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2

91203



912030



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 2 Classical Studies, 2015

91203 Examine socio-political life in the classical world

9.30 a.m. Tuesday 24 November 2015
Credits: Six

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine socio-political life in the classical world.	Examine, in-depth, socio-political life in the classical world.	Examine, with perception, socio-political life in the classical world.

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

You should attempt ONE question in this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–10 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

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Merit

TOTAL

05

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INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ONE of the four questions below.

Make sure the question you choose suits a classical city-state or civilisation that you have studied.

You may answer using short and/or extended paragraphs, and may support your answer with bullet points, diagrams, and/or annotated sketches.

You must support your answer with relevant primary source evidence.

Space for planning has been provided on page 3. Begin your answer on page 4.

***EITHER:* QUESTION ONE**

With reference to a classical city-state or civilisation:

- examine the causes of a **conflict** in your chosen classical city-state or civilisation, and the actions taken by individuals and/or groups during this conflict
- explain the ways in which this conflict affected the power held by an individual and/or the state.

OR: QUESTION TWO

With reference to a classical city-state or civilisation:

- examine the **structure of a political system*** and how it functioned in your chosen city-state or civilisation
- explain the ways in which this political system was used to benefit individuals and/or the state.

** Structure may refer to political hierarchies, executive and judicial systems, or law making.*

OR: QUESTION THREE

With reference to a classical city-state or civilisation:

- examine the ways in which **important festivals and/or commemorations*** were celebrated in your chosen city-state or civilisation
- explain how these celebrations were used to create a sense of pride in the city-state or civilisation.

** Commemoration may be a procession, a triumph, or a celebration in recognition of a military or political victory.*

OR: QUESTION FOUR

With reference to a classical city-state or civilisation:

- examine the ways in which **slaves** were used as both a private and public labour force in your chosen classical city-state or civilisation
- explain how slavery was used to benefit individual masters and/or the state.

Remember you must support your answer with relevant primary source evidence.

Question number: 1 //

Classical city-state/civilisation: Spartacus - Rome - 73BC //

Begin your answer here:

The Spartacus Revolt was ^{one of} the last ~~of the~~ unrelated and unsuccessful slave revolts in the Roman Republic. Spartacus lived during ^{the} first century BCE and of Thracian birth, ~~became~~ he was captured and put into the Roman army, ^{and} then became a gladiator, ^{Spartacus} and trained in Capua where in 73BC, lead a slave revolt which lasted three years.

One of the causes for the conflict between the slaves and Rome was slavery. While there is no evidence to suggest Spartacus had any personal anti-slavery motives, it is believed that he knew ~~due to that~~ the large numbers of slaves, ^{he could} could hold a rebellion and use it to get home. Slaves often lived in a brutal existence, ~~and~~ their status and quality of life depending on their masters. The wealthy ~~people~~ forced people to work for free because that was cheaper than paying them. They had no rights and could not vote or marry. There were thousands of them across the Roman Empire which is how at the peak of the revolt, there were 120,000 in the army.

Another cause for the conflict between the slaves, particularly Spartacus, and Rome was the treatment he received as a gladiator. His trainer Lentus was said to be extra brutal, keeping the gladiators in close confinement. The life of a gladiator meant training and performing for the public,* in staged fights between humans and animals. Spartacus was said to be one of the greatest ~~and could possibly~~ but despite this could have had enough of the brutal conditions gladiators were forced to live, train and work under, encouraging him to escape to home.

The first action Spartacus ^{in 73 BC} took which began this conflict ^{in 73 BC} was escaping with 70 other gladiators. Armed with ~~with~~ kitchen tools such as knives and cleavers, Spartacus and his ~~men~~ ^{men} made ~~his~~ their way to the side of Mt Vesuvius where other slaves joined him. ~~The~~ ^{Cilaber, a praetor} ~~consul~~ Lentulus and ~~Pubicola~~ ^{was} ~~there~~ sent with ~~two~~ ^a legions to ~~stop~~ ^{stop} him. Spartacus however used vines to repel and came up behind and defeated him. The slave army grew to 90,000 and split under the powers Spartacus and Crixus. Crixus and his men were killed by Pubicola and Lentulus, ~~who~~ ^{two} consuls who had been sent with two

*especially in the favour of politicians, Classical Studies 91203, 2015

regions. Spartacus avenged his friend's death by defeating the legions. Plutarch said it was the use of resources i.e. animal skin and wood that enabled the army to last as long as it did. This is shown when Crassus is appointed "command of the war." The senate ~~appoints~~^{recalls} Pompey ~~to~~ and his legion from Spain and with 10 legions, both work towards the victory of defeating Spartacus. Spartacus and his ~~men are~~ ~~no~~ his ~~entire~~ army of 90,000 now make their way to Sicily. He makes a deal with Sicilian pirates to have ships ~~ready~~ to transport them but the pirates betray them. Crassus ~~now~~ builds a ^{ditch along a} wall, 60km long and 5m wide along the "toe" of Italy*. Spartacus and his men are able to push past this to then meet for the final battle at the River Silurinus. This is where the slave army is finally defeated ~~and~~ Spartacus dies, sword drawn, heading to kill Crassus as stated by Plutarch. ~~There is no~~

This conflict affected the power held by the Romans ^{Republic} very little. ~~The~~ 6,000 slaves were crucified along the Apian Way, the route from Capua to Rome, to serve as a warning to other slaves. 5,000 slaves who

Escaped north were captured by Pompey and also suffered the same fate. The state was, however, worried about another revolt and changed its laws. ~~so slaves were treated better~~. While the individual slave could not gain more power from this conflict, people feared them so treated them better for the fear of retribution.* Overall, Rome was embarrassed by the ~~defeat of~~ conflict. There was no glory in defeating a slaves and while the power of the Romans over slaves wasn't affected, it taught them to keep their soldiers in the country incase of another threat.

