

B O A R D O F S T U D I E S
NEW SOUTH WALES

HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

1999

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.

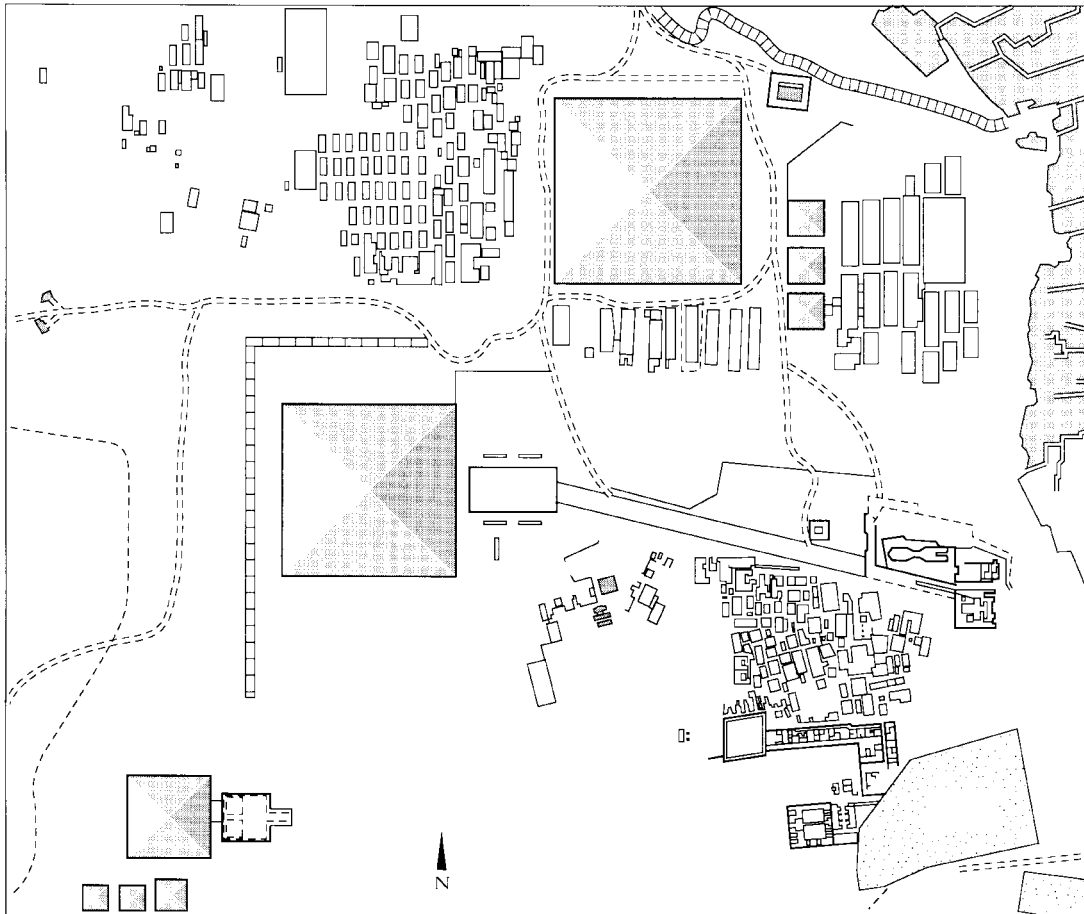
Use a SEPARATE Writing Booklet for each question.

QUESTION 1

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

- (a) Discuss the main features of the Giza pyramid complex.

SOURCE A



THE PYRAMID COMPLEX AT GIZA

Hennessy, D., Studies in Ancient Egypt, Thomas Nelson, Melbourne, 1993

- (b) What do Old Kingdom tombs reveal about the activities of nobles and officials?
- (c) What do the tombs of nobles reveal about Old Kingdom funerals?

QUESTION 1 (Continued)

- (d) What do New Kingdom tombs reveal about the lives of women other than queens?
- (e) Describe the leisure activities of New Kingdom noblemen.

SOURCE B



A BLIND HARPIST FROM THE TOMB OF NAKHT

© Naguib Kanawati, Macquarie University

- (f) What do the tombs of New Kingdom nobles and officials reveal about foreign contact?

