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91396



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## Level 3 Classical Studies, 2016

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

9.30 a.m. Tuesday 22 November 2016  
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**

**7**

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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's relationship(s) with an individual or group was affected by his or her ideology\*.

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

### **OR: QUESTION TWO**

Discuss the extent to which the leadership style of a significant classical leader changed over time.

### **OR: QUESTION THREE**

Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure was successful in resolving a conflict(s)\* he or she was involved in.

*\*Conflict can be verbal or physical.*

### **OR: QUESTION FOUR**

Discuss the extent to which a significant classical leader was successful in imposing social and political order, once he or she had gained power.

## Question 3

## PLANNING

Appian of Augustus' civil  
wars; Mutina Philippi  
Sextus Pompey, Actium

Res Gestae

At the Age of 19 I raised an army at my own will and own expense, with which I liberated the Republic from the Tyranny of a Faction, for which I was rewarded Imperium and the Authority of a Consul in debate. Later during the same year the consuls at the time passed in war and the people elected me as consul.

-Cursus honorum

-Cassius died on Actium 31BC

Augustus opened Antony's Will which was highly illegal however within the will were the donations of Alexandria to Antony's children who were heirs to the Egyptian throne

SPQR

Senatus Populusque Romanus

Julius Caesar named Octavian as his heir adopting Octavian as his son, giving him his name and wealth.

- conflict between heir and right hand man both wanted power over the Rome and the people
- Caesar's will was to award money to the people however Antony would not release the funds, so Octavian paid them himself

Antony opposed Augustus' entrance into Roman politics therefore Augustus used his new fortune to raise an illegal army, march into the senate demand a place on the senate and continued up to Mutina 43BC where he defeated Antony

planning continued at the back →

Discuss the extent to which a classical figure was successful in resolving conflicts he or she was involved in

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

Question number:

3

Significant historical figure:

Gaius Octavius (Augustus)  
(Caesar)

Begin your answer here:

The history of Octavian's conflicts are well documented and through the portrayal of Octavian through historians it is evident ~~of~~ that Octavian was successful in many conflicts during his time as consul with the historian Appian documenting Octavian's wars "Mutina, Philippi, War against the pirate and the battle of Actium" only to ~~be~~ quoting a few of the most iconic. All of which, Mