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91395



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Level 3 Classical Studies 2022

91395 Analyse the significance of a work(s) of art in the classical world

Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse the significance of a work(s) of art in the classical world.	Analyse, in-depth, the significance of a work(s) of art in the classical world.	Analyse, with perception, the significance of a work(s) of art 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 answer ONE of the questions in this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–11 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in any cross-hatched area (XXXX). This area may be cut off when the booklet is marked.

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

Merit

TOTAL

06

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

SELECTED QUESTION

Copy and paste the question you have chosen into the space below.

Discuss the extent to which peaceful or violent action was able to be conveyed in one or more classical art works.

CLASSICAL ART WORK(S) OR BUILDING(S)

Ara Pacis Augustae

PLANNING

- The Ara Pacis Augustae is a celebration of emperor Augustus and his accomplishments. It conveys both peaceful and violent action by championing the idea that peace has been won through war
- The Ara Pacis Augustae, through its celebration of Augustus, is able to convey both peaceful and violent action.
- conveys violent action- war: through its celebration of the peace brought about by Augustus' military victory
- the Ara Pacis is a celebration of emperor Augustus
- portrays both peaceful and violent action: sense of community and features such as the tellus relief convey the peace that Augustus brought to Rome
- Augustus' victory at the Battle of Actium against Mark Antony and Cleopatra- allowed Augustus to slowly gain power until being granted a government position
- inclusion of swans- sacred to Apollo (who Augustus credited for his victory)
- comparisons to Prima Porta??- celebrations of Augustus' victories (Spain and Gaul being pacified)
- value of gloria- military glory
- References to Mars- included on the West side along with Romulus and Remus- conveys violent action
- Location: Campus Martius (field of Mars)
- dedicated to the war god Mars
- used to be a military training ground
- name translates to altar of Augustan peace

- celebrating a new era of Rome as a result of Augustus' victory at the battle of Actium
- links between Augustus and Aeneas- conveys violent action
- Aeneas- mythical hero- played an important role in the Trojan war
- said to be the 'founder of the Roman people'- references to how Augustus 'founded' a new age of Rome
- idea that the accomplishments of both Aeneas and Augustus were a result of violent action/ military victory
- while not explicitly portraying violent action, these aspects celebrate the results of these actions: the results of war
- symbolic of violent action as opposed to directly portraying it
- East side: Tellus relief and goddess Roma- peaceful action
- Tellus (mother earth) with two children on her lap
- sits among vegetation- peace and prosperity
- Roma (female deity/ personification of Rome): sits on a pile of weapons- appears peaceful yet ready for war
- sense of community: procession- variety of poses to suggest movement
- inclusion of children: symbolic of prosperity and Augustus' hope for the future of Rome

ANSWER

Type your answer in the space below. You should aim to write a concise answer of no more than 800–900 words. (The counter will change colour when you reach the recommended word count.) The quality of your writing is more important than the length of your answer.

Support your answer with evidence from one or more classical art works or buildings.

Many aspects of the Ara Pacis Augustae conveys violent action: that action being war. The Ara Pacis serves as a celebration of Augustus' military victories, and all he's been able to do for Rome as a result. This is done through its celebration of a new era of Rome, references to the war god Mars, and its celebration of peace and prosperity. The Ara Pacis, through its celebration of Augustus and his accomplishments, conveys the idea that peace is won through war.

The Ara Pacis celebrates a new era of Rome as a result of Augustus' victory at the Battle of Actium. The references to this victory convey violent action through their celebration of military accomplishments. While these actions are not explicitly shown on the Ara Pacis, many aspects of the altar are symbolic of violent actions such as war, and serve as a celebration of their results: those being peace.

The Ara Pacis was built to honour emperor Augustus who, after his victory over Mark Antony and Cleopatra, slowly rose to power before being granted a government position- which allowed him to secure his position as emperor. Many aspects of the Ara Pacis celebrate this victory, such its portrayal of Augustus. The North and South sides of the Ara Pacis feature a procession, which is likely the consecration of the Altar (13BC). The North side is made up of mostly senators, while the South side includes Augustus: who's accompanied by priests, other officials, and some of his family members. There are many similarities between the way both Augustus and Aeneas (who's featured on the West side) are depicted. The two are posed similarly: as though they're conducting a sacrifice. The link between Augustus and Aeneas celebrate the accomplishments of Augustus- as Aeneas was a mythical hero who played an important role in the Trojan war, and is also said to be the founder of the Roman people. Through this, the Ara Pacis is celebrating both Augustus' military victories and how he brought Rome back from the brink of chaos after the death of Julius Caesar. Just as Aeneas was the founder of the Roman people, Augustus was the founder of a new age of Rome. This portrayal of Augustus honours the fact that, similarly to Aeneas, Augustus' accomplishments were a result of war. In this way, the Ara Pacis both conveys and celebrates violent action.

