

No part of the candidate evidence in this exemplar material may be presented in an external assessment for the purpose of gaining credits towards an NCEA qualification.

3

91396



913960



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 3 Classical Studies, 2017

91396 Analyse the impact of a significant historical figure on the classical world

9.30 a.m. Wednesday 22 November 2017
Credits: Six

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse the impact of a significant historical figure on the classical world.	Analyse, in depth, the impact of a significant historical figure on the classical world.	Analyse, with perception, the impact of a significant historical figure on 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.

Merit

TOTAL

05

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ONE of the four questions below, **with reference to a named historical figure of the classical world**.

Make sure the question you choose suits a significant historical figure of the classical world 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**

Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure was successful in expanding his or her empire / territory.

***OR:* QUESTION TWO**

Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure led individuals and/or groups by example.

***OR:* QUESTION THREE**

Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure's ideology(ies)* affected how he or she was treated by others and/or was perceived by others.

** Ideology: A set of beliefs, e.g. religious, political, philosophical, military, or scientific.*

***OR:* QUESTION FOUR**

Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure was helped and/or hindered by others when bringing about change* for the society in which he or she lived.

** Change may be social, political, philosophical, scientific, etc.*

PLANNING

Alexander the Great - "the most talked about figure in history" (Arrian) ✓

Policy of Fusion/Orientalising Policy; affected Macedonians - introduced policy in 331 BC? ✓

~~Relationships~~ Significant examples of how he was treated by others:

① - Murder of Cleitus (328 BC)

③ Ptolemy conspiracy (327 BC) - ~~curtius~~ Curtius quote] same issues with Alexander's policies & suggestion of being god-like (Ammon) ✓

④ mutiny at Opis (324 BC) / Arrival of successors (324 BC) ~~quote~~ ✓

② Proskynesis/Calisthenes (327 BC) "I shall go the poorer by a kiss" (Arrian) ✓ according to

* Topic sentence

* What happened?

* Why it happened → what the event "highlights"

* how the P.O.F has changed how Alexander was treated/perceived
↓
situation

"Cleitus, being then no longer able to control himself, began to put Philip's achievements in ^{the first} high rank, and to depreciate Alexander and his performances" - Plutarch ✓

"A naturally surly man with a bad temper" - Plutarch or Diodorus ✓

"We... made a plot to kill you because you have begun not to rule us as free men, but to lord it over us as if we were slaves" - Curtius ✓

"The speech... astonishing the troops." - Diodorus ✓

Discuss the extent to which any significant historical figures' ideology affected how he was treated by others and/or perceived by others.

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

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

Question number: 3

Significant historical figure: Alexander the Great

Begin your answer here:

Alexander the Great is argued as the most talked about figure in history (Aman) most likely because of the conflict caused by his Policy of Fusion, or Orientalising Policy. People who were once friends with Alexander, such as Cleitus, were upset by Alexander's implementation of his Orientalising Policy. In 328BC at a party which Alexander also attended, Cleitus spoke out against Alexander's authoritarian style of leadership. "Cleitus, being then no longer able to contain himself, began to put Philip's achievements in the first rank, and to depreciate Alexander and his performances." (Plutarch). Cleitus was friends of Philip and Alexander, and worked closely with Philip as Commander of the Royal Squadron. Cleitus was resentful of Alexander's behaviour and favoured Philip's additional opinions and leadership style, which went against the grain of what the Orientalising Policy was about. The Orientalising Policy was Alexander's attempt at integrating Macedonian and Persian ^{culture} ~~culture~~ and customs, which was not ~~not~~ traditional to Macedonians. Cleitus disagreed with Alexander's policies, such as the inclusion of Persian dress and the ^{combination} of a Macedonian and Persian court. He also did not agree with how Alexander acted as god-like, the son of Ammon-ra instead of Philip, as Philip was Alexander's biological father and Cleitus found this as a lack of respect for his memory after he passed away. An ancient writer, possibly Diodorus, describes Cleitus as "a naturally surly

discuss the extent to which a significant historical figure's ideology affected how he was treated by others and/or perceived by others⁵

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

man with a bad temper," and even though he was in a drunken state, his ~~outburst~~ words were a reflection of how he really felt, which angered Alexander ~~and~~ to the point where he ran a spear through him. The murder of Cleitus was ~~not~~ ^{more} than a personal quarrel, as Cleitus was venting his complaints that he had held in for three years, since 331 BC when the Orientalising Policy was ~~being~~ introduced. Cleitus' words reflect the resentment felt by many Macedonians towards Alexander and his Orientalising Policy. It shows why many Macedonians held onto this resentment instead of projecting it onto Alexander, as Alexander was quick-witted about dealing with any opposition to his Orientalising Policy.

