

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

HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

2000

ANCIENT HISTORY

2/3 UNIT (COMMON)

*Time allowed—Three hours
(Plus 5 minutes reading time)*

DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Attempt **FOUR** questions, **ONE** from Section I, **ONE** from Section II, and **TWO** from Section III.
- Choose questions from **AT LEAST TWO** of the following areas: Egypt, Near East, Greece, Rome.
- 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—ANCIENT SOCIETIES

(25 Marks)

Attempt ONE question.

Answer the question in a SEPARATE Writing Booklet.

PART A—EGYPT

QUESTION 1 Society in Old Kingdom Egypt

EITHER

- (a) Assess the importance of the Nile River to the society of Old Kingdom Egypt.

OR

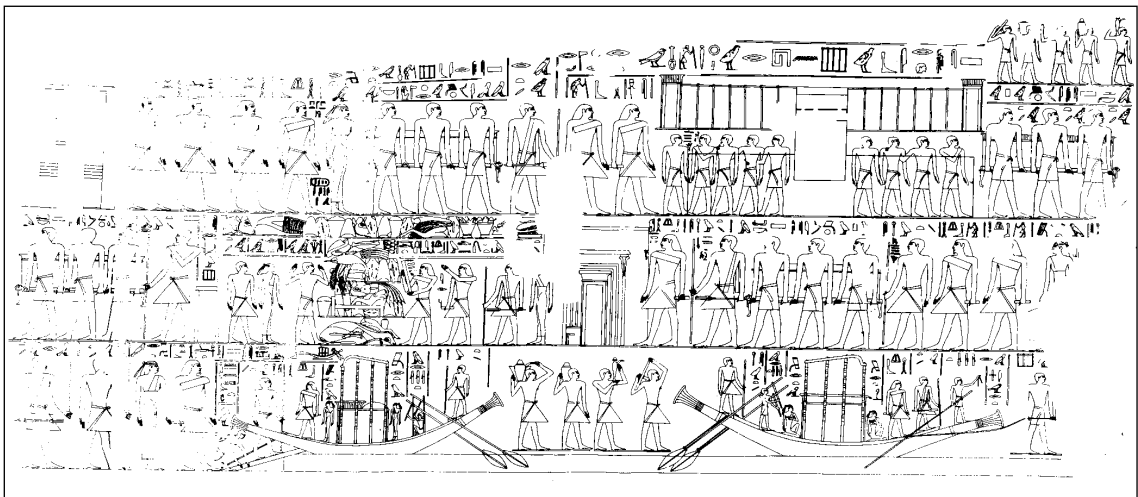
- (b) Discuss the role and powers of kings in Old Kingdom Egypt.

OR

- (c) Use Source A and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Discuss the evidence for burial practices and preparations for the afterlife in Old Kingdom Egypt.

SOURCE A



Kanawati, N, The Tomb and Its Significance in Ancient Egypt, Prism Archaeological Series, 1987, p 131.

FUNERARY PROCESSION DYNASTY VI

QUESTION 2 Society in Middle Kingdom Egypt

EITHER

- (a) Use Source B and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Discuss trade and industry in Middle Kingdom society.

SOURCE B



Pritchard, James B (ed), The Ancient Near East Vol I, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1958, p 285.

TOMB PAINTING OF A CARAVAN

OR

- (b) What does evidence reveal about Middle Kingdom Egyptians' preparations for the afterlife?

QUESTION 3 Society in New Kingdom Egypt

EITHER

- (a) Discuss the main artistic and architectural features of Akhetaten (Amarna).

OR

- (b) Assess the importance of the cult of Amun in New Kingdom Egypt.

OR

- (c) Use Source C and your own knowledge to answer the following.

To what extent was imperialism beneficial to New Kingdom society?

SOURCE C

. . . [all] the princes whom the prowess of his majesty carried off, bearing their tribute of silver, gold, lapis lazuli, and turquoise, and carrying grain, wine, and large and small cattle for the army of his majesty, with one gang of them bearing tribute southward.

ANNALS OF THUTMOSE III

Pritchard, James B (ed), The Ancient Near East Vol I, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1958, p 180.

PART B—NEAR EAST**QUESTION 4 Assyrian Society in the Time of Ashurbanipal**

EITHER

- (a) Use Source D and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Discuss the position and activities of the Assyrian king in the time of Ashurbanipal.

SOURCE D



Cremin, Aedeen (ed), The Enduring Past: Archaeology of the Ancient World for Australians, UNSW Press, Kensington NSW, 1987, p 71.

ASHURBANIPAL KILLING A LION.
RELIEF FROM THE NORTH PALACE AT NINEVEH

OR

- (b) What do written records of Ashurbanipal's time reveal about Assyrian society?

OR

- (c) What were the main features of the Assyrian economy during the reign of Ashurbanipal?

QUESTION 5 Israel from Jeroboam I to the Fall of Samaria

EITHER

- (a) What were the main features of the Israelite economy during this period?

OR

- (b) Use Source E and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Discuss the extent and influence of Canaanite religion in Israelite society.

SOURCE E



Heaton E W, The Hebrew Kingdoms, Oxford University Press, London, 1968, p 134.

EXCAVATION OF A CANAANITE TEMPLE AT HAZOR

OR

- (c) Discuss the main social classes and their roles in Israelite society.

QUESTION 6 Society in the Time of Darius I

EITHER

- (a) Use Source F and your own knowledge to answer the following.

To what extent was Darius I tolerant of foreign religions?

SOURCE F

But because my religious dispositions are being nullified by you, I shall give you, unless you make a change, a proof of a wronged (King's) anger. For the gardeners sacred to Apollo have been made to pay tribute to you; and land which is profane they have dug up at your command. You are ignorant of my ancestors' attitude to the god, who told the Persians all of the truth . . .

Fornara C W (ed), *Archaic Times to the End of the Peloponnesian War*, 2 ed 1983, p 37 © Cambridge University Press 1983. Reproduced with the permission of Cambridge University Press.

THE GADATAS LETTER

OR

- (b) What were the main features of the economy during the reign of Darius I?

Please turn over

PART C—GREECE**QUESTION 7 Minoan Society**

EITHER

- (a) Use Source G and your own knowledge to answer the following.

What does evidence reveal about the social life of the Minoans?

SOURCE G



Doumas C G, Santorini. The Prehistoric City of Akrotiri
BOXERS FRESCO FROM THERA

OR

- (b) Discuss the main features of Minoan burial practices.

OR

- (c) Assess the contribution of early archaeologists to our knowledge of Minoan society.

QUESTION 8 Mycenaean Society

EITHER

(a) What do TWO of the following reveal about Mycenaean burial practices?

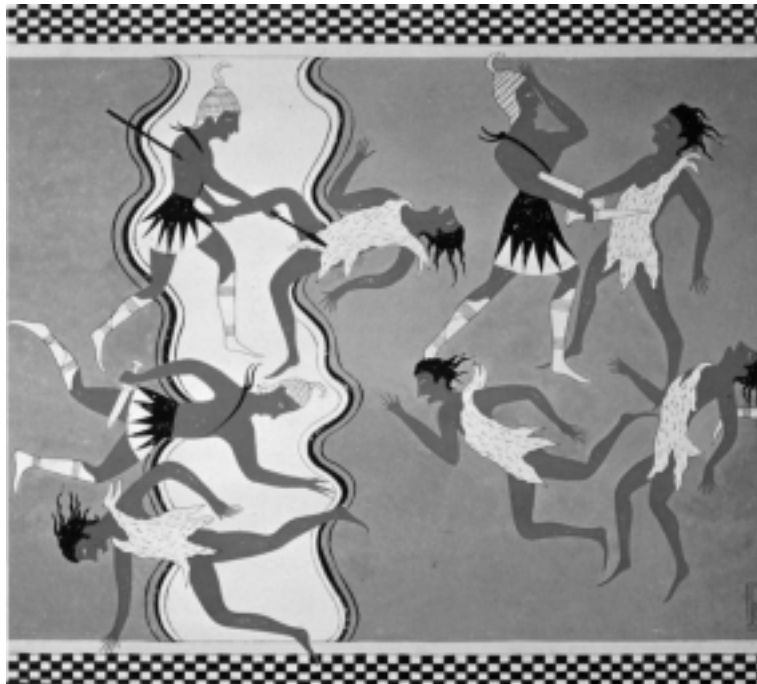
- (i) Grave circles
- (ii) Tholos tombs
- (iii) Chamber tombs
- (iv) Shaft tombs

OR

(b) Use Source H and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Discuss warfare in Mycenaean society.

SOURCE H



Luce J V, Homer and the Heroic Age, 1975, p 132. Reconstruction by Piet de Jong. Photo by permission of Princeton University Press.

