

90513Q



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
 MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA



National Certificate of Educational Achievement
 TAUMATA MĀTAURANGA Ā-MOTU KUA TAEA

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

QUESTION BOOKLET

There are five topics:

- Topic One: Alexander the Great (page 3)
- Topic Two: Augustus (page 4)
- Topic Three: Socrates (page 5)
- Topic Four: Greek Science (page 6)
- Topic Five: Roman Religion (page 7)

Choose ONE of the five topics. Each topic has three questions. For the topic that you have chosen, choose ONE of the three questions.

Write your answer in Answer Booklet 90513A.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MAY KEEP THIS BOOKLET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

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 answering your chosen question.

There are five topics:

- Topic One: Alexander the Great (page 3)
- Topic Two: Augustus (page 4)
- Topic Three: Socrates (page 5)
- Topic Four: Greek Science (page 6)
- Topic Five: Roman Religion (page 7)

Choose ONE of the five topics.

Each topic has three questions. For the topic that you have chosen, choose ONE of the three questions.

Write your answer in Answer Booklet 90513A provided.

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

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

In your Answer Booklet, there are spaces for:

- planning your essay
- writing your essay.

The plan will not be marked.

TOPIC ONE: ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Answer **ONE** of the following questions in **essay format**.

You should:

- demonstrate knowledge of important historical figures, ideas, and events
- provide evidence from primary source material* in support of your argument.

*Primary source material could include literary, art historical, and archaeological evidence.

EITHER:

- (a) In India, Alexander won a great military victory at the river Hydaspes, and then, soon after, suffered a great personal defeat with the mutiny at the river Hyphasis.

Discuss:

- the battle against King Porus at the river Hydaspes, explaining why it is often considered to be one of Alexander's greatest achievements as a general
- the mutiny of Alexander's own men at the river Hyphasis, explaining why it occurred and how Alexander resolved it.

Was the invasion of India ultimately a failure for Alexander?

OR:

- (b) During the campaign in the north-east of the Persian Empire, two plots against Alexander's life were exposed: the 'conspiracy' of Philotas in 330 BC and the conspiracy of the royal pages in 327 BC.

Discuss:

- the background of each of these conspiracies, including the possible motives of the conspirators
- the actions taken by Alexander upon the discovery of these two plots.

What were the short-term and long-term effects of each of these conspiracies?

OR:

- (c) Alexander's relationship with the Greeks was never an easy one, and it evolved during his reign.

Discuss:

- the League of Corinth and the importance of the league in determining the nature of the relationship between Macedonia and the Greek world
- other important factors and/or events that had an impact on Alexander's relationship with the Greeks, both before and during the invasion of the Persian Empire.

To what extent did the Greeks contribute to Alexander's achievements?

TOPIC TWO: AUGUSTUS

Answer **ONE** of the following questions in **essay format**.

You should:

- demonstrate knowledge of important historical figures, ideas, and events
- provide evidence from primary source material* in support of your argument.

*Primary source material could include literary, art historical, and archaeological evidence.

EITHER:

- (a) “Caesar and Antony changed from hostility to friendship on an island ... near Mutina. Each had five legions ... Lepidus personally went ahead, and signaled ... they should come.” (Appian)

This meeting, in late 43 BC, resulted in the formation of the second triumvirate.

Discuss:

- the reasons for the formation of the second triumvirate
- the reasons for its break-up.

To what extent was the second triumvirate doomed to fail?

OR:

- (b) In the *Res Gestae*, Augustus claims that he restored the Republic during his sixth and seventh consulships (28–27 BC).

Discuss:

- the background to the first settlement in 27 BC, including the reasons for constitutional change
- the process of implementing this settlement and the specific detail of the arrangements set in place in 27 BC
- the impact of this settlement on Augustus' hold on supreme power.

Why did Augustus decide to modify this settlement four years later?

OR:

- (c) After a long period of civil war, Augustus succeeded in creating a period of relative peace in the Roman Empire.

Discuss Augustus' achievements (and, where appropriate, his failures) in at least THREE of the following areas of foreign policy:

- army reforms
- territorial expansion
- frontier policy in the north
- the Parthian threat
- provincial administration.

In what ways did Augustus' foreign policy help to consolidate his hold on power?

TOPIC THREE: SOCRATES

Answer **ONE** of the following questions in **essay format**.

You should:

- demonstrate knowledge of important historical figures and ideas
- provide evidence from primary source material* in support of your argument.

*Primary source material could include literary, art historical, and archaeological evidence.