When Alexander introduced Proskynesis^{in 327 BC}, many Macedonians such as Callisthenes were opposed to it. Proskynesis was a custom performed by Persians as a sign of respect and acknowledgement, but to Macedonians it was a degrading and barbaric practice. Alexander, as part of his Orientalising Policy, introduced a court for both Macedonians and Persians to use as a further attempt to ~~bring~~ ^{unite} Macedonian and Persian culture as one. Callisthenes, a writer and son of Aristotle, refused to perform proskynesis on Alexander in the combined Macedonian and Persian court one day, saying in a sarcastic tone "I shall go the poorer by a kiss." (according to Arrian). Callisthenes, an intellectual, disagreed with Alexander's policies as part of the Orientalising Policy as did Cleitus. Before the introduction of the Orientalising Policy Callisthenes and Alexander were friends, as Cleitus also was. The development of the ~~Orientalising~~ Policy deteriorated.

Discuss the extent to which a significant historical figures ideology affected how he was treated by others and/or perceived by others.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

their relationship with each other and how Callisthenes viewed Alexander as a leader. Callisthenes' refusal to perform proskynesis shows how much he disagreed with it, to the point of expressing his disapproval to Alexander himself which was not done by many Macedonians, ~~dispite~~ ^{dispite} ~~felt~~ ^{feeling} the same way. Callisthenes' opinions of Alexander further deteriorated when Alexander sought revenge for jeopardising the success of his Orientalising policy. Callisthenes was challenged by Alexander to make an impromptu speech about how bad Macedonians are, after ~~a~~ a speech he had just done which praised them. Callisthenes did so which caused the many Macedonians ^{in the room} to disobe him as they were outraged by his words. The relationship between Alexander and Callisthenes was strained from then on, as ultimately Alexander had chosen to protect his orientalising policy than to make amends with his friend. Alexander had counted on proskynesis to bring the Macedonians and Persians together to progress his policy. After the Callisthenes incident, he was forced to let go of ^{keeping} proskynesis ^{in the combined court}. To the Persians this made no difference to them, but this made the Macedonians pleased as they did not appreciate the custom at all as part of their culture. The Callisthenes incident highlights how the Macedonians strongly disapproved of proskynesis and resented Alexander, ~~similar to~~ as they resented him for his policies, similar to Cleitus.

The effect of —————

~~The~~ Alexander's Orientalising Policy on the Macedonians was further uncovered later in 327BC when a plot to kill him was established by people who worked alongside him. After one of the pages, Hermolaus, was punished for

discuss the extent to which a significant historical figure's ideology affected how he was treated by others and/or perceived by others.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

breaking protocol on a hunting trip with Alexander, he started convincing the other pages that it was a good idea to kill Alexander. All of these pages had one thing in common - they resented Alexander's Orientalising Policy. Like Cleitus and Callisthenes, the pages did not approve of Alexander's policies; how he was treating Persians as equals, the ways he was ~~treating~~ including their customs and cultural elements such as Persian dress and proskynesis. They also didn't like the suggestion of him being a god-like figure. When the plot to kill Alexander was uncovered, they were sent to ~~court~~ ^{trial}. Hermolaus explained ^{at the trial} that, "we... made a plot to kill you because you have begun not to rule us as free men, but to lord it over us as if we were slaves." (Curtius) However ~~it~~ ^{ancient} is noted that Curtius is regarded as a somewhat unreliable source as he liked to sensationalise facts and stories he encountered, compared to such ancient sources already mentioned as Arrian and Plutarch.

Callisthenes was suspected to be involved in the pages plot, as he was the pages' mentor. An ancient source, perhaps Diodorus, noted that when he was asked how to be famous, he replied "to kill the most famous man" which he was most likely eluding to Alexander, which he did not think highly of after the proskynesis incident. Callisthenes' involvement was never confirmed, but he died soon after the pages were put to death. The pages plot highlights how ^{far} some Macedonians were willing to go due to their resentment of Alexander as a leader. ~~The pages~~ Hermolaus, the page who began the plot to kill Alexander, notes ~~in his~~ at the trial that many Macedonians felt like slaves to Alexander and his expectations.