BATTLE FRESCO FROM PYLOS

OR

(c) Why did Mycenaean society decline?

QUESTION 9 Spartan Society

EITHER

- (a) Use Source I and your own knowledge to answer the following.

What opportunities did Spartan citizens have to participate in the political life of Sparta?

SOURCE I

After this speech he himself, in his capacity of ephor, put the question to the Spartan assembly. They make their decisions by acclamation, not by voting, and Sthenelaidas said at first that he could not decide on which side the acclamations were louder.

THUCYDIDES I.87

Thucydides, The History of the Peloponnesian War trans Rex Warner, 1954. Reproduced by permission of Penguin Books Ltd.

OR

- (b) How did TWO of the following contribute to Spartan society?

- (i) Education
- (ii) Krypteia
- (iii) Kings
- (iv) Perioeci

OR

- (c) Discuss the importance of religion to the Spartans.

QUESTION 10 Athenian Society in the Classical Age

EITHER

- (a) Use Source J and your own knowledge to answer the following.

To what extent did Athenian society depend on slavery?

SOURCE J

Those of us who have been interested in the matter have long ago doubtless heard that Nikias son of Nikeratos once acquired 1000 men in the silver-mines and that he hired them out to Sosias the Thracian, on condition that Sosias paid him a clear obol a man a day, and always kept the numbers constant. And Hipponikos too had 600 slaves let out on the same terms, who brought him a clear mina a day, while Philemonides had 300 who brought him half a mina.

XENOPHON

Dillon M & Garland L, Ancient Greece: social and historical documents from archaic times to the death of Socrates, London, Routledge, 1994, p 324.

OR

- (b) What were the duties and responsibilities of an Athenian citizen?

OR

- (c) Discuss the architectural features and the purpose of TWO of the following.

- (i) The Parthenon
- (ii) The Erechtheum
- (iii) The Propylaea
- (iv) The Temple of Athena Nike

PART D—ROME**QUESTION 11 Society in Republican Rome to the First Century BC**

EITHER

- (a) Assess the influence of Greece and the East on Roman Republican society to the first century BC.

OR

- (b) Discuss the importance of TWO of the following in Roman Republican society to the first century BC.
- (i) Slavery
 - (ii) Ager publicus
 - (iii) Trade and commerce
 - (iv) Tax collecting

OR

- (c) Use Source K and your own knowledge to answer the following.

What were the ideal qualities sought by Romans? How were they achieved?

SOURCE K

Lucius Scipio, the son of Barbatus: this man was Consul, Censor, Aedilis among you. He it was who captured Corsica and the city of Aleria. To the Goddesses of Weather he deservedly granted a temple.

A ROMAN EPITAPH

Reprinted by permission of the publishers and the Trustees of the Loeb Classical Library from Remains of Old Latin: Vol IV, Loeb Classical Library Volume # L359, translated by E.H. Warmington, Cambridge, Mass, Harvard University Press, 1940.

The Loeb Classical Library is a registered trademark of the President and Fellows of Harvard College. Translation adapted by T J Ryan.

QUESTION 12 Roman Society in the Early Empire

EITHER

- (a) Discuss marriage and divorce in Roman society of the Early Empire.

OR

- (b) Use Source L and your own knowledge to answer the following.

How did the imperial cult develop in Rome and the provinces?

SOURCE L

He vetoed all bills for the dedication of temples and priests to his divinity, and reserved the right to sanction even the setting up of his statues and busts—which might not be placed among the images of the gods, but lodged in temples merely as adornments.

SUETONIUS, *Tiberius*, 26

Suetonius, Twelve Caesars, trans Robert Graves, p 128 By permission of AP Watt Ltd on behalf of the trustees of the Robert Graves Copyright trust

OR

- (c) Discuss the development of Ostia and its importance for Rome.

QUESTION 13 Roman Society in the Fourth Century AD

EITHER

- (a) Discuss the importance of the Senate in Roman society of the fourth century AD.

OR

- (b) Why was Constantinople founded? Describe some of its major buildings and their significance.

SECTION II—PERSONALITIES AND GROUPS**Marks**

(25 Marks)

Attempt ONE question.

Answer the question in a SEPARATE Writing Booklet.

Start each part of the question on a NEW page.

You may choose EITHER a particular question (14–27) OR a general one (28–29).