SOURCE C



NUBIANS. FROM THE TOMB OF SOBEKHOTEP

*Reproduced from Aedeon Cremin (ed) The Enduring Past.
Archaeology of the Ancient World for Australians with permission of UNSW Press*

QUESTION 2

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

- (a) What do the tombs of the Old and New Kingdoms reveal concerning the Egyptians' use of their natural resources?

- (b) Discuss the differences in tomb structure in both Old and New Kingdom Egypt. How do you account for these differences?

- (c) Referring to specific evidence, compare Egyptian beliefs in the afterlife in both the Old and New Kingdoms.

SECTION II

THE ATHENIAN AGORA FROM MYCENAEAN TIMES TO AD 267

Attempt BOTH questions.

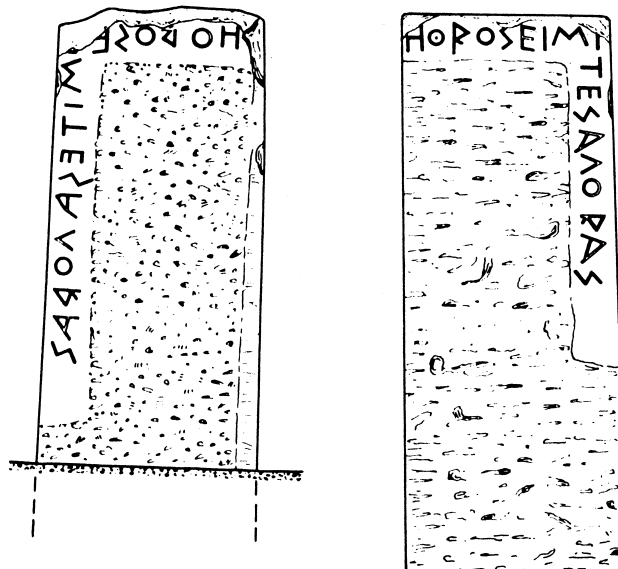
Use a SEPARATE Writing Booklet for each question.

QUESTION 3

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

- (a) What does evidence from the Agora reveal about Peisistratid rule in Athens?
- (b) Discuss the functions and importance of boundary stones in the Agora.

SOURCE D



AGORA BOUNDARY STONES c. 500 BC

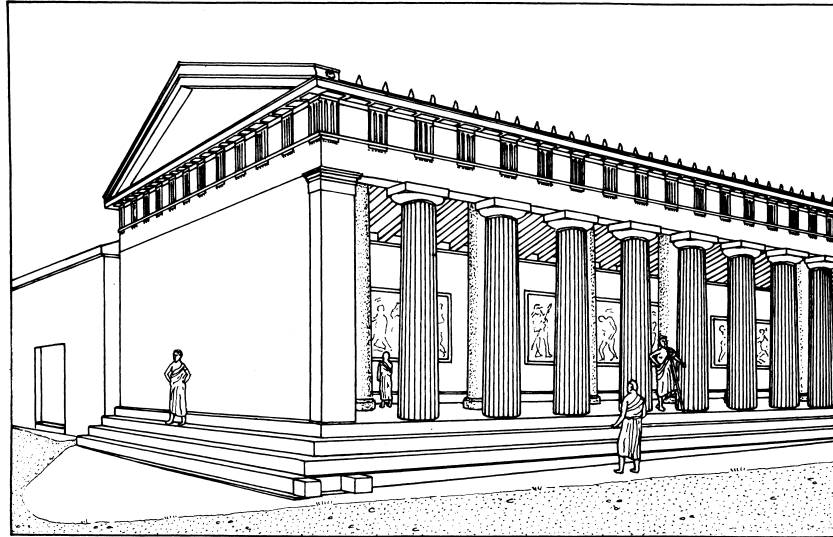
American School of Classical Studies at Athens: Agora Excavations

Question 3 continues on page 6

QUESTION 3 (Continued)

- (c) What was the function and importance of the Stoa Poikile (Painted Stoa)?

SOURCE E



THE STOA POIKILE

American School of Classical Studies at Athens: Agora Excavations

- (d) Discuss commercial activity in the Agora.

SOURCE F



AN ASSORTMENT OF OFFICIAL MEASURES FOR GRAIN AND NUTS,
5TH TO 2ND CENTURIES BC

American School of Classical Studies at Athens: Agora Excavations

- (e) What part did the Agora play in the military life of Athens?
- (f) What effect did the Herulian attack on Athens in AD 267 have on the Agora and its role in Athenian life?

QUESTION 4

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

- (a) What do the physical remains of the Agora reveal about Athenian social activities and everyday life?

- (b) To what extent was the Agora a centre for legal practice in Athens?

- (c) What changes to the layout and use of the Agora were made by the Romans?

Please turn over

SECTION III

ROMAN BRITAIN AD 43–410

Attempt BOTH questions.

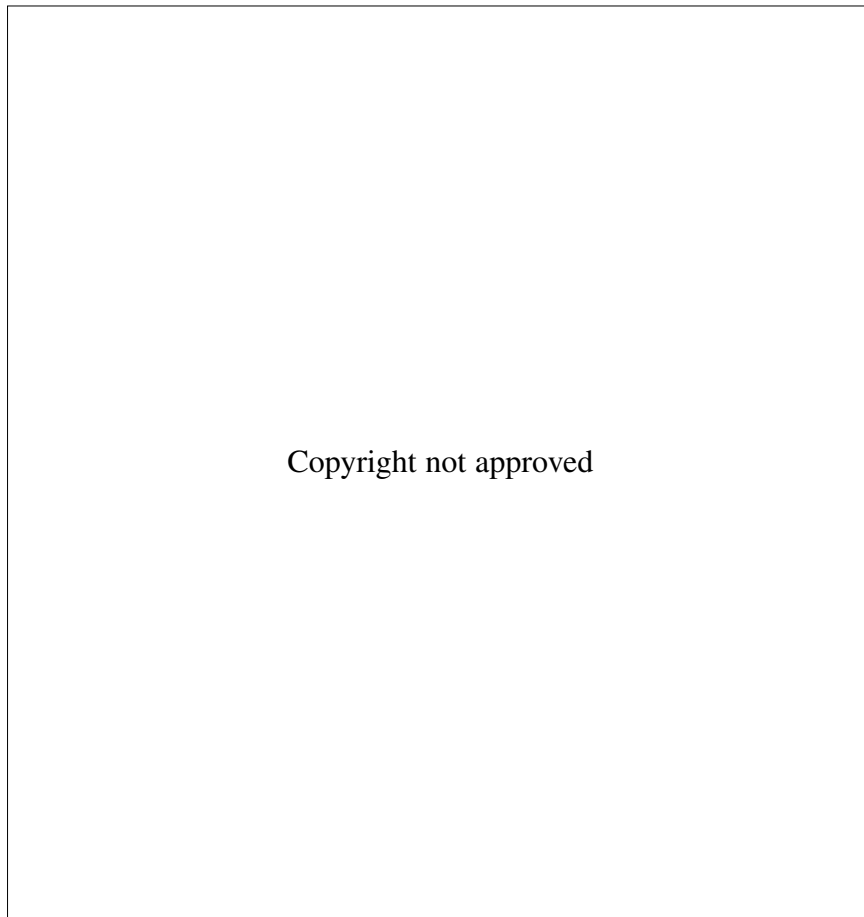
Use a SEPARATE Writing Booklet for each question.

QUESTION 5

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

- (a) Explain the main features and uses of baths in Roman Britain. In your answer, refer to specific sites.

SOURCE G



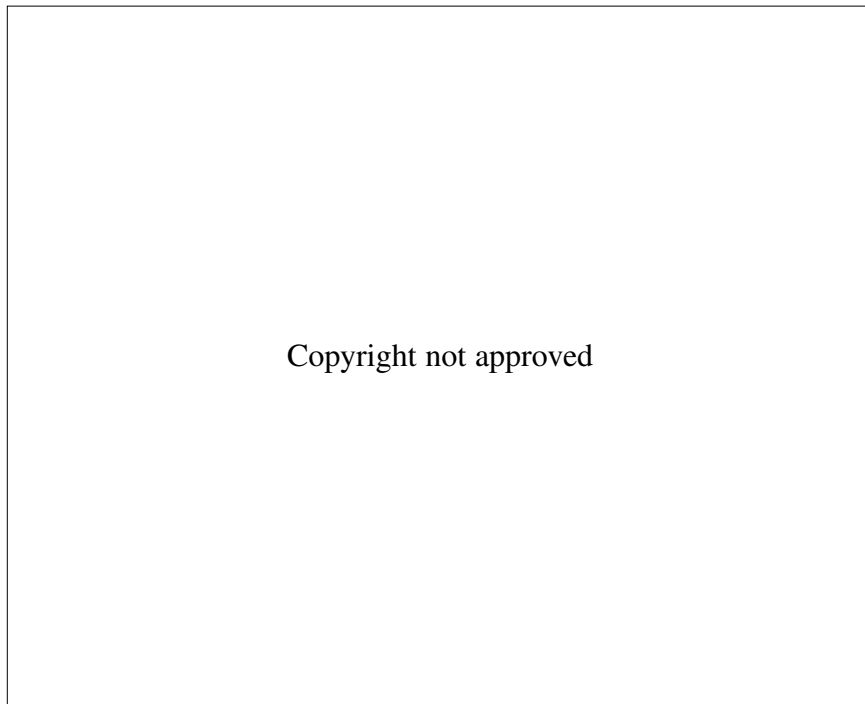
RESTORATION OF THE JEWRY WALL BATH HOUSE

- (b) Discuss the Roman occupation of Wales.

QUESTION 5 (Continued)

- (c) What does the evidence reveal about trade?

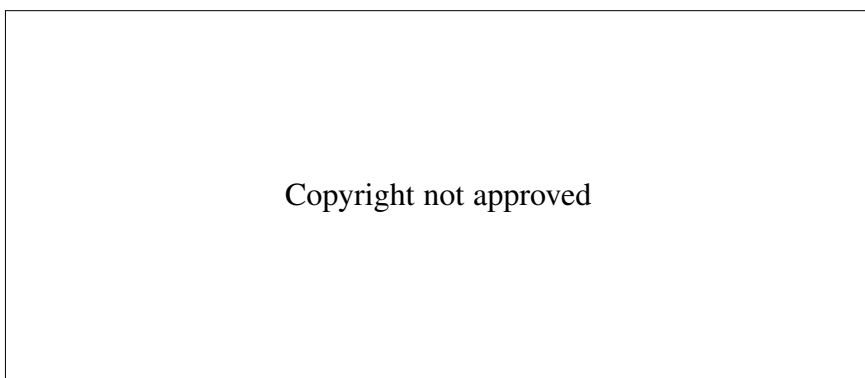
SOURCE H



A ROMAN COIN HOARD

- (d) What do we know of the diet, clothes and equipment of soldiers on the frontiers of Britain?

SOURCE I



VINDOLANDA TABLETS

- (e) How successful was Hadrian's Wall in achieving its purpose?
- (f) What evidence is there for Mithraism in Roman Britain?

QUESTION 6

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

- (a) How did the Britons resist invasion and occupation of their country by the Romans?
- (b) Discuss what controls the Roman emperor exercised over the action of governors.
- (c) How thoroughly did Britain become Romanised?

SECTION IV
THE KINGDOMS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH

Attempt BOTH questions.

Use a SEPARATE Writing Booklet for each question.

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

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

- (a) 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 17:21–23

- (b) Explain relations between Israel and Moab during the Omrid dynasty.

- (c) What were the results of the alliance between Israel and Judah?

Jehosh'aphat the king of Judah returned in safety to his house in Jerusalem. But Jehu the son of Hana'ni the seer went out to meet him, and said to King Jehosh'aphat, 'Should you help the wicked and love those who hate the LORD? Because of this, wrath has gone out against you from the LORD . . .'

2 Chronicles 19:1–2

- (d) Explain the significance of Ahaz's actions.

In the seventeenth year of Pekah the son of Remali'ah, Ahaz the son of Jotham, king of Judah, began to reign. Ahaz was twenty years old when he began to reign, and he reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem. And he did not do what was right in the eyes of the LORD his God, as his father David had done, but he walked in the way of the kings of Israel.

2 Kings 16:1–3

Question 7 continues on page 12

QUESTION 7 (Continued)

- (e) Discuss Jehoiachin's presence in Babylon.

Jehoi'achin was eight years old when he began to reign, and he reigned three months and ten days in Jerusalem. He did what was evil in the sight of the LORD. In the spring of the year King Nebuchadnezzar sent and brought him to Babylon, with the precious vessels of the house of the LORD, and made his brother Zedeki'ah king over Judah and Jerusalem.

2 Chronicles 36:9–10

- (f) What use did the Chronicler make of Persian documents in Ezra and Nehemiah?

QUESTION 8

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

- (a) With reference to specific examples, compare the ways in which the kingdoms of Israel and Judah reacted to foreign influences.
- (b) What can be learnt from the records of the position of women in Hebrew society?
- (c) What were the problems involved in the re-establishment of Judah after the Exile? How were they overcome?

SECTION V
THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR

Attempt BOTH questions.

Use a SEPARATE Writing Booklet for each question.

QUESTION 9 Set Books—Thucydides

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

- (a) What was the significance of the events at Pylos?

When the Peloponnesians in Attica heard of the capture of Pylos, they immediately withdrew and returned home.

THUCYDIDES, IV. 6

- (b) Account for Thucydides' attitude to Brasidas.

The Athenians also feared that their allies would revolt, since Brasidas was behaving with great moderation and was constantly declaring wherever he went that his mission was the liberation of Hellas.

THUCYDIDES, IV. 106

- (c) What does the Melian Dialogue reveal about Athens' attitudes to her allies and neutral states during the Peloponnesian War?

The Melians are a colony from Sparta. They had refused to join the Athenian empire like the other islanders, and at first had remained neutral without helping either side; but afterwards, when the Athenians had brought force to bear on them by laying waste their land, they had become open enemies of Athens.

THUCYDIDES, V. 84

- (d) What is Thucydides' attitude to the oligarchic revolution in Athens in 411 BC?

Theramenes, the son of Hagnon, was also one of the leaders of the party that put down the democracy.

THUCYDIDES, VIII. 68

- (e) How important for Athens was her alliance with Argos?

- (f) What use does Thucydides make of speeches in his account of the Peloponnesian War?

QUESTION 10

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

- (a) What role did Corinth play in the outbreak of hostilities in 431 BC?
- (b) Why did Spartan strategy change during the course of the Peloponnesian War?
- (c) Did Sparta win, or Athens lose, the Peloponnesian War?

SECTION VI
THE JULIO-CLAUDIANS

Attempt BOTH questions.

Use a SEPARATE Writing Booklet for each question.

QUESTION 11 Set Books—Tacitus, *The Annals*

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

- (a) What problems did Augustus face in finding a successor?

To safeguard his domination Augustus made his sister's son Marcellus a priest and a curule aedile—in spite of his extreme youth—and singled out Marcus Agrippa, a commoner but a first-rate soldier who had helped to win his victories, by the award of two consecutive consulships; after the death of Marcellus, Agrippa was chosen by Augustus as his son-in-law.

TACITUS, *Annals*, I. 3

- (b) How does Tacitus view the character of Tiberius?

His (Augustus') appointment of Tiberius as his successor was due neither to personal affection nor to regard for the national interests. Thoroughly aware of Tiberius' cruelty and arrogance, he intended to heighten his own glory by the contrast with one so inferior.

TACITUS, *Annals*, I. 11

- (c) How does Tacitus judge Sejanus' influence on Tiberius?

- (d) Discuss Tacitus' account of Claudius' invasion of Britain.

The war in Britain was in its ninth year. The reputation of Caratacus had spread beyond the islands and through the neighbouring provinces to Italy itself. These people were curious to see the man who had defied our power for so many years.

TACITUS, *Annals*, XII. 36

Question 11 continues on page 16

QUESTION 11 (Continued)

- (e) To what extent does Tacitus approve of Nero's attitude to the Christians?

First, Nero had self-acknowledged Christians arrested. Then, on their information, large numbers of others were condemned—not so much for incendiarism as for their anti-social tendencies.

TACITUS, *Annals*, XV. 44

- (f) What can be learnt from the *Annals* about Tacitus' opinion of the principate?

QUESTION 12

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

- (a) How far did the policies of the emperor Claudius differ from those of the emperor Tiberius?
- (b) Did Nero's reign live up to the promise of its early years?
- (c) How influential over their husbands were the wives of the Julio-Claudian emperors? Refer to AT LEAST TWO wives.

End of paper