Discuss the extent to which a significant historical figure's ideology affected how he was treated by others and/or perceived by others.⁸

for them to obey and follow his Orientalising Policy. The pages plot highlights the anger towards Alexander's ^{endlessly} everchanging leadership goals, to become the Great King of Persia, and ^{shows} the combined feeling and opinions to other Macedonians who challenged Alexander such as Cleitus and Callisthenes. //

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

The arrival of the ^{30,000} Persian successors ^{in Susa} earlier in 324 BC caused the Mutiny at Opis. Later in the same year, Alexander announced to his assembled troops that any soldiers unfit for fighting due to old age or injuries were to be sent home to Macedonia with an appealing retirement package. According to Diodorus, the speech left the troops feeling astonished. They became angry, and began shouting to "replace them with the successors and continue with the help of father (Ammon)". The troops were saying that they, like Cleitus, were upset that Alexander considered himself Ammon-ra his father, as they respected Philip and his memory and some of the older troops worked alongside him when he was king. Alexander was furious, ordered the arrest of the 13 ringleaders who encouraged the troops to start shouting insults at him, and shut himself in his palace for two days. The Mutiny at Opis is significant as it is the first time ^{which} a large group ~~of~~ of ~~protes~~ Macedonians protested against Alexander himself.

The progression of the Orientalising Policy meant that they thought that Alexander was going to replace them with Persian soldiers who were younger, and the fact that they were equipped and trained in Macedonian fashion upset them further. Macedonians perceived Alexander as a ^{King} ~~teacher~~ who seemed determined to impress Persians, and that he favoured them more than the Macedonians. //

MS

Merit exemplar 2017

Subject:	Classical Studies	Standard:	91396	Total score: 05
Annotation				
<p>This candidate has produced evidence of M5 because,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the response is well informed. It covers Alexander the Great's 'Policy of Fusion' with detail – although not all episodes have the same depth• a range of primary sources are provided and attributed through short quotations and paraphrasing• connections are made, particularly between individuals and Alexander with regards to POF. Although this focus is too narrow for M6• there is some analysis, however, it lacks depth required for M6• for M6, the candidate could include some discussion or reference to alternative points of view from either the sources or episodes, e.g. include a detailed discussion of Persian attitudes towards POF.				

3

91396



913960



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 3 Classical Studies, 2017

91396 Analyse the impact of a significant historical figure on the classical world

9.30 a.m. Wednesday 22 November 2017

Credits: Six

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse the impact of a significant historical figure on the classical world.	Analyse, in depth, the impact of a significant historical figure on the classical world.	Analyse, with perception, the impact of a significant historical figure on 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.

Merit

TOTAL

06

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ONE of the four questions below, **with reference to a named historical figure of the classical world**.

Make sure the question you choose suits a significant historical figure of the classical world 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**

Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure was successful in expanding his or her empire / territory.

***OR:* QUESTION TWO**

Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure led individuals and/or groups by example.

***OR:* QUESTION THREE**

Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure's ideology(ies)* affected how he or she was treated by others and/or was perceived by others.

** Ideology: A set of beliefs, e.g. religious, political, philosophical, military, or scientific.*

***OR:* QUESTION FOUR**

Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure was helped and/or hindered by others when bringing about change* for the society in which he or she lived.

** Change may be social, political, philosophical, scientific, etc.*

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ONE of the four questions below, **with reference to a named historical figure of the classical world**.

Make sure the question you choose suits a significant historical figure of the classical world 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**

Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure was successful in expanding his or her empire/territory.

OR: QUESTION TWO

Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure led individuals and/or groups by example.

OR: QUESTION THREE

Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure's ideology(ies)* affected how he or she was treated by others and/or was perceived by others.

** Ideology: A set of beliefs, e.g. religious, political, philosophical, military, or scientific.*

OR: QUESTION FOUR

Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure was helped and/or hindered by others when bringing about change* for the society in which he or she lived.

