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91203



912030



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## Level 2 Classical Studies, 2016

### 91203 Examine socio-political life in the classical world

9.30 a.m. Monday 14 November 2016

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 your 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.

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

**Achievement**

**TOTAL**

**4**

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

## INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ONE of the four questions below, **with reference to a named classical city-state or civilisation**.

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

You must answer using 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**

Explain in what ways an individual citizen could participate\* in the socio-political life of the state and/or civilisation.

What motives might they have had for participating?

*\* Participation may include political, religious, military, and legal service.*

### ***OR:* QUESTION TWO**

Explain the reforms\* made by an individual or group and the reasons these reforms were made.

What effects did these reforms have on the citizens and/or the state?

*\* Reforms may refer to political, military, social, and economic reforms.*

### ***OR:* QUESTION THREE**

Explain how and why a religious practice(s)\* was performed.

How did this practice(s) reflect the socio-political values of the state and/or civilisation?

*\* Religious practices may be private ceremonies, state festivals and / or games, divination, private rituals.*

### ***OR:* QUESTION FOUR**

Explain how a crisis\* led to conflict.

How did the resolution of the conflict bring about change for the individual and/or the state?

*\* A crisis may refer to invasion, famine, social disorder, political upheaval, and natural disaster.*

Question 4:

## PLANNING

The Second Persian War (Invasion of Greece by Persia.)

Intro:

what it is.

How it is relevant.

- Athens + 30 other city states
- led by Spartans

Primary Sources:

Herodotus

Para 1:

Battle of Thermopylae

- Ephialtes
- Leonidas
- Xerxes
- Phocaeans

Para 2:

Battle of Salamis

- Themistocles
- Mardonius
- Xerxes leaves
- Plataea

Para 3:

Delian League

- Money moved from Delos to Athens
- Athens now held ~~big~~ huge power

Conc:

~~Re-state~~ Re-state points

Remember you must support your answer with relevant evidence from a named classical city-state or civilisation.

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Question number: Question 4 //

Classical city-state or civilisation: ~~Athens~~ Athens //

Begin your answer here:

One of the many crisis' faced by Athens, and the ~~one~~ other Greek city-states, was the invasion of ~~the~~ Greece by the Persian God-King Xerxes and his army. This invasion led to the Second Persian War in 480BC to 479BC. This war was documented by Herodotus, a young boy at the time, and was first written by him in 440BC. Although Herodotus was a Greek philosopher he was born in Persia. Herodotus' works on the Second Persian War are possibly the most well known and referenced works about this conflict. The war was fought between the Persian army of over 100'000 men and a combined Greek force of Athens, Sparta and 29 other Greek city-states. The Persians were led by their God-King Xerxes and the Greeks were led by the Spartan King Leonidas. The first Greek attempt to stop the Persian army was to be at Thermopylae.

The battle of Thermopylae took place at a narrow rock pass called Thermopylae where the sheer numbers of the Persian force would not be an advantage over the Greeks. The tactical Greeks were looking as though they were going to ~~win~~ defeat the Persians until a Greek soldier named Ephialtes betrayed.

them and told Xerxes about a hidden path that led to the back of the Greek force. Leonidas too knew about this path and had sent 1000 volunteers Phocæans to guard it. ~~At~~ Although when the Phocæans heard the Persian army was coming through the pass they fled to protect their country. Now that the Persians could get around the Greek force Leonidas organised a mass retreat of the Greek force, but to ensure their safety King Leonidas and 300 more Spartans stayed to hold off the Persians for as long as they could. Fighting to the last man all the Spartans fell but it had been enough to get the rest of the Greek force to safety. //

After their victory at Thermopylae the Persian force moved on and ravaged the land, when they got to the city of Athens ~~to~~ they burned it to the ground but the Athenians had all been evacuated to the island of Salamis, a small island off the coast of mainland Greece. The naval battle that took ~~place~~ <sup>place</sup> in the narrow strait between the mainland and Salamis was possibly one of Athens's greatest ~~and~~ military triumphs of her time. The Athenian ~~the~~ general

Themistocles led the Greek navy against the Persians. Even though the Persian fleet had been ~~my~~ injured in a storm they still outnumbered the Greeks nearly 3 to 1. But once again a great Athenian mind devised a plan to defeat the Persians, the Greeks would stay in the channel between Salamis and the

mainland and would lure the Persians in. Because the channel was so narrow the Persians could only fit 3 biremes (boats) through at once, meaning that their massive numbers would ~~be~~ not be of any use. From his throne on the hillside of the mainland Xerxes watched on as the Greeks sprung their trap. Confusion turned to chaos amongst the Persian fleet as the front ships ~~to~~ tried to retreat but were rammed from behind by ships still trying to get through. Xerxes ~~was~~ watched as his navy was decimated by the Greeks and made the decision to sail back to Persia. Although he had left, Xerxes left a sizeable land force under the command of his general Mardonius. This force was chased by the remaining 39,000 Greek soldiers until they met on the battlefield of Plataea where the Persians, including Mardonius, were slaughtered. //

Due to her massive contributions during the war, with 200 biremes donated as well as soldiers, Athens was made Hegemon, or leader, of the newly formed Delian league. The Delian league was created in order to bring peace to Greek lands and to protect Greece from future attacks. All city-states within the ~~the~~ league were required to make donations to a combined army with Athens originally donating the majority of the navy to then giving all of it. However after some time Athens became greedy and moved the money of the Delian league from Delos to Athens herself, without any consideration of the other participating city-states.

Soon after this change Athens began to make decisions ~~for~~ for the League without consulting the other League members. Because the other city-states were essentially powerless compared to Athens they ~~were~~ started to grow angry, this led to the Peloponnesian War //

To conclude, the invasion of Greece the King Xerxes and his Persian army led to Athens gaining huge amounts of power and respect from the other city-states of ancient Greece which meant that she could essentially control the entire Greek nation. This also meant that her ideals such as her <sup>version</sup> ~~idea~~ of modern democracy was copied by many other city-states, leading to massive changes throughout history, from ancient Rome to modern New Zealand, Athens' ideals have ~~been~~ stood the test of time. //

**Achieved exemplar 2016 Classical studies 91203**

<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Classical Studies</b>	<b>Standard:</b>	<b>91203</b>	<b>Total score:</b>	<b>04</b>
<b>Q</b>	<b>Grade score</b>	<b>Annotation</b>			
4	A4	<p>The candidate identifies the crisis as the invasion of Greece by Xerxes, and the conflict is identified as the battle of Thermopylae. These are discussed at a basic level at the top of page 4, through to page 5. A second conflict (Salamis) is identified and explained. Rather than developing the depth of their response around Thermopylae, and potentially moving into Merit, the candidate continues to demonstrate general understanding. A primary source (Herodotus) is mentioned on page 4, but evidence is non-specific. A change is identified (the development of the Delian League) and the candidate explains that the League was corrupted by the Athenians, but the significance of this change is not explored in any real depth.</p>			