



Level 3 Classical Studies, 2006

90513 Explain in essay format an aspect of the classical world

Credits: Six 9.30 am Tuesday 21 November 2006

ANSWER BOOKLET

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

There are five topics:

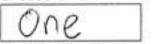
· To	pic One:	Alexander	the Great

Topic Two: Augustus

Topic Three: Socrates

Topic Four: Greek Science Topic Five: Roman Religion

Choose ONE of the five topics. Write the number of the topic you have chosen in the box below.



Each topic has three questions. For the topic that you have chosen, choose ONE of the three questions, and write your answer in this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2-12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

For Assessor's use only Achievement Criteria						
Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence				
Explain, with supporting evidence an aspect of the classical world.	Analyse, with supporting evidence, an aspect of the classical world.	Analyse in detail, with supporting evidence, an aspect of the classical world.				
Write clearly and relevantly in essay format.	Write a well-structured response in essay format.	Write a logically developed and sustained response in essay format.				

You are advised to spend 50 minutes writing your essay in this booklet.

Tick the box next to the topic you have chosen.

	Topic One: Topic Two: Topic Three: Topic Four: Topic Five:	Alexander the Gre Augustus Socrates Greek Science Roman Religion	at		ASIPO
Tick (a) [estion you have chosen		estion only.	
Plan	your essay in the	e space below. This pla	nn will not be man	ked.	
		Relationship eague of Cor Phillip Main Essental Sparta	Whi ent to	toncials its	
		Rebellions - 1 Athenian fielt He other rewo Greek compa			in to prove strength. The strength of the str
	(337) Corni	me. 356-800 gre. 336-61 355-7	meronera milips devita Thebes _ reb	Lillon Merchanes	2 Parlians
	rel _e	355	- King Agis Sangamb Persusky 330 - Persusky 321 - Hydrose 326 - Hydrose	15 ⁻¹⁵	

The essay has a s/forward introduction, relevant to the question set. The candidate's approach is somewhat simplistic, but the focus of the essay is effectively established.

Evidence is generally relevant, although there is little indication of understanding of the complexity of the material provided.

Your answer must be in essay format. It must have:

- an introduction
- well-organised paragraphs
- a conclusion.

Begin your essay here.

"Alexander's relationship with the greeks was never an easy one and it evolved during its reign."

It was the exploits of Alexander

Puring Alexanders reign between 3368 336BC and 323BC, he as a military leader of the Macedonians, conquered various cities and countries throughout his own breece, forsia and finally through but especially the fersion empire an area he traveled through for many years. However the fersions went his only enemy Atvarious times it was hard to conduct relationships with the Greeks and he has his father Phillip 11 as he oreated the first alligences between the Macedonians and the Greeks around during the eva of 337BC.

Conflict was always occurring between the Macedonans And Vavious greek states and it wasn't to until the conchribut of the battle of Chaeroneia where the Philliple could make a stand and create a resolution. After his successful battle at Chaeroneia, he established anthority and power through numbers over the other firely states. After debate Phillip realised his one goal as a military seader, and that was to invade Parsia in a religious war. This was purely

P. 4 Notes

Specific detail (e.g. the Theban revolt) is partially recalled and sometimes miscontrued, but it usually reflects the spirit of the episodes recounted.

an act of revence for previous incident with the Person Fleet. Phillip Therefore decided to creat the League of Country. This would consist of the Macedon airs and the fellow greek states the imagined that together they could hall an army strong enough to conquer terson. - Extens country with the exception of Coarta every areas State joined immediately and Parties dream was really. Certain rules and obligations were applied so that peace would be restored. Phillip explained the characteristics he liked about the Greek states and the Athenan fleet was something he wanted to use well.

After Phillip's assasination in 336 BC, Alexander was named King and of Macedona and Hegemon of the league of Corinth. Alexanders confirmation as leader did not was Lowever not welcomed as warmly as he thought it would Immediate rebellions occurred, with Greek leaders and merconaries included. The first was the Theban rebellion by Thebes. At first they were not proud of the fact that they were lead by thillip . They wanted their own democracy. And Setondly he heard That Alexander was killed not long after his installation as Hegerman They saw this as the perfect time to rebel and hit back After heaving news that the Macedon's work under sign by various heban fleets, flexander nex very mad and ordered for the destruction of Thebes huge massacre followed. Arran says he did

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P. 5 Notes

The structure of the essay is not strong. The material on Granicus, although potentially relevant, is not incorporated in a meaningful way.

Attempts at personal response (e.g. Alexander's relationship with the Spartans) are not well-integrated into the argument, nor clearly expressed.

P. 6 Notes

Links between paragraphs, and within paragraphs, are not clear.

The essay has a conclusion, although it confirms the candidate's unsophisticated understanding of the topic.

and the trong won the bouttle. Annian goes on to centerate the fact of the importance of the Alexanders army and stays one major motate he makes as a leader is when he distands the fleet around 334-335BC.

It it wasn't for the Greeks contribution in Persia, he wouldn't have had a successful jouney. The continuation of the Corinthian league created an allrance big enough to fight and defeat the Persons. The wasn't for the Greeks of been comprehensively and outhumbered and Eventrally beaten Alexander understood the Greeks importance andduring his successul Sieges while on journey be thought about the Greeks State, the often sent back bottle replica, milestones and tribule (muney) to Greeke States to acknowlede their participaince. Aman say in the battle of faugumela the + Atexander and his army were outnumbered 5: 1 five to one Now magne of Greek States wernt involved. He Alexander would officially not be a "great

As mentioned carrier the Greeks were not a livings the easiest group of people to manage. He faced various rebellions during his easy early years as king and Hegemon and times were tough and morally upsetting. However it was

Summary

The essay fails to explore in any depth a key component of the question - the importance of the League in determining the nature of Alexander's relationship with the Greeks. However, the candidate does provide a general explanation of some key events involving Alexander and the Greeks. Although ideas are not developed, factual errors are not serious and information is omitted rather than erroneous.