** Change may be social, political, philosophical, scientific, etc.*

Battle of Naupactus: 36 BC
 Triumvirate: Nov
 - 7c Death: 44 BC 15 March
 - Mutina: 43 BC 21 April
 - Philippi: 42 BC
 - Perusia: 41-40 BC
 Sicily: 40-36 BC
 Actium: 31 BC
 Triumvirate exp: 33 BC

Rostrum: Stand (forum)

PLANNING

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

* "In his final will, Caesar named three heirs, his sisters grandsons: Gaius Octavius, Lucius Pinarius, and Quintus Pedius... at the end he adopted Gaius Octavius as Caesar." (Suetonius, Julius, 83, 2)

* "He waged five civil wars: mutina, Philippi, Perusia, Sicily, & Actium. The first & last against Mark Antony, the second against Brutus & Cassius, the third against Mark Antony's brother Lucius, the fourth against Pompey's son: Sextus Pompey." (Suetonius, Augustus, 9)

* "Lepidus, Antony & Caesar... should immediately nominate magistrates for the next five years and distribute the provinces." (Appian, Civil War)

* "Lucius Antonius, relying on his position as consul & his brother's power, attempted a revolution. But Caesar forced him into refuge in Perusia where he was starved into surrender." (Suetonius.) x (Appian, Civil War)

* "All persons had to open their properties to be searched. Those who sheltered or hid fugitives or refused to allow a search could be liable for the same penalties." (Appian, Civil War)

"I fled the sea from pirates" - Res Gestae

"After the Battle of Actium on 2 September... Octavian held all power alone." (Cassius Dio)

"I found a city of brick, & left it a city of marble." - Res Gestae.

* "At the age of 18, I raised an army." - Res.

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

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

Question number: Question number one
Significant historical figure: Augustus (Octavian) (Gains Octavius)

Begin your answer here:

When one discusses the Roman empire & it's triumphs, it wouldn't be a surprise if Augustus, (previously known as Octavian) would be brought up. He was successful in his path to power, where he "extended the provinces of Gaul" (Res Gestae) & at the "age of 18, [he] raised an army." (Res Gestae) Not only was he the first emperor of Rome, but he was a strong & able one, where he led Rome to a state of Peace & prosperity after five Civil Wars. "He waged five civil wars: mutina, Philippi, Perusia, Sicily, & Actium. The first & last against Mark Antony, the second against Brutus & Cassius, the third against Mark Antony's brother: Lucius, the fourth against Pompey's son: Sextus Pompey." (Suetonius, Augustus, 9)

Before the rise of Augustus, his great uncle (also his adoptive father) was in rule. In the year of 44 BC on the 15th of March, a group of conspirators led by Marcus Brutus & Cassius ~~assassinated~~ assassinated Caesar, because he was going against the mos maiorum, where he appointed himself as dictator for life. This death left a

power vacuum, & Marc Antony was sole consul, as he was junior consul. However on April 44 BC, Octavian was adopted as Caesar, where he would inherit all of Caesar's fortune, estates, friends, slaves, & clients. "In his final will Caesar named three heirs; his sisters grandsons: Gaius Octavius, Lucius Pinarius, & Quintus Pedius... at the end he adopted Gaius Octavius as Caesar." (Suetonius, Julius, 83, 2) He returned to Rome, and inherited everything from Julius Caesar, with all the dangers entailed.

Following this, ~~not~~ only a year later, on the 21st of April, a battle broke out between the forces of Mark Antony & Plutius, as well as Pansa. Both were aided by Octavian, & the reason for this battle was because Antony was blockading the city of ~~Rome~~ Mutina which was Decimus Brutus' estate. Antony was defeated, where he gave up his siege & escaped through the Via Emilia. He was declared an enemy, & Octavian's forces won. Octavian had also successfully rallied up the bias of the republicans, & therefore he was more 'trustworthy' compared to Antony.

However, not long after the Battle of Mutina, the second Triumvirate was formed in November, (44 BC) only seven months after the battle. The Triumvirate consisted of: Antony, Caesar, & Lepidus, where they

would rule together, for a term of five years. They split Rome, & divided the areas where each member would rule. From this, they could combine their power & regions together & also avenge the death of Caesar. Through this shared rule, however, they were just three military dictators in disguise where they were able to extend the borders of Rome together. "Lepidus, Antony, & Caesar... should immediately nominate the magistrates for the next five years & distribute the provinces." (Appian, Civil War 14-15) This was another example of how Augustus extended his empire & the territory of Rome, even before he came to rule over Rome.

Through the Triumvirate, the three also produced a list called the Proscription, a list of people that was condemned as outlaws. It was posted on the forum, and all people mentioned were killed, their families would lose their citizenship, & their land was confiscated. "~~Anyone who~~" All persons had to open their properties to be searched and those who sheltered or hid fugitives or refused to allow a search would be liable for the same penalties." (Appian, Civil War) The proscriptions was a way to rid the trio's political enemies, people who were against them, & just people that they didn't like in general. This political massacre was also a way to expand the amount of land they owned, as they took

it from those who were proscribed.

(The Battle of Philippi, fought in 42 BC)

The next war[^] was also another example of how the three ~~avenged the death of Julius Caesar~~ expanded their ~~empire~~ empire through getting rid of ^{the last two} Republicans; (There was Sextus Pompey, but he was dealt with later.) The three defeated Marcus Brutus & Cassius, where they both took their life by suiciding. This meant that the armies that were both Brutus' & Cassius', were now theirs.

~~The~~ The trio continued to rule, & Caesar started having tensions with Mark Antony's brother, ~~Lucius~~ Lucius Antonius, who was frustrated at the fact that Caesar was confiscating land from innocent civilians. Lucius Antonius, relying on his position as consul and his brother's power, attempted a revolution. But Caesar forced him to take refuge in Perusia, where he was ~~stunned into~~ ^(the battle of the siege of Perusia, fought in 41-40 BC,) surrender. ^(Suetonius) This battle ~~also~~ also ended the life of Fulvia, Antony's wife. After the battle, Antony tried to get back into Rome from the east through Brundisium. He was refused entry, and this ~~caused~~ caused a mid-

* Mark Antony did not back up his brother, so all Lucius could do was surrender.

communication between Antony & Octavian. Octavian offered his sister Octavia for marriage, and a marriage alliance was formed despite Antony already having a mistress who was carrying his son Caesarian (Cleopatra).

Through this act of a marriage alliance, we are able to see that Augustus wanted to avoid disputes with those who held immense or equal amounts of power because he knew he wasn't strong enough. Yet.

The second to last battle showed how Octavian could negotiate when Rome was suffering. In the year of 40 BC, Sextus Pompey blockaded the grain supply to Rome. It caused famine, & Octavian had to grant Pompeius citizenship to allow the grain back. After this, Octavian attempted to throw Pompeius over, but was defeated. He then asked Antony to trade his 120 warships for 200,000 troops, which Antony agreed to. He carried out his side of the deal, but Octavian did not. He also asked his friend Marcus Agrippa, a war general to aid him in his battle. In the year of 36 BC, Octavian struck another battle, ~~def~~ successfully defeating him, the last republican. In his Res Gestae, he writes about this war, stating: "I freed the sea from pirates." & also commented about the ~~slaves~~ slaves "that were captured in war, I returned to their masters for punishment."

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLYQUESTION
NUMBER

#1

The last & final war was not a civil one as Augustus had stated that ~~the~~ the battle of Naulochus (in 36 BC) was the last one.

The Triumvirate had expired back in 33 BC, and Octavian ~~off~~ officially declared war on Cleopatra in the year of 31 BC.

Due to the ~~the~~ aid of Marcus Agrippa, & his power ^{advantage} in sea battle, (the ships he scammed from Antony) the couple (Antony & Cleopatra) fled to Alexandria, where they shortly took their lives. "After the Battle of Actium on 2 September... Octavian held all power alone." ~~the~~ (Cassius Dio)

All these wars and battles are an example of how able Octavian was as a ruler. He had manipulated his peers & rid Rome of his enemies, & gained land, & through the proscriptions as well as the siege of Perusia against Lucius Antonius back in ~~40~~ 41-40 BC, but also showed the people of Rome that he was a fit and able ruler. In his Res Gestae, he stated: "I found a city of Brick, & left it a city of Marble." ~~the~~

~~Octavian not only held the reins as he led Rome to be one of the biggest empires, but also did not get assassinated like how his adoptive father had been. Strong, able, & smart. (Next page)~~ He was

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLYQUESTION
NUMBER

He was strong, wise & smart.

And through his hard work, he expanded Rome to be one of the biggest empires with an estimate of 70 million Roman population. *

* and led them to a state of Peace.
(Pax Romana)

MB

Merit exemplar 2017

Subject:	Classical Studies	Standard:	91396	Total score: 06
Annotation				
<p>This candidate has produced evidence of M6 because,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the response is a thorough discussion of Augustus' consolidation of power and through this, the expansion of his own, and Roman territory• consistent range of primary sources are provided and attributed through short quotations and paraphrasing• informed understanding of the socio-political factors that Augustus faced against individuals such as Lepidus and Mark Antony in his bid to consolidate his control over Rome.• some discussion on alternative points of view would have strengthened the response • for E7, the candidate could discuss complexity of source material e.g. the bias and propaganda of the Res Gestae• a more in depth and critical evaluation of the extent of Augustus' success in expanding his territory and bringing the 'Pax Romana' to Rome				