PART E—EGYPT**QUESTION 14 Pharaohs in the Old Kingdom**

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (a) Why did Old Kingdom pharaohs celebrate Heb Sed festivals? | 5 |
| (b) Discuss the economic activities of Old Kingdom pharaohs. | 10 |
| (c) Choose ONE pharaoh and assess his contribution to Old Kingdom Egypt. | 10 |

QUESTION 15 Hatshepsut

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (a) How was Hatshepsut portrayed in sculptures during her reign? | 5 |
| (b) Discuss the ways in which the Egyptian economy benefited from Hatshepsut's rule. | 10 |
| (c) How effective was Hatshepsut in governing Egypt? | 10 |

QUESTION 16 Akhenaten

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (a) Outline Akhenaten's family background. | 5 |
| (b) How important were queens and princesses during the reign of Akhenaten? | 10 |
| (c) How effective was Akhenaten in governing his empire? | 10 |

PART F—NEAR EAST**Marks****QUESTION 17 Sennacherib**

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (a) Briefly describe the gods that Sennacherib worshipped. | 5 |
| (b) Discuss the building activities undertaken by Sennacherib. | 10 |
| (c) How successful was Sennacherib as king of Assyria? | 10 |

QUESTION 18 Jezebel

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (a) Briefly describe the family background of Jezebel. | 5 |
| (b) Discuss the conflict which resulted from Jezebel's religious beliefs. | 10 |
| (c) Assess the reign of Jezebel. | 10 |

QUESTION 19 Xerxes

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (a) How did Xerxes consolidate his position on his accession to the throne? | 5 |
| (b) How did Xerxes administer his empire? | 10 |
| (c) What legacy did Xerxes leave his successors? | 10 |

PART G—GREECE**Marks****QUESTION 20 Women in Classical Greece**

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (a) Briefly describe the role of the Spartan mother. | 5 |
| (b) How important were women in Greek religious life? | 10 |
| (c) Discuss the roles of women in Athenian households. | 10 |

QUESTION 21 Pericles

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (a) How did Pericles' family background assist his career? | 5 |
| (b) How did Pericles contribute to Athenian economic success? | 10 |
| (c) Why was Pericles the dominant politician in Athens for such a long time? | 10 |

QUESTION 22 Alexander

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (a) What role did Alexander play in Philip II's reign? | 5 |
| (b) How did Alexander react to Persian culture? | 10 |
| (c) To what extent does Alexander deserve the title 'the Great'? | 10 |

QUESTION 23 Cleopatra VII

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (a) How did Cleopatra VII gain the throne of Egypt? | 5 |
| (b) Discuss the impact on Egypt of Cleopatra VII's relationships with Julius Caesar and Mark Antony. | 10 |
| (c) Why did Cleopatra VII commit suicide? | 10 |

PART H—ROME**Marks****QUESTION 24 Scipio Africanus**

- (a) Briefly describe Scipio Africanus' family background. **5**
- (b) What were the qualities that made Scipio Africanus a successful military leader? **10**
- (c) What were the results of Scipio Africanus' defeat of Hannibal, for himself and for Rome? **10**

QUESTION 25 Caesar

- (a) Briefly describe the influences on Caesar's career up until the death of Sulla in 78 BC. **5**
- (b) Discuss the importance of Caesar's campaign in Gaul. **10**
- (c) Why was Caesar assassinated? **10**

QUESTION 26 Agrippina II

- (a) What was Agrippina II's family background? **5**
- (b) Discuss the changing relationship between Agrippina II and Nero. **10**
- (c) Assess the political abilities of Agrippina II. **10**

QUESTION 27 The Christians in the Later Roman Empire

- (a) Why was the Edict of Milan issued? **5**
- (b) How did the reign of Constantius II affect the Christians in the Later Roman Empire? **10**
- (c) How did the influence of Christianity in the Roman Empire change during the fourth century? **10**

PART I—GENERAL**Marks****QUESTION 28**

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (a) How important was family background to the personality you have studied? | 5 |
| (b) What were the main achievements of the personality you have studied? | 10 |
| (c) Discuss the influence of the personality you have studied on his or her period. | 10 |

QUESTION 29

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (a) What was the place of the group you have studied within its society? | 5 |
| (b) How did others in the society react to the group you have studied? | 10 |
| (c) Assess the influence this group had on its society. | 10 |

SECTION III—HISTORICAL PERIODS

(50 Marks)

Attempt TWO questions.