EITHER:

- (a) Plato's *Euthyphro* offers an excellent illustration of Socrates' philosophic method.

Discuss:

- the basic principles of Socratic method, as illustrated in Plato's *Euthyphro*
- the role of the interlocutor in advancing the argument, with particular reference to the contribution of Euthyphro in this dialogue.

What does Socrates gain by taking part in this sort of discussion? Does his interlocutor – in this case Euthyphro – receive the same rewards?

OR:

- (b) One of the charges faced by Socrates at his trial was impiety: "Socrates is guilty of ... believing in supernatural things of his own invention instead of the gods recognised by the State." (*Apology*)

Discuss, with reference to the *Apology*:

- Socrates' religious beliefs, including his Delphic mission and his *daimonion*
- the defence against the charge of impiety that Socrates mounted at his trial.

In your opinion, did Socrates deserve to be convicted on the charge of impiety?

OR:

- (c) In *Crito*, Socrates introduces the voice of the laws of Athens into the discussion about the merits of escaping from prison.

Discuss:

- the reasons for the introduction of the personification of the laws into this dialogue
- the arguments put forward by the laws of Athens against escaping from prison.

How consistent is Socrates' attitude to the laws of the city of Athens? Has his attitude in prison, as recounted in *Crito*, changed since his statements at his trial, as reported in the *Apology*?

TOPIC FOUR: GREEK SCIENCE

Answer **ONE** of the following questions in **essay format**.

You should:

- demonstrate knowledge of important historical figures and ideas
- provide evidence from primary source material* in support of your argument.

*Primary source material could include literary, art historical, and archaeological evidence.

EITHER:

- (a) Greek mathematicians were amongst the first Europeans to begin classifying and codifying numbers.

Discuss:

- the properties the Greeks discovered for prime, deficient, perfect, and over-perfect numbers
- Eratosthenes' method for finding prime numbers
- Theon of Smyrna's method for finding perfect numbers
- why 28 and 10 were considered perfect for different reasons.

Why were Greek philosophers and mathematicians interested in investigating arithmetic?

OR:

- (b) Two famous applications of Greek science involved water: Archimedes' method for finding the volume of an irregularly-shaped object, and the screw.

Discuss:

- the circumstances that led to Archimedes' discovery of the method of finding the volume of an irregularly-shaped object
- how Archimedes was able to make his measurement
- the scientific principles shown by this discovery
- how the screw was constructed.

Why was the screw useful? What advantages did it have over other means of moving water?

OR:

- (c) Aristotle's ideas about the four elements had a profound effect on scientific thinking for more than 2000 years.

Discuss in detail:

- Aristotle's theory of the four elements
- the sources of Aristotle's ideas
- how Aristotle's approach differed from his predecessors.

How was the theory of the four elements integrated into Greek medicine through the four humours?

TOPIC FIVE: ROMAN RELIGION

Answer **ONE** of the following questions in **essay format**.

You should:

- demonstrate knowledge of important historical practices and ideas
- provide evidence from primary source material* in support of your argument.

*Primary source material could include literary, art historical, and archaeological evidence.

EITHER:

- (a) Belief in the possibility of two-way communication between gods and men was an important aspect of Roman religion.

Discuss:

- the variety of 'signs' sent by the gods as messages to men
- the practices of at least THREE priesthoods – official or unofficial – responsible for finding out the will of the gods.

What explanations might be given for the importance Romans attached to omens and the practice of divination?

OR:

- (b) In the late Republic and early Empire, many foreign religions challenged traditional religious beliefs.

Choose TWO of the following non-Roman religions:

Christianity, Mithraism, the worship of Isis, the cult of Cybele.

Discuss:

- the key beliefs and practices of each religion
- the appeal that each religion had for Roman followers.

What was the attitude of the Roman authorities to foreign religions in general? To what extent did this attitude apply equally to all religions?

OR:

- (c) Traditional Roman religion not only involved many grand state occasions, but also private worship carried out in households in the city, on farms in the countryside, and during temple visits.

Discuss:

- the nature of the religious ceremonies performed on a daily basis (or at least regularly) by individual citizens in town and countryside
- the special ceremonies carried out in the event of a birth **and** a death in the family.

What importance did private worship by individuals have in ensuring the vitality of traditional Roman religion?

Acknowledgements

page 4 Appian, Civil Wars 4, in *Augustus, Classical Studies Materials for Schools, Study Materials No. 8*, comp. C.T. H. R. Ehrhardt, (Classics Department: University of Otago, 1982), p 6.

page 5 Plato, *The Last Days of Socrates* (Penguin Classics, 1993), p 46.