

91395



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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.

Achievement

TOTAL

4

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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.

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

Question number: Question 3

A4

Classical art work(s) / building(s): Ara Pacis Augustae, Arch of Titus. Ara Pacis is a significant artwork. It

Begin your answer here:

is not necessary to write about another artwork.

The Ara Pacis was an altar of peace, commissioned by the Roman Senate in 13 BC to honour Augustus's return from Spain and Gaul and later dedicated in 9 BC to Pax, the Roman Goddess of Peace. The altar itself was sacrificed upon annually in the name of peace, with a passage from the Res Gestae saying, "magistrates, priests, and vestal virgins were to make sacrifices annually." The altar itself was an embodiment of Augustus himself, representing his core reforms and ideas of peace and prosperity which arose following his destruction of the Roman Republic and initiation of an age of Peace following the death of Julius Caesar and end of violent civil wars in Rome. The Ara Pacis, along with other Roman artworks including the Arch of Titus, are extremely significant pieces of evidence when reviewing the relation between artistic subject matter to wider contexts, as they reveal not only the influence of historical context and the socio-political climate circulating at the time, but also emphasise the purpose of these artworks, and the messages that they are successfully able to convey.

The Ara Pacis holds many symbolic reliefs and motifs that reflect the social context of Rome during Augustus's

Relevant to the question as it relates to historical context.

Irrelevant to the question.

Not all of her weapons are at her feet. Eg helmet is on her head.

Refer to specific weapon eg armour
Emiling period as well as convey messages of propaganda

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- Something which Augustus successfully utilised to continue his successful reign and keep peace over Rome for over 200 years following him. The Roma relief found on the ~~the~~ far east side of the facade is a key example of this. Roma sits in the centre of the composition, with her weapons at her feet. The irony of weapons being presented on an altar of peace is parallel to the irony of the original location of the altar - on the Campus Martius (Fields of war). Roma, who could perhaps be an allegorical metaphor for Rome itself, has her weapons with her much like how Rome has a great military power and is extremely successful - yet her weapons are placed at her feet as she sits quietly - much like how Rome is no longer plagued by civil war and violence and is instead flourishing under Augustus's rule. This idea is also communicated in the Tellus relief, also found on the east facade. This composition holds Tellus, representing mother nature, surrounded by vegetation and two children, representing the fertility and abundance that the Pax Romana and Augustus's rule has initiated - allowing Rome to continue to grow and remain successful. Seen on the west facade is the Aeneas relief. This artwork is extremely important, as it not only references the historical context of the peace reforms but also alludes to the messages Augustus successfully conveyed through strategic and intentional propaganda. Aeneas in the relief is shown with a toga over his head, representing pietas. Pietas, putting the good of the gods and the

Interesting idea. Needs to be discussed further.

V.G. idea

Very Good but needs further discussion and more specific evidence eg discuss the female personifications

Vague statement

→ good idea.

State before oneself, was ~~considered~~ extremely valued in the ideal Roman citizen as it was these values that allowed Rome to rise from the ashes of war and prosper. This relief not only shows the great empire Rome was becoming under Augustus's rule, but also the ideal Roman people with ideal values and morals that were born out of this. This would ultimately give faith to the Roman people that their empire would thrive under peace and Augustus's rule. Presenting Aeneas on the Ara Pacis also links Augustus to Aeneas, strengthening his position through claim of divine lineage through Aeneas and ~~his~~ Aeneas's mother Venus, Goddess of love. This link would only further his success and give hope to the Roman citizens - something that was completely necessary for an Emperor to successfully rule Rome and make it the greatest empire in the world.

V.G. or messenger but subject matter is discussed very up until this point in history, Romans celebrated briefly war on their monuments through triumphal arches, such as the Arch of Titus. The Arch of Titus, whilst commissioned and built ~~after~~ a significant amount of time after Augustus's altar of peace in 81AD, shows similarities in messages and propaganda despite differences about historical context, showing how art was used collectively to benefit the Roman Empire. The Arch was commissioned by Domitian, the unpopular Emperor and poor general at the time in order to elevate the greatness of the Flavian family through military

V.G. connection to Augustus

V.G. idea.

would have been better to discuss Ara Pacis in more detail

V.G.

V.G. idea.

