDIDES, II. 54

'The Peloponnesian War', Thucydides, Penguin 1989.

- (c) What was the significance of the Athenian victory at Pylos for both Athens and Sparta?

This event caused much more surprise among the Hellenes than anything else that happened in the war. The general impression had been that Spartans would never surrender their arms whether because of hunger or any other form of compulsion; instead they would keep them to the last and die fighting as best they could.

THUCYDIDES, IV. 40

'The Peloponnesian War', Thucydides, Penguin 1989.

- (d) What problems were created for Athens by the defection of Alcibiades?

So now it happened that in the Spartan assembly the Corinthians, the Syracusans, and Alcibiades were all making the same requests and urging the same arguments. The ephors and other magistrates, though they were prepared to send representatives to Syracuse to prevent the Syracusans coming to terms with Athens, were not very willing to send any military assistance. Alcibiades then came forward, roused up Spartan opinion, and incited them to action . . .

THUCYDIDES, VI. 88

'The Peloponnesian War', Thucydides, Penguin 1989.

- (e) Evaluate the generalship of Demosthenes during the Sicilian campaign.

QUESTION 9. (Continued)

- (f) Assess the reliability of Thucydides' account of the Peloponnesian War.

And with regard to my factual reporting of the events of the war I have made it a principle not to write down the first story that came my way, and not even to be guided by my own general impressions; either I was present myself at the events which I have described or else I heard of them from eye-witnesses whose reports I have checked with as much thoroughness as possible.

THUCYDIDES, I. 22

'The Peloponnesian War', Thucydides, Penguin 1989.

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

Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

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

- (a) Assess the role played by Athens' allies during the course of the Peloponnesian War.

We . . . have organised our State in such a way that it is perfectly well able to look after itself both in peace and in war.

THUCYDIDES, II. 36

'The Peloponnesian War', Thucydides, Penguin 1989.

- (b) Discuss the effectiveness of Athenian democracy in conducting its war effort.
- (c) Discuss the role of Persia during the course of the Peloponnesian War.

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) What is Tacitus' opinion of Augustus?

The violent deaths of Brutus and Cassius left no Republican forces in the field. Defeat came to Sextus Pompeius in Sicily, Lepidus was dropped, Antony killed. So even the Caesarian party had no leader left except the 'Caesar' himself, Octavian. He gave up the title of Triumvir, emphasising instead his position as consul; and the powers of a tribune, he proclaimed, were good enough for him—powers for the protection of ordinary people.

TACITUS, *Annals*, I. 2

'Annals of Imperial Rome', Tacitus, Penguin 1989.

- (b) Discuss Tiberius' relationship with the Senate.

There is a tradition that whenever Tiberius left the senate-house he exclaimed in Greek, 'Men fit to be slaves!' Even he, freedom's enemy, became impatient of such abject servility.

TACITUS, *Annals*, III. 65

'Annals of Imperial Rome', Tacitus, Penguin 1989.

- (c) Discuss the consequences for Rome of Tiberius' retirement to Capri.

- (d) Evaluate Claudius' handling of the Senate during his period as princeps.

(It was) proposed that Claudius be called Father of the Senate . . . But the emperor vetoed the proposal as too flattering.

TACITUS, *Annals*, XI. 25

'Annals of Imperial Rome', Tacitus, Penguin 1989.

- (e) Why did Nero's administration of Rome collapse?

Meanwhile Italy was ransacked for funds, and the provinces were ruined—unprivileged and privileged communities alike. Even the gods were included in the looting. Temples at Rome were robbed, and emptied of the gold dedicated for the triumphs and vows, the ambitions and fears, of generations of Romans.

TACITUS, *Annals*, XV. 45

'Annals of Imperial Rome', Tacitus, Penguin 1989.

- (f) To what extent do Tacitus' *Annals* support his claim to impartiality?

I shall write without indignation or partisanship: in my case the customary incentives to these are lacking.

TACITUS, *Annals*, I. 1

'Annals of Imperial Rome', Tacitus, Penguin 1989.

QUESTION 12. Special Period—The Julio-Claudians

Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

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

- (a) How influential were freedmen during the reigns of the Julio-Claudian emperors?
- (b) To what extent was the army an important part of the maintenance of power by the Julio-Claudian *principes*?
- (c) Discuss changes to the appearance of Rome made by the Julio-Claudian emperors.

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