Each question is worth 25 marks.

Answer the question in a SEPARATE Writing Booklet.

PART J—EGYPT

QUESTION 30 Egypt to Dynasty VI

EITHER

- (a) What contributions to the development of Egypt were made by the kings of Dynasties I and II?

OR

- (b) What evidence do we have of peaceful and military contact with foreign nations during the Old Kingdom period?

OR

- (c) How did the rise in power of provincial nobility affect Old Kingdom Egypt?

QUESTION 31 Middle Kingdom Egypt: Dynasty XI–XII

EITHER

- (a) Discuss the role of military expeditions in Middle Kingdom Egypt.

OR

- (b) Discuss the importance of the building programs of at least TWO Middle Kingdom pharaohs.

OR

- (c) Assess the achievements of Mentuhotep I and Mentuhotep II.

QUESTION 32 New Kingdom Egypt: to the Death of Thutmose IV

EITHER

- (a) Use Source M and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Why did pharaohs portray themselves as warriors and sportsmen?

SOURCE M

Now then his majesty appeared as king, as a beautiful youth who was well developed and had completed eighteen years upon his thighs in strength. He was one who knew all the works of Mont; he had no equal on the field of battle. He was one who knew horses; there was not his like in this numerous army. Not one among them could draw his bow; he could not be approached in running.

GREAT SPHINX STELA OF AMENHOTEP II

Lichtheim M, Ancient Egyptian Literature II, 1976, p 41.

OR

- (b) What roles did the early pharaohs play in the establishment of the Eighteenth Dynasty?

OR

- (c) Discuss the administration of Egypt and its empire during this period.

QUESTION 33 New Kingdom Egypt: from Amenhotep III to the Death of Rameses II

EITHER

- (a) Assess the development of foreign policy during this period. In your answer refer to at least TWO pharaohs.

OR

- (b) Discuss the reorganisation of the Egyptian state following the death of Akhenaten (Amenhotep IV).

OR

- (c) Use Source N and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Does Rameses II deserve the title 'the Great'?

SOURCE N

His majesty was like Seth, great-of-strength, like Sakhmet in the moment of rage. His majesty slew the entire force of the foe from Khatti, together with his great chiefs and all his brothers, as well as all the chiefs of all the countries that had come with him, their infantry and their chariotry falling on their faces one upon the other. His majesty slaughtered them in their places; they sprawled before his horses; and his majesty was alone, none other with him.

KHADESH INSCRIPTION OF RAMESES II

Lichtheim M, Ancient Egyptian Literature II, 1976, p 62.

PART K—NEAR EAST**QUESTION 34 Assyria from Tiglath-Pileser I to Tiglath-Pileser III, 1115–727 BC**

EITHER

- (a) Discuss the factors that led to a decline in Assyrian power after the death of Tiglath-Pileser I.

OR

- (b) Use Source O and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Assess the achievements of Ashurnasirpal II in the development of the Assyrian Empire.

SOURCE O

Aribus . . . of the land of Hattina, I entered. The city I took for my possession: grain and straw . . . I heaped . . . therein. While staying in the city . . . I captured cities . . . I slew many of their inhabitants. I destroyed, I devastated, I burned [the cities] with fire. [Their] men I took alive, I impaled them on stakes over against their cities.

FRAGMENT OF THE ANNALS OF ASHURNASIRPAL II

Archer C, The Assyrian Empire, Shakespeare Head Press, Drummoyne, NSW, 1986, p 102 (doc 7).

OR

- (c) What methods were used by Assyrian kings during this period to extend and maintain the Assyrian Empire?

QUESTION 35 Assyria: Sargon II to the Fall of Nineveh, 721–609 BC

EITHER

- (a) How did the Assyrian kings unify and control their empire during this period?

OR

- (b) Use Source P and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Describe the achievements of Sargon II. Assess their importance in the development of the Neo-Assyrian Empire.

SOURCE P

The governor of Samaria who had consorted with the king who opposed me not to do service and not to bring tribute . . . and they did battle. I clashed with them in the power of the great gods, my lords, and counted as spoil 27 820 people together with their chariots . . . and the gods in whom they trusted. From among them I equipped 200 chariots for my royal army units, while the rest of them I made to take (up their lot) within Assyria. I restored the city of Samaria and made (it) more habitable than before. I brought into it people from the countries conquered by my own hands. My official I set over them as district-governor and reckoned them as people of Assyria itself.

