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91395



913950



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Level 3 Classical Studies, 2016

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

9.30 a.m. Tuesday 22 November 2016
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 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.

Excellence

TOTAL

8

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INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ONE of the four questions below, **with reference to a named classical art work(s) or building(s)**.

Make sure the question you choose suits a classical art work(s) or building(s) 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 evidence from ONE or MORE named classical art work(s) or building(s).

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

Note: *The term 'art work' incorporates architecture.*

***EITHER:* QUESTION ONE**

Discuss the extent to which the style* of one or more classical art works was influenced by earlier classical art forms.

** E.g. visual appearance, aesthetic effects, decoration, and use of materials (paint, stone, etc).*

***OR:* QUESTION TWO**

Discuss the extent to which the composition and/or design* of one or more classical art works was affected by the artistic context and/or the function for which it was produced.

** E.g. how the art work was made, its visual appearance, and how all the elements fit together to form the final work.*

***OR:* QUESTION THREE**

Discuss the extent to which the subject matter of one or more classical art works relates to its historical context and/or the message(s) it aimed to convey.

***OR:* QUESTION FOUR**

Discuss the extent to which classical artists were successful in creating the illusion of depth in one or more classical art works.

... discuss the extent to which the subject matter of one or more classical artworks relates to its historical context and/or messages it aimed to convey.

Remember you must support your answer with relevant evidence from ONE or MORE named classical art works or buildings.

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Question number: Three It is best to write on 1 artwork in
Classical art work(s) / building(s): Ara Pacis Augustae, Arch of Titus detail.
No need to discuss both artworks

Begin your answer here:

Direct response to the question

Many artworks from the Ancient Roman time period are able to ~~also~~ efficiently relate to its historical context or the messages being conveyed through subject matter, such as the Ara Pacis Augustae, and the Arch of Titus. Through the subject matter of these two artworks, it becomes a clear indicator of the values of Rome at the time of production of the works, and the important figures prevalent at the time and what those figures represented for Rome.

→ Historical context. Relevant to the question. The Ara Pacis Augustae was commissioned by the senate in honour of Emperor Augustus' return and military victory over Gaul and Spain. From 13 BC to 9 BC, the Ara Pacis Augustae (Altar of Augustan Peace) was built, ~~originally~~ originally standing in the Field of Mars in Rome, containing many reliefs, such as the Procession, Luperical, Roma, Tellus, Aeneas and the vegetal frieze, the Ara Pacis Augustae is able to efficiently relate its ~~subject~~ symbolic subject matter to the historical context and messages that it aimed to convey.

As Rome had seen endless war, from the civil wars, to the battle of Actium, the Roman peace that Augustus was able to bring ~~them~~ ^{to} his people became the forefront of their lives. He closed the Temple of Janus' door three times, in representation of the state being at peace, and brought in

* Extra paper

meral codes to help improve the state. These consisted of illegalizing adultery, punishing for divorce and as the birth rate within Roman patricians was lower than he had desired, he created rewards for those who were ~~not~~ ~~to~~ having children, as a way to promote and grow the Roman nobility population, ultimately to precede the rest of the world. He also restored many temples that had been left for ruin by the Republic and his uncle Julius Caesar, the dictator, showing the people the importance of the gods and their favour upon Rome. ^{resulting in the} Emperor Augustus' moral codes, reconstruction programme ~~and~~ overall peace ^{of Rome} that he brought to Rome is clearly shown through the symbolic subject matter on the Ara Pacis Augustae.

→ Historical knowledge: correct + relevant but not necessary.

To begin, Augustus believed himself to be a direct descendent of the Roman people's founder, Aeneas.*² Aeneas was the ideal Roman, showing pietas (duty/faith), virtus (valour), gravitas (strength and steadiness) and auctoritas (authority). The inclusion of the Aeneas relief on the west side of the Ara Pacis Augustae allows Augustus ~~the~~ to show the Roman people the importance of their founder, and in turn shows Augustus' own divine right to rule Rome as he is a direct descendent of Aeneas.

