



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:

- Topic 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.

One

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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Analyse, with supporting evidence, an aspect of the classical world.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Write clearly and relevantly in essay format.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Write a well-structured response in essay format.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overall Level of Performance (all criteria within a column are met)			A

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: Alexander the Great
 Topic Two: Augustus
 Topic Three: Socrates
 Topic Four: Greek Science
 Topic Five: Roman Religion

Tick the box of the question you have chosen. Choose ONE question only.

- (a) (b) (c)

Plan your essay in the space below. This plan will not be marked.

Relationship with the Greeks

Before : League of Corinth.

Phillip

Essential for Persian religious war.

Sparta

During : Rebellions - Thebans - Emphatically beaten to prove his strength.
 Athenian fleet - King Agis of Sparta - killed
 He often rewarded them by sending them replica and money.
 Greek companions - strong in battle

337

Corinthian League.

356 - Born

338 - Chaeoneia

336 - Philip's death - named Hegemon

335 - Thebes - rebellion

334 - Granicus - Memnon mercenaries & Persians

333 - Issus

332 - King Agis Sparta

331 - Gaugamela

330 - Persepolis

327 - Proskynesis

326 - Hydaspes

P. 3 Notes

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~~

During Alexander's reign between ~~336 BC~~ 336 BC and 323 BC, he as a military leader of the Macedonians, conquered various cities and countries throughout his own Greece, Persia and finally through but especially the Persian empire, an area he travelled through for many years. However the Persians weren't his only enemy. At various times it was hard to conduct relationships with the Greeks, and he has his father Phillip II, ^{to thank} as he created the first alliances between the Macedonians and the Greeks ~~around~~ during the era of 337 BC.

Conflict was always occurring between the Macedonians and various Greek states and it wasn't until the conclusion of the battle of Chaeroneia where ~~the~~ Phillip II could make a stand and create a resolution. After his successful battle at Chaeroneia, he established authority and power through numbers over the other Greek states. After debate, Phillip realised his one goal as a military leader, and that was to invade Persia in a religious war. This was purely

P. 4 Notes

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

An act of revenge for previous incidents with the Persian fleet, Phillip therefore decided to create the League of Corinth. This would consist of the Macedonians and the fellow Greek states. He imagined that together they could build an army strong enough to conquer Persia. ~~Every country~~ With the exception of Sparta every Greek state joined immediately and Phillip's dream was reality. Certain rules and obligations were applied so that peace would be restored. Phillip explained the characteristics he liked about the Greek states and the Athenian fleet was something he wanted to use well.

After Phillip's assassination in 336 BC, Alexander was named King and of Macedonia and Hegemon of the League of Corinth. Alexander's confirmation as leader did not was however not welcomed as warmly as he thought it would. Immediate rebellions occurred, with Greek leaders and mercenaries included. The first was the Theban rebellion by Thebes. At first they were not proud of the fact that they were lead by Phillip. They wanted their own democracy. And secondly they heard that Alexander was killed not long after his installation as Hegemon. They saw this as the perfect time to rebel and "hit back". After hearing news that the Macedonians were under siege by various Theban fleets, Alexander was very mad and ordered for the destruction of Thebes. A huge massacre followed. Arrau says he did

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.

this so viciously, to teach the rest of Greece a lesson. He stamped his authority as Hegemon and ordered that each state follows the rules.

Another hardship faced by ~~Alexander~~ ^{the Macedonians} was the Spartans. At first they did not support the Corinthian League. They were always not co-operating with the Macedonians and ~~Alexander~~ Philip and wanted to lead themselves. Alexander also faced problems ~~with~~ ^{with} personality with Sparta. ~~In~~ In 332 BC King Agis created a Spartan rebellion after being forced into the League of Corinth. He successfully killed a general of Alexander in the league and were causing havoc. However his first attempt at more assassinations ended in his second attempt when he was killed. Spartans involved were punished severely shortly after. I believe this was upsetting for Alexander personally, as Sparta was another potential enemy for him to instruct against Persia.

Finally the battle of Granicus illustrated a further problem Alexander had with the Greeks. The mercenaries led by Memnon & battled against Alexander and his men at the river Granicus. Along with the Persians, the mercenaries rebelled against Alexander. Showing his military power, Alexander outsmarted Memnon by moving to his right centre and creating a ~~whole~~ ^{hole} in Memnon's ~~hit~~ centre. He wedged between the ~~hole~~ hole

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 ~~one~~ ~~more~~ won the battle. Arrian goes on to reiterate the fact of the importance of the Athenian fleet in Alexander's army and says one major mistake he makes as a leader is when he disbanded the fleet around 334-335 BC.

If it wasn't for the Greeks' contribution in Persia, he wouldn't have had a successful journey. The continuation of the Corinthian League created an alliance big enough to fight and defeat the Persians. ~~If it wasn't for the Greeks~~ If the Greeks weren't involved, Alexander would've been comprehensively ~~and~~ outnumbered and eventually beaten. Alexander understood the Greeks' importance and during his successful sieges while on journey, he thought about the Greeks' state, he often sent back battle replicas, milestones, and tribute (money) to Greek states to acknowledge their participation. Arrian says in the battle of Gaugamela, ~~the~~ Alexander and his army were outnumbered 5:1 five to one. Now imagine if Greek states weren't involved. ~~He~~ Alexander would officially not be a "great".

As mentioned earlier, the Greeks were not always the easiest group of people to manage. He faced various rebellions during his ~~early~~ early years as king and hegemon, and times were tough and morally upsetting. However it was

All worth it in the end. Alexander conquered Persia with his men, with a great majority of Greeks contributing. He needed them and they helped during the right time. The Corinthian League was his saviour.

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.