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3

91396



913960



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## 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.**

**Excellence**

**TOTAL**

**07**

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## 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

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- ① Ideology: lack of good leader/Socratic method ✓  
~~alternative~~ → ~~damn~~ / god, Euthyphro same comparison ✓  
 Socio-pol context ✓
- ② ~~Perception~~  
 Perception: threat to ruling class.  
 alternative - damnation.
- ③ Ideology 2: reject social norms. ✓  
 socio-pol context
- ④ Perception 2: attractive to young Athenians.  
 complexity of sources (Socrates' reputation  
 apology)  
 reputation!  
 Socio-pol context inter-generational.

Ideology

"I know as it is..."

"if you have even the smallest..."

"I go around trying to make..."

Perception

"I want to persuade..."

"Furthermore..."

"to put it shortly..."

"I stand here changed..."

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

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Question number: THREE (3)

Significant historical figure: Socrates.

Begin your answer here:

Socratic thought is perceived to be one of the most influential and prominent ideologies that came out of ancient Athens by modern scholars. His ~~ide~~ beliefs on improving the state ~~th~~ through one's moral welfare as well as his concerns about the lack of legitimate rulers in society was indeed a significant part of his ideology and the demonstration of these beliefs in his society certainly led to a change in how he was perceived by others. While the younger generation admired Socrates for his ideology, the ruling class (or the establishment) of Athens felt threatened by the influence Socrates' ideology had on their power, thus showing that his ideology indeed affected how people viewed him.

Socrates' ideology can be best explained as <sup>a set of</sup> ~~a~~ philosophical beliefs about one's morality and this was certainly ~~his~~ a major concern for him. The crux of his ideology ~~was~~ focussed on making sure that individuals were proactive in ~~their the~~ reflection.

Considering the moral good of one's actions and this can be seen when he gives advice to the jury in Plato's The Apology: "Wealth does not bring ~~about~~ good but goodness brings about wealth and every other blessing, both to the individual and to the state."

He wanted people to reflect on their goodness or the justice of their actions and their true wisdom as he thought that this could improve the state of the polis. What

Socrates saw in his society was a moral downgrade; an erosion in the glory of Athens. In his youth, Socrates saw Athens flourish under the rule of Pericles but as time went on, the quality of Athens' power quickly diminished facing a plague that wiped out the city's population, the loss of the Peloponnesian War, the rule of Thirty Tyrants and many other negative socio-political circumstances. Socrates attributed this downfall to the lack of moral consideration in the city and therefore sought, through his ideology, to rid the city of immoral and corrupt practices to bring back Athens' glory. In demonstrating this belief of his, he openly rejected the corrupt and unjust practices of the courts during his trial when he says "If you have even the smallest reputation, gentlemen, you ought not to descend to these methods." (Plato, The Apology). He was referring to common acts where defendants would bring their wives and children to beg so that the jury would acquit him out of pity and common court practices like bribing the prosecution. Out of the concern he felt for the repercussions of his own morality on the state's welfare, Socrates refused to take part in such actions and even openly condemned them so that he complied with his ~~ideology~~ own ideology.

Part of this ideology about the prevalence of corrupt practices in the society was his belief in the lack of wise rulers. Socrates wanted to find true knowledge ~~and wisdom~~ and in his search for wisdom went to interview the city's experts, from poets to politicians about their expertise in the hope that he would be able to find true knowledge. This is called the Socratic method and one example of this is in the text

Euthyphro by Plato where Socrates interviews a man who is a supposed expert in religion: "As it is, I know that you think you have true knowledge on what's holy and what's not. Tell me, most worthy Euthyphro, and don't conceal what you think it is."

Some modern scholars question the existence of Euthyphro, many of the opinion that he was a fictitious character but ~~whether~~ the despite these suspicions about his existence, Euthyphro as a character and this Socratic dialogue as a whole is extremely useful in considering Socrates' motives and intentions in the use of the Socratic method. Many consider Euthyphro to be a tool used by Plato to show the actual ignorance of the ~~rulers~~ so called 'experts' in the city. Indeed in questioning the city's experts, Socrates found that they all lacked true knowledge and thus, he believed that the rulers of the city were illegitimate in their positions as they failed to prove their wisdom and instead, showed their ignorance. This can be connected to his previous belief about the lack of just actions in the state. With a lack of legitimately wise rulers comes a lack of moral leadership within the state, ~~with~~ their actions also ~~being void of wisdom and moral consideration and hence, with this lack of leadership~~ as a result of this lack of leadership, Socrates believed that the state was unable to progress ~~into~~ back into ~~glory~~ its glorious days.