*The numbers of gladiators in schools decreased as well.

Merit #2

Merit exemplar for 91203 2015		Total score	05
Q	Grade score	Annotation	
1	M5	<p>The answer responds to all parts of the question, but it is unbalanced as the coverage of causes is not so strong. The answer might have been improved in this respect by examining the broader causes of the conflict. There was some good detail provided which showed a clear understanding of the actions. These were detailed on p5. Primary source material is present, but in order to gain a higher grade, more should have been used. Coverage of the affects of the conflict was informed, if not always detailed, and hence sound conclusions were given. While there was a lack of detail in parts, there was evidence of knowledge and interpretation at informed level. This is a low M5</p>	

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ASSESS
USE 0

Question number:

One //

Classical city-state/civilisation:

Ancient Rome //

Begin your answer here:

~~then~~ Spartacus was born in 109 BC in Thrace. He joined the Roman Army only to desert it later on, after he was captured he was sold into slavery, to a gladiator school in Capua owned by Batiatus. Batiatus was a cruel owner and Plutarch wrote about him saying though they had done nothing wrong they were kept in close confinement until they were ready for combat. Through the cruelty of Batiatus this could be a cause of conflict because Spartacus wanted to be free from the cruelty of Batiatus, ~~this is not~~ so ~~th~~ 200 gladiators planned a way to escape.

In 73 BC

Though 200 gladiators planned to escape only 78 did because their plan was betrayed. Plutarch said they fought their way out using knives and spits from the cookhouse. The escapee gladiators went to MNT

Vesuvius. The senate thinking this outbreak wasn't a big deal* because they were slaves (in Ancient Rome some people didn't consider slaves as real people and treated them badly). They sent Craber with 3000 raw recruits, they sat at the bottom of the mountain thinking they had trapped Spartacus and his small army. Using vines the Spartacus climbed down the side of Mt Vesuvius and went behind Crabers ~~an~~ army and defeated them. This ~~got~~ gave Spartacus and the beginning of his slave army better equipment. The cause of the Third Servile war could be because slaves wanted to swap roles and control the ~~Rep~~ Republic and become rich and powerful, this could be a reason why so many slaves joined Spartacus even though we do not know what his actual intentions were.

A way this conflict affected the power held by the Senate was beginning to waver after the embarrassment of losing to a slave

army, so they sent two more armies only to be defeated by Spartacus as he knew the Roman armies tactics and used them ~~against~~ against them. In 72BC Spartacus' army seperated, Crixus and the Gauls wanted to continue raiding towns and robbing, however Crixus was defeated by the Roman Army. So Spartacus took revenge for his friend and defeated the army. Spartacus could have gone home when he and Crixus split but when he had the opportunity to he did not, whether it was from the persuassion from his army to stay, or his motives of escape was to cause a conflict rebel.

The affect Spartacus had on the power of the senate was more than they expected, so with the humiliation of losing to slaves they called upon Crassus. Crassus was one of the richest men in Rome, he bought his army, and although he used decimation in his army this did not stop people signing up. With the senate losing power over people in Rome, slaves escaped and joined

Spartacus' army which at its peak was approximately 120,000 people. The senate also called Pompey down who was fighting in the North. Spartacus and his army went to the toe of Italy with intention of crossing into Sicily but after being betrayed by ~~Sicily~~ Sicily pirates they were trapped by Crassus who made a ditch along the entire width of the toe of Italy. Spartacus managed to break through but had Pompey coming down on them from the north and Crassus coming up from the South. The armies defeated Spartacus' army ~~and~~ but the ~~body~~ body of Spartacus was never found.

The actions taken by Spartacus whether on purpose or not caused a conflict known as the Third Servile War. This conflict affected the power held by the senate because eventually they gave power back to the tribunes, ~~though this may~~ It affected the power held over slaves and as a result, they were treated better and it became illegal to murder a slave. Overall the perception of slaves changed and out of fear they might rebel again they were treated

better. Crassus and Pompey grappled over the honour of winning the war, even though there was not much honour in winning a slave war. Eventually Pompey joined with Caesar and became the dictator of Rome, which is an indirect result of the Third Servile war.

Though the causes of Spartacus's ^{starting a conflict} are not known, it is most memorable even today we see him as heroic as he freed slaves and stood up for what he believed in which we assume is freedom. In Ancient Rome ~~Horat~~ Horus ~~descri~~ described him as nothing more than a "common robber". The senate decided they need a strong army IN Rome to prevent another ^{slave} rebellion happening again.

* When Spartacus's army was defeated 5000 men were crucified ^{by Crassus's} and put along Apian way. another 6000 were crucified by Pompey.

Merit #1

Merit exemplar for 91203 2015		Total score	05
Q	Grade score	Annotation	
1	M5	<p>The answer covers both parts of the question, but is a little unbalanced. There are minor inaccuracies, but a detailed account of the conflict is presented. The causes are a little perfunctory. The candidate might have undertaken a BRIEF examination of the conditions that led to the earlier Servile Wars to provide a consistently detailed response. Coverage of actions was certainly at detailed level. In dealing with the second bullet point, and hence giving conclusions, the candidate has continued to include 'actions' (from bullet point #1) in their answer. Primary source material was used – sometimes directly, other times referred to. A little more of such material to support the answer would have seen this answer at an M6.</p>	