INSCRIPTION ABOUT THE CAPTURE OF SAMARIA

Archer C, The Assyrian Empire, Shakespeare Head Press, Drummoyne, NSW, 1986, p 105 (doc 14).

OR

- (c) What were the main reasons for the collapse of the Assyrian Empire?

QUESTION 36 From the Reign of David to the Fall of Jerusalem, 586 BC

EITHER

- (a) What caused Israel to split into the Divided Kingdoms of Israel and Judah?

OR

- (b) Discuss the impact on the history of Israel and Judah of TWO of the following.

- (i) Omri
- (ii) Jehu
- (iii) Ahaz

OR

- (c) Use Source Q and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Discuss the Babylonian campaigns against Judah, and their impact on Judah.

SOURCE Q



Heaton E W, The Hebrew Kingdoms, Oxford University Press, London, 1968, p 128.

THE BABYLONIAN CHRONICLE RECORDING
THE FIRST DEPORTATION FROM JERUSALEM

QUESTION 37 From the Coming of the Medes and the Persians to the Death of Darius III

EITHER

- (a) Explain how and why Cyrus II acquired his empire.

OR

- (b) Use Source R and your own knowledge of the subject to answer the following.

Discuss the recruitment and organisation of the Persian army. How successfully did the army operate up until the end of the fifth century BC?

SOURCE R

The Bactrians wore headgear like the Medes', and their native bows were made of reeds, and their spears were short. The Sacae, who are Scythians, have high caps tapering to a point and stiffly upright, which they wear on their heads. They wore trousers and carried native bows and daggers and, in addition, axes, which they called 'sagaris.' These were Amyrgian Scythians but were called Sacae, for the Persians call all Scythians Sacae. The commander of the Bactrians and Sacae was Hystaspes, son of Darius, and of Atossa, daughter of Cyrus.

HERODOTUS VII.64

Herodotus, The History, trans D Grene, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1987, p 493.

OR

- (c) Why was the Persian Empire unable to resist successfully the invasion of Alexander the Great?

PART L—GREECE**QUESTION 38 Development of the Greek World: 800–500 BC**

EITHER

- (a) What were the results of the colonisation movement?

OR

- (b) Discuss the contribution of EITHER Peisistratus OR Cleisthenes to Athens during this period.

OR

- (c) Use Source S and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Discuss Sparta's relations with other Greek states down to 500 BC.

SOURCE S

. . . To our King, Theopompos, friend of the gods,
Because of whom we took spacious Messene,
Messene good to plough, good to plant;
They fought for it for fully nineteen years.

FRAGMENT OF TYRTAEUS

Dillon M & Garland L, Ancient Greece: social and historical documents from archaic times to the death of Socrates, London, Routledge, 1994, p 150.

QUESTION 39 The Greek World: 500–450 BC

EITHER

- (a) To what extent was Greek unity important in enabling the Greeks to defeat the Persians in 480–479 BC?

OR

- (b) What were the advantages and disadvantages of membership of the Delian League for its members, and for Athens?

OR

- (c) Use Source T and your own knowledge to answer the following.

What was Themistocles' contribution to Athens?

SOURCE T

In spite of this there seems to be no doubt that Themistocles' longing for fame laid an irresistible hold on him, and that he was swiftly drawn into public affairs while he was still in the vigour of youth. From the very beginning he was seized with the desire to win the leading place in the state, so that he accepted without any hesitation the hostility of those who were already established at the head of affairs; in particular this brought him into collision with Aristides, the son of Lysimachus, who was constantly his opponent.

PLUTARCH, *Life of Themistocles*, 3

Plutarch, The Rise and Fall of Athens: Nine Greek Lives, translated by Ian Scott-Kilvert, Penguin Classics, 1960, copyright © Ian Scott-Kilvert, 1960. Reproduced by permission of Penguin Books Ltd.

QUESTION 40 The Greek World: 460–399 BC

EITHER

- (a) Use Source U and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Discuss the role of the Athenian navy during the period of the Athenian empire.

SOURCE U



Bradley P, Ancient Greece: Using Evidence, Edward Arnold 1988, p 143.

RELIEF FROM THE ERECHTHEUM

OR

- (b) Which city was most responsible for the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War in 431 BC?