As Socrates kept questioning the city's elites out of his ideology about the morality of the individual and the state, many in the public started to question the legitimacy of the ruling class as well and this was very concerning to the aristocracy. Socrates kept on portraying elites and experts as

~~\* Had Socrates not been ideology been~~

~~\* If Socrates' ideology didn't exist or had his ideology not been that prominent, he would have been left unaffected and allowed to live a normal life, however...~~

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ignorant and this ultimately affected the aristocracy's perception on him, with him now being seen as a threat. Socrates says in The Apology "I went to interview a man with a high reputation for wisdom and in conversation with him, I realised that he in fact was not wise." By ~~proving~~ showing people the lack of true knowledge in the ruling class, Socrates succeeded in spreading his ideology in that people started becoming concerned about the state of the polis. To a large extent, this undermined the power and authority of the ruling class as people lost their confidence in them and thus, they ~~felt~~ started to become threatened by Socrates' influence. It is debatable whether Socrates<sup>4</sup> aimed to undermine the power of the aristocracy or whether it was an unintended outcome of the Socratic method; some believe he was merely fulfilling a divine mission, trying to prove the Delphic oracle (who said that Socrates was the wisest man alive) wrong by finding someone wiser than him but alternative views say that it was no coincidence that elite nobles felt attacked by his ideology. ~~What~~ <sup>\* what</sup> resulted was a graphai where Socrates was charged for corrupting the youth and for atheism: "I stand here charged for impiety by Melitus" (Plato, The Apology) and this <sup>shows</sup> to a large extent ~~shows~~ that ~~the~~ Socrates' ideology affected the way he was treated and perceived.

His ideology, however, had the opposite effect on the younger generation. While the Athenian establishment felt threatened and attacked by Socrates' ideology, the young was very sympathetic to ~~Socrates~~ his beliefs on the downfall of Athens and on moral welfare and thus, he was perceived positively by the young. Socrates tells the jury of ~~the~~ his popularity

In The Apology when he says "Furthermore, the young men - those with wealthy fathers and plenty of leisure - have attached themselves to me on their own accord." The appeal in Socrates' ideology very much came from their shared de-establishmentarian attitudes towards the ruling class. A criticism of The Apology as a text is the fact that Plato may have tried to protect Socrates' post-humous reputation through ~~the~~ his records of the trial and ~~thus, as~~ that the text may thus lack some accuracy however it is very likely that this point about the youth was not a fabrication or embellishment. Their shared concerns about the state make sense ~~to that~~ when considering the context of the inter-generational conflict that existed at the time, with the young resenting the old for their inability to keep up Athens' glory. Adding to this ~~fact + point~~ is the fact that had Socrates' popularity been embellished by Plato, the elites would not have felt as threatened but seeing as a graphai was held for him, the influence of Socrates on the up-and-coming youngsters like Plato and Xenophon who were likely to ~~become the~~ become the rulers of the future certainly posed a threat to the ~~for rulers~~ establishment hold on power. What we see was that the younger generation ~~was~~ admired Socrates' dedication towards the state. Socrates said: "for I spend all my time trying to persuade you to make your first and chief concern not for your bodies or your possessions, but for the highest welfare of your souls." Socrates used to walk around the Acropolis, teaching people about his ideology, and it was this dedication to moral justice, in contrast to the corruption and ignorance of the actual Athenian ruling class that made Socrates seem so ~~attractive~~ attractive to the Athenian youth.



Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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NUMBER

The fact was that the youth and Socrates both shared a desire to improve the state and his ideology was seen as a viable and feasible way to bring Athens out of its dark days and hence ~~Socrates' dedication~~ affected the youth's perception of him in a ~~positive way~~ <sup>it can be said that</sup> positive way.

Socrates' ideology was famous in Athens for being one that challenged the status quo. His ideology ~~focused on~~ took advantage of the negative socio-political circumstances and utilised people's nostalgia for the Periclean golden age of Athens by focussing on ways to improve the morality of the state. By believing in the corrupt practices of ~~Athenian~~ and illegitimacy of the upper class, the way the nobles ~~perceived~~ perceived Socrates changed in that he was now seen as a threat. ~~and~~ In contrast however, his dedication towards ~~morals~~ <sup>of him</sup> and justice and his ideology affected the youth's perception <sup>of him</sup> in that they began to be appealed by his ideas and beliefs. Thus we see in Socrates ~~case~~ <sup>case</sup> that it is indeed to a large extent that one's ideologies affect the way they are perceived by others.

EF

**Excellence exemplar 2017**

<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Classical Studies</b>	<b>Standard:</b>	<b>91396</b>	<b>Total score: 07</b>
<b>Annotation</b>				
<p>The candidate has produced evidence of E7 because,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the response discusses with insight the moral ideologies of Socrates and how they affected the way he was perceived by the Athenian aristocracy and the youth of Athens</li><li>• alternative points of view (perceptions of Socrates) are addressed evenly and in depth</li><li>• specific primary source evidence is integrated throughout and used to support critical evaluation of the socio-political factors involved</li><li>• complexity of sources are acknowledged, e.g. "modern scholars question the existence..." and "Plato may have tried to protect Socrates' post-humus reputation..."</li></ul>				