Another aspect of the Ara Pacis that celebrates a new era of Rome is the inclusion of Romulus: who's featured on the West side. Romulus is the son of Mars, the war god, and the legendary founder of Rome. The portrayal of Augustus, along with linking him to Aeneas, also provides a connection between him and Romulus, and therefore the founding of Rome. Augustus is seen holding a lituus: a crooked wand used in ancient Rome to mark out a ritual space. The inclusion of the lituus is a reference to how, according to Roman historian Livy, Romulus marked the ground when he founded Rome. This connection furthers the idea that Augustus is the founder of a new age of Rome.

Both of these aspects of the Ara Pacis serve to celebrate how Augustus brought about a new era of Rome- a new era of peace which was a result of war.

Another aspect of the Ara Pacis that conveys violent action is its references to the war god Mars. This is done through the location of the Ara Pacis, and the inclusion of Mars on the West side.

The Ara Pacis is located in Campus Martius- the field of Mars. The reference to the war god, Mars, helps convey violent action- that being war. Along with conveying violent action, this also conveys peaceful action. Ara Pacis Augustae translates to Altar of Augustan Peace- which makes the location even more significant. By choosing to build an altar of peace in the field of Mars, it furthers the idea that peace was won through war. Prior to the Ara Pacis being built, Campus Martius functioned as a military training ground. This serves to honour the military, and the value Gloria: military glory. The location welcomes an era of Roman peace, Pax Romana, while also celebrating war. The steps leading up to the Ara Pacis are symbolic of the individual ascending from a public space into a sacred one, leaving behind war and chaos and entering a period of peace. The choice of location honours a new era of peace while also reminding citizens of the war that allowed this peace to be possible.

The Ara Pacis, as well as being located in the field of Mars, also features Mars on the West side. The inclusion of Mars, who stands with his children Romulus and Remus, provides a link between Augustus and the god- reinforcing the importance of Augustus' military victories. The inclusion of Mars once again reinforces the significance of the name: altar of Augustan peace. It conveys the fact the war and peace are linked: that the two together are responsible for Augustus' success, and therefore the success of the Roman Empire. The references to Mars convey both peaceful and violent action, and emphasise the link between the two: the idea that one is a result of the other.

The Ara Pacis is also a celebration of the peace and prosperity Augustus brought to Rome. Through this, the Ara Pacis manages to convey violent action, doing so in its celebration of peace as a result of war. The North side of the Ara Pacis features one half of a procession: with this half being made up of mostly senators. One of these senators is seen holding an olive branch, which in ancient Rome was symbolic of peace- something that became even more significant during the Pax Romana.

Another aspect of the Ara Pacis that celebrates peace and prosperity is the Tellus relief, which is included on the East side. This features Tellus, Mother Earth, with two children on her lap. She sits among animals and lush vegetation, with two female figures on either side of her. The overall theme of the Tellus relief is one of peace and prosperity: with the animals and vegetation symbolising the riches brought to Rome as a result of Augustus' leadership. Children, which are also included on the South Panel, represent both prosperity and Augustus' hope for the future.

The other half of the East Panel features the female deity Roma, who personified the city of Rome. She sits on top of a pile of weapons: appearing peaceful yet ready for war. This conveys violent action by stating that although Rome is

a pile of weapons, appearing peaceful yet ready for war. This conveys violent action by stating that although Rome is in a new period of peace, the city is still prepared for war. Roma, and the way she's portrayed, is once again symbolic of the importance of military victory: that Augustus celebrates and honours it just as much as he does peace.

The East side of the Ara Pacis is symbolic of the idea that peace has been won through war: a key theme of the Ara Pacis. The portrayal of Roma helps convey the violent action of war, while the inclusion of children symbolise Augustus' hope for the future of Rome. These aspects of the Ara Pacis represent peace and prosperity, while also honouring the wars that made this peace possible. Through this, the Ara Pacis manages to convey violent action, while also celebrating peace.

In many ways, the Ara Pacis manages to convey violent action. This is done symbolically: by championing the idea that violent action, war, helps bring about peace. The Ara Pacis honours emperor Augustus through its celebration of a new era of Rome, references to Mars, and its celebration of peace and prosperity. These aspects allow violent action to be conveyed while honouring the idea that peace has been won through war.

Merit Exemplar 2022

Subject	Level 3 Classical Studies		Standard	91395	Total score	06
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
1	M6	The candidate attempts to consistently link to the question and uses supporting evidence. They show a detailed knowledge of the art work, however the analysis is too general at times, lacking perception. The response successfully makes comparisons within the art work. An understanding of the historical context is shown, but this is not always accurately linked to the art work.				