Aeneas stands facing a group of people, conducting a sacrifice. This is shown by the toga draped over his head, an indication that a sacrifice was occurring. To relate the Aeneas relief

to the messages that the Ara Pacis Augustae was conveying, Aeneas stands as a reminder of Augustus' divine lineage, as Aeneas was the son of Venus and highly favoured by the gods, especially Jupiter, and also shows the extreme importance that the gods had in the lives of the Romans. The founder of Rome

Sacrificing to the Roman gods demonstrates the idea that ~~the~~ ^{should be showing} the Roman people to live as an ideal Roman, showing all of the Roman values that Aeneas did, (pietas, virtus, gravitas, auctoritas), which acts as propaganda for Augustus, as he is essentially showing through the altar to commemorate his peace bringing, that he, like his ancestor Aeneas is too the ideal Roman.
→ insightful discussion.

subject matter
The Luperical on the West side depicts the story of Romulus and Remus. The two infant children are seen suckling from the she-wolf that raised them, along with their father Mars, god of war, ~~and~~ standing next to them, and the shepherd that found the boys, from the line of the king of Arcadia. As Romulus and Remus are descendants of Iulus of Ascanius, son of Aeneas, they are linked directly to Augustus. Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome demonstrate to the Roman people, when viewing this relief, Augustus' divine right to rule Rome once ~~again~~ again, as he is being directly linked to the founders of the state. This connection to the infants allows Augustus to show the people of Rome that they are being ruled by the right man, as he not only has brought peace to Rome, but also ~~is~~ alongside this peace, has a god given right to rule, due to his ancestors and their connections to the gods. The inclusion of Mars shows once again the importance of the gods, possibly relating to Augustus' building programme and the reconstruction of the temples. He shows that through having the gods' favour, peace in Rome is highly attainable, and this allowed the people of Rome to hold confidence in their first Emperor.

Exc. ideas. (insightful)
Mars = evidence → linked to menages. Last 2 lines show the warrior goddess Roma sits on a wall of weapons in the insight

Roma relief located on the East wall. She sits at peace, however remain in her armour, symbolizing her ability to defend her state at any time. This relief of Roma demonstrates to the Roman people that although ready to attack with their skilled military at any time, Augustus has brought them peace, therefore they do not need to fear, as Roma sits, unguarded on her wall of weapons, no sword in hand, showing the Roman citizens that they can trust in the Augustan peace that is upon Rome. Exc. evidence / messages + insightful
eg "they do not need to fear ----"

The procession relief shows two important scenes. located on the south side is the Imperial family and on the north side is Augustus with the priests. The Imperial family consists of Augustus, Aeneas, his adopted son Gaius and the rest of his family. Containing many children, this could be evidence representative of the law he ~~being~~ implemented about rewarding for children. The Imperial family in the south side of the Ara Pacis Augustae is effective in showing the lineage that will rule Rome for many years to come and those who have previously. Ultimately showing the people that they can rely on his Imperial family to retain the peace that he has brought his people. Augustus with priests on the north side, shows Augustus' dedication to the gods and their importance in Roman lives. He appointed himself Pontifex Maximus, the highest level of priesthood, therefore already showing that the gods have him and Rome favoured, so with his relief of him with the priests and magistrates, seen by the fasces carried by them, he is once again showing the Roman people that the favour of the gods is upon Rome, and that peace will remain as long as this is intact and true. Detailed evidence + insightful messages + ideas.

The Tellus relief on the East side of the Ara Pacis Augustae

Subject matter: Detailed

evidence

~~is used as~~ depicts Tellus, or Mother Earth, sitting with two infants on her lap, possibly Romulus and Remus, along with fruit which symbolizes fertility of the Earth, and the children symbolize Augustus' reward for birth. To the right of Tellus is a nude figure on a water monster, and to the left, a nude figure on a swan, the bird of Apollo to whom Augustus worships heavily. ^{as he commends him for his victory at Actium.} These two figures represent plentiness from the sea and from the land, as do the ox and sheep at Tellus' feet. The Tellus relief is able to convey the message of Augustan peace as she represents plentifulness for Rome, ultimately showing that for Augustus to be emperor, is for Rome to have plenty. They can eat and drink and not need to worry about war or starvation, but rather relax and live happily under the rule of Augustus the Revered one. Ex. on messages

+ Link to Augustus

The Ara Pacis Augustae is able to very efficiently convey its historical context and the messages it is aimed to convey through the use of subject matter within the relief, and ultimately, it clearly shows that the messages present within Rome at the time were relevant to Augustan Peace and a safe Rome under the rule of Emperor Augustus Caesar.