Vague

might and links to divinity. Domitian commissioned the Arch soon after his brother, Titus's death to commemorate the joint victory parade of Titus and their father Vespasian over their victory over the Jews, capturing of Jerusalem, and destruction of the Jewish holy temple in 70 AD - done to heighten the military might of the Flavian family and Rome despite Domitian's unpopularity. The Arch itself was placed at the foot of the Palatine Hill on the via sacra in the Roman forum, meaning that it would be passed through in a triumphal procession, with future generals and Roman citizens looking to this Arch on these occasions and be reminded of the greatness of the Flavian family.

This was also emphasised through panels on the arch,

showing a triumphal procession with spoils and holy items from the victory of ~~the~~ Judaea - this being a crowning victory of a general and not only again acting as propaganda for Domitian's rule, but also

showing the superiority of the Roman gods over the Jewish gods + holy items, telling Roman citizens that their Empire was great and worthy of military success - the gods have given the Flavian family U.G. idea approval and aided in their victory, telling the Roman people to have faith in their leader. ^{also} The Arch also, like the Ara Pacis, links their emperor to divinity.

On the vault of the arch there is a panel showing Titus ascending to heaven on an Eagle after being deified through an Apotheosis after his death. As Romans would march underneath the Arch of Titus, they would see

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Historical context is relevant to the question.

provide specific evidence.

Needs further discussion eg what

does the eagle represent?

this panel and have faith towards the Flavian family. Domitian linked himself to divinity through his family ties, hoping to strengthen his rule over Rome so that Rome could remain successful. This propaganda was intentional as without faith from the citizens due to his unfavourable position, Domitian would be unsuccessful as Emperor and Rome would not grow and thrive.

When comparing the Ara Pacis and the Arch of Titus, the most significant difference is the subject matter of war vs. peace. The Ara Pacis was intentionally created to spread ideas of peace and prosperity and heighten Augustus's social standing through propaganda of Roman values (Pietas) and the newfound success of Rome after civil war. The Arch of Titus, whilst it celebrates war over peace due to a change in historical setting, has the same messages that were conveyed in the Ara Pacis, to restore faith in their leader and consequently allow Rome to grow and flourish. This shows how ^{Roman} art works, although they may be created decades apart and ~~appear~~ under varying historical settings and circumstances, when communicating to the Roman citizens they must show their leader to be worthy of Rome in a way to allow Rome to prosper. For Augustus and the Ara Pacis, this meant conveying ideas of peace and messages that reinforced the success of Rome through Augustus's reign, allowing it to maintain a state of stability and reject the civil wars that Roman

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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QUESTION
NUMBER

people feared greatly. For Arch of Titus and Domitian, this was conveying different ideas - ones of military might, warfare, with the similar link of divinity also, in order to ~~create~~ keep stability of Rome and give faith to the people in his rule as well. This common denominator is significant as it ~~addresses~~ shows how the shift of culture, from Rome, who'd just come out of years of war and cherished + thrived in peace in Augustus's rule, to the time of Domitian's rule, where ~~priority~~ military power was most cherished as it was created many years after the civil wars, ~~and~~ therefore peace was not a priority. However, despite the tumultuous historical changes, both Augustus and Domitian used the current socio-political climate to benefit their rule - giving people faith in their ~~rule~~ ruling through core values, therefore allowing them a successful reign which ultimately led to Rome growing and continuing to thrive to become the greatest empire in the world - something that was of the utmost importance.

No
evidence
at
all.

The subject matter shown in ~~both~~ the Ara Pacis and Arch of Titus differ, but ultimately both show how the historical context and current political circumstances present at the time influenced the messages conveyed and consequently created a

Extra space if required.
Write the question number(s) if applicable.

QUESTION
NUMBER

piece of propaganda that supported Augustus's reign through the Pax Romana and Domitian's plight to be successful and lead Rome to greatness after being an unfavourable ruler. These messages are dependent on the historical context of the artworks, and mold and shift as the socio-political climate does also, aiming to benefit ~~benefit~~ Rome no matter what the political climate may be. The subject matter displayed in these artworks relates greatly to the historical context, showing allegorical works and significant motifs that act not only as propaganda for the emperors, but also allowing the Roman ~~all~~ people to hold faith in Rome, letting their Empire flourish ~~and~~ into the greatest empire in the world and grow away from the civil war and violence that plagued its past.

This candidate expresses ideas clearly and fluently.

Knows historical context and discusses some very good messages.

But this A.S. is not about the history of Rome. It is about the significance of artworks. Candidates are therefore expected to provide evidence from their artworks. To earn higher grades detail is essential.