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91203



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## Level 2 Classical Studies, 2017

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

2.00 p.m. Thursday 23 November 2017  
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**

**04**

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## 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 how a conflict\* led to social and/or political change.

*\* Conflict may refer to class, religious, social, or political conflict, and/or war between states.*

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

Explain how a citizen's social and/or political role(s) reinforced the beliefs he/she held about his/her society.

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

Explain how aspects of social life\* reflected the differences between social/political classes.

*\*Aspects of social life may include housing, education, religion, entertainment, roles held by men and/or women, and employment.*

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

Explain how leaders used public events\* to influence the people.

*\* Public events may include festivals, processions, triumphs, legal proceedings, state funerals, and victory celebrations.*



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

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Question number: ONE //

Classical city-state or civilisation: Ancient Rome //

Begin your answer here:

~~The Civil War would have significant~~ The Civil War in Ancient Rome between Marius and Sulla would <sup>make</sup> ~~have~~ significant social and political changes in the Republic. This conflict would only reinforce the inherent Optimates and Populares rivalry in society as well as <sup>introduce</sup> ~~make~~ critical precedents in Roman Politics which would later influence important leaders like Julius Caesar years after. //

Tension would first arise between Marius and Sulla as a result of Marius' leadership in Rome, as their opposing agendas, Populares (Marius) and Optimates (Sulla), would clash in the Social War in 91BC. Marius was a populares Consul, which meant he ~~upheld~~ <sup>upheld</sup> beliefs that catered 'for the people'; and this along with his military success would lead to him maintaining <sup>the</sup> ~~for~~ 7 consecutive years in leadership - which was against <sup>that</sup> ~~tradition~~ <sup>tradition</sup> which Sulla as a conservative optimate strongly believed in. In the 91BC Social War, Rome fought with its Italian Allies, who Marius granted Citizenship to because of their services to the Republic and once again displeased the Optimates. However, Marius and Sulla would not clash until Sulla successfully defeated the Samnite Army - putting Marius to shame. Sulla's success would lead to him being granted the position as the army commander in the battle against Mithridates, and this infuriated Marius. In response, Marius would go to Publius Sulpicius, a tribune leader, to demand for this position instead, and ~~Sulpicius~~ Publius would agree. ~~Sulla~~ Marius would also go on a rampage where he killed some 100 Roman



Nobles who supported Sulla. When Sulla returned to Rome and learned of Marius' actions to take his position he also became infuriated, leading to his decision to march on Rome with his legions and declare a Civil War against Marius. This action was significant as ~~now~~ no army commander had ever done this before, and set a significant precedent in Roman politics which Caesar would take influence from when he marched his own legions against Pompey in the years to come. It would also make important changes in the way Optimates gained political power, as it showed they would do anything to uphold their agenda. It began a growing prestige throughout Roman politics where, as Dickinson stated, "the masters of legions were the masters of Rome". //

Sulla's actions ~~and~~ during the Civil War would later be described by Plutarch as "massacres", who also emphasizes his brutality by commenting that Sulla became "devoted to the work of butchery". ~~Plutarch~~ Plutarch was allowed to say this years after Sulla's leadership, as if he had said it during this time he would have been severely punished. Sulla's brutality can be reinforced in his actions taken even after he gained power and exiled Marius from Rome. After immediately declaring himself Dictator\*, Sulla would announce a Reform known as the Proscriptions, and these were list of Populares figures and their supporters who he sentenced to death. Not only ~~he~~ did this will <sup>countless</sup> ~~nearly 800~~ people of the Roman Republic, but it also significantly broke tradition which he as an Optimates upheld. His actions caused significant changes in society and further reinforced the tension between Optimates and Populares and by breaking tradition in order to gain and secure his position in power he would only influence society to do the same - which

\*Which Caesar would mimic in his



the Proscriptions were meant to prevent as it eliminated those who already broke ~~the~~ tradition. //

His actions which broke tradition and influenced Roman society to also ~~disregard~~ ~~the~~ disregard this code would lead to ~~the effects of his Dictatorship~~ his 'Band aid' reforms ~~the~~ - and these would have important ~~effects~~ social and political effects. Appian describes that as ~~the~~ his ~~leadership~~ Dictatorship continued, Sulla became "like a king" to Rome, and this idea was only reinforced by his efforts to restore an Oligarchy in the Republic. He did this by giving "the Senate a second chance... by curbing those forces that threatened it: tribunes, consuls <sup>(and)</sup> magistracies, especially Army Commanders" - and this shows that he recognized the power he held as an army commander as a "master of legions" which allowed him to become a "master of Rome", and made reforms to prevent them from following his actions and breaking tradition again. Giving the Senate a 'second chance' also included expanding it from 300 to 600 men, ~~as~~ as well as significantly 'enfeebling' the Tribune of the Plebs. This would have negative effects on a society ~~where~~ where a majority were Plebeian, ~~as~~ <sup>as</sup> this Tribune gave them the opportunity to have input in Roman Politics. ~~the~~ Sulla also took power from the Tribune because he wanted to reduce the possibility of tribunate leaders following the precedent of the Gracchi Brothers - who had undermined the system by bypassing the Senate. Not only this but it would deter younger opposition from using the Tribune as a stepping stone to higher power and breaking the Cursus Honorum - the traditional career path to gaining higher positions of power. Through the Band aid reforms as an effect of Sulla's own actions, significant changes were made in both society and



politics. In his efforts to reinforce tradition and restore the Oligarchy he made reforms that had critical impacts on political positions ~~and~~ in the Senate and the Tribune of plebs, and took away the power of the Plebeian society when he enfeebled the Tribune of the Plebs.

Throughout the Civil War ~~between a Man~~ <sup>(from)</sup> which resulted ~~in~~ tension between Populares Marius and Optimates Sulla after his military success began to overpower Marius', significant political and social changes were made in the Roman Republic. Sulla's actions only set a Precedent which Julius Caesar would follow, and influenced other figures to also break tradition despite ~~the~~ bandaid reforms ~~ade~~ in attempts to prevent this from happening. The effects of Sulla's Dictatorship would also make changes to the Senate and Tribune of the Plebs, and while this would carry on short term, after the end of his leadership his reforms would be immediately overturned ~~in~~ by Crassus and Pompey. Despite this, his actions which began a ~~pres~~ military prestige in politics where "the masters of legions were the masters of Rome" would set a critical precedent that Julius Caesar would follow, however, as a Populares he would take different actions in his leadership.

**Achieved exemplar 2017 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>			
1	A4	The candidate identifies the conflict as the civil war between Marius and Sulla, and the social/political change(s) as the setting of significant precedents such as the intensification of the Optimate/Populare rivalry and the use of proscriptions. The candidate examines the causes of the conflict on page 4 through to page 5. The discussion is narrative heavy and is unsupported by evidence. A consequence (marching on Rome) is identified on page 5 and supported by secondary evidence. Rather than developing the idea, and potentially moving into Merit, the candidate continues to demonstrate general understanding. A primary source (Plutarch) is mentioned on page 5, but evidence is non-specific. A change is identified (Sulla's reforms) on page 6 and the candidate explains, in detail, the nature of the reforms, but the significance of these reforms are not explored in any real depth.			