V.G. way to conclude

Unlike the Ara Pacis Augustae which represents peace, the Arch of Titus also conveys messages and historical context, however it shows messages of war. In 70 AD, ~~the~~ Titus, son of Emperor Vespasian of the Flavian dynasty was victorious in a battle against Jerusalem, wiping out the Jewish people after a revolt against the Roman governor in Judea. He was commended by his brother, Emperor Domitian in 81 AD when the arch of

Candidate has already earned Excellence.

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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QUESTION
NUMBER

* Used as a sacred altar for priests, magistrates and vestal virgins to make sacrifices and offerings on, the Ara Pacis Augustae represented the message of Roman peace.

* Although there is academic debate about whether the main figure is Aeneas or king Numa of Rome, it can be assumed that he is indeed Aeneas.

← Titus was ^{commissioned by him and his son} built. ^{at the Via Sacra Roma} Containing the triumphal procession relief, menorah relief and the Apotheosis relief, it is very well executed in the subject matter use to portray messages ^{of war} and its historical context.

The Triumphal procession relief on the north panel shows Titus in his chariot, followed by ^{the personification} Virtus and victory displaying his victory of the Jews and his courage and valor to get there. The triumphal procession was a ceremony that commended a military victory allowing the general to be noticed by all. The creation of this relief clearly shows Titus' brilliance in the military field and lets Rome celebrate their victory in battle, proving to them that the Flavian dynasty is able to retain the Empire and protect the state of Rome.

The Menorah relief on the south panel depicts Roman soldiers carrying the spoils of war after their

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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victory over the Jews. With them they carry the ark of covenant, Trumpets of Jericho and most significantly, the Menorah. The background was originally painted sky blue, with the menorah being gold, to show the importance of the sacred item. The artists used overlapping of the horses and soldiers as to create a feeling of movement, and a 3/4 view to show them walking into the arch away from the viewer, ultimately making a realistic feeling. The Menorah relief is able to demonstrate to the Romans that under the rule of ^{the Flavian} ~~Domitian~~ they would be able to be victorious at war even against their hardest enemies, and be able to return with wealth and evidence of their military victory, promoting the Roman army as the greatest in the world.

The Apotheosis relief located in the vault depicts Titus after his apotheosis (becoming a god after death). This is seen as Titus with wings, symbolizing his soul descending to heaven. This relief was able to be used as propaganda over Domitian who was not largely liked by the Roman people, *so by saying he was the brother of the god Titus, he was able to receive better appreciation from his people. The apotheosis relief promotes the idea of the arch representing victory in war as it shows that after ~~the~~ Titus' victory over the Jewish people, he was seen

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as worthy of becoming a god. This allowed the Roman people to strive to be better in warfare, and to rely in the brilliancy of their military and the reliance of the Flavian dynasty.

Overall, the extent to which the subject matter of one or more artworks relates to its historical context and/or messages it aimed to convey is high. Both the Ara Pacis Augustae and the Arch of Titus use their subject matter to show their context, whether it be Augustan peace, or victory over Judea, they are able to convey their messages extraordinarily. Despite the artworks being so different in message (peace vs. war) they still use subject matter as a form of displaying their values and messages present at the time. Through symbolisation (Ara Pacis Augustae) or representation (Arch of Titus) they both accurately demonstrate their context and messages aimed to convey ~~relating to the~~ relating to the ~~the~~ different time periods that they were created within the Roman Empire.

* Due to his lack of military skill and ~~the~~ overall leadership.

ROMAN ART

QUESTION 3

A

This candidate earned Exc. in the first half of the paper, by discussing the Ara Pacis Augustae.

- responds to the question directly, clearly and fluently.
- provides detailed & relevant specific evidence, showing real understanding and knowledge of the artwork.
- discusses several menages thoroughly
- discussion shows insight into the world of Augustan Rome.

(E8)