OR

- (c) Discuss the impact of TWO of the following on the course of the Peloponnesian War.
- (i) The Plague
 - (ii) Pylos and Sphacteria
 - (iii) The occupation of Decelea
 - (iv) Persian intervention

QUESTION 41 Fourth Century Greece

EITHER

- (a) Why did Sparta fail to maintain its hegemony during the period after the King's Peace of 387/386 BC?

OR

- (b) What methods did Philip II use to gain control over Greece?

OR

- (c) How did Alexander organise and administer Greece and the East?

QUESTION 42 Hellenistic Period: Death of Alexander to Cleopatra VII

EITHER

- (a) How important was control of Macedonia in the struggles among the Diadochi (Alexander's successors)?

OR

- (b) What was the nature of the Seleucid administration in western Asia Minor?

OR

- (c) How did Ptolemaic rulers maintain their power in Egypt?

PART M—ROME**QUESTION 43 Early History of Rome to the End of Rome's Wars of Expansion**

EITHER

- (a) Discuss the importance of TWO of the following to the development of early Rome.
- (i) The period of the Kings
 - (ii) The Struggle of the Orders
 - (iii) The Roman constitution
 - (iv) The leading families

OR

- (b) What were the causes of the First Punic War (264–241 BC)?

OR

- (c) Discuss the motives for the Roman conquest of the Mediterranean.

QUESTION 44 Political Revolution in Rome: 133–78 BC

EITHER

- (a) Use Source V and your own knowledge to answer the following.

Why did both Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus come into conflict with the Senate?

SOURCE V

Thereupon Tiberius raised his hand to his head intending, since the people could not hear his voice, to signify that his life was in danger. But when his enemies saw this gesture, they rushed to the Senate and reported that Tiberius was asking for a crown, and that they had the proof of this in the signal he had just given. This created an uproar in the Senate, and Nasica demanded that the consul must now act to protect the state and put down the tyrant.

PLUTARCH, *Life of Tiberius Gracchus*, 19

Plutarch, *Makers of Rome: Nine Lives*, translated by Ian Scott-Kilvert, Penguin Classics, 1965, copyright © Ian Scott-Kilvert, 1965. Reproduced by permission of Penguin Books Ltd.

OR

- (b) Discuss the use of the tribunate in Roman political life from 133 to 78 BC.

OR

- (c) Assess the career and achievements of Sulla.

QUESTION 45 78–28 BC: The Fall of the Republic

EITHER

- (a) Assess Pompey's career to 59 BC.

OR

- (b) How far were the aims of each member of the 'First Triumvirate' achieved by the end of Caesar's first consulship?

OR

- (c) Why did Octavian emerge from the 'Second Triumvirate' as the dominant individual?

QUESTION 46 Augustus and the Julio-Claudians

EITHER

- (a) What do TWO of the following tell us of the nature of Augustus' rule?

- (i) Building program
- (ii) Legislation
- (iii) Res Gestae
- (iv) Writings of Horace and Virgil

OR

- (b) Discuss the frontier problems faced by at least TWO Julio-Claudian emperors.

OR

- (c) Use Source W and your own knowledge to answer the following.

How influential were the women of the imperial family during this period?

SOURCE W

She (Livia) too, was flattered a great deal by the senate. It was variously proposed that she should be called 'parent' and 'mother' of her country; and a large body of opinion held that the words 'son of Julia' ought to form part of the emperor's name. He (Tiberius), however, repeatedly asserted that only reasonable honours must be paid to women.

TACITUS I. 14

Tacitus, Annals of Imperial Rome trans Michael Grant, Penguin Classics, Harmondsworth, 1989, p 41.

Please turn over

QUESTION 47 Roman Empire: AD 68–250

EITHER

- (a) What is meant by the ‘Year of the Four Emperors’? Which emperor eventually triumphed, and why?

OR

- (b) Discuss any TWO of the following during the period from Nerva to Hadrian.

- (i) Constitutional change
- (ii) Municipal government
- (iii) Imperial finance
- (iv) The provinces

OR

- (c) Discuss the role of the army in the reigns of EITHER the Antonine OR the Severan emperors.

QUESTION 48 The Later Empire: AD 250–410

EITHER

- (a) What is meant by the ‘Third Century Crisis’? What effect did it have on Rome and the empire?

OR

- (b) How successfully did ONE of the following deal with problems facing the empire?

- (i) Diocletian
- (ii) Constantine
- (iii) Julian

OR

- (c) Why was Rome unable to defend itself against the barbarian invasions of the late fourth and early fifth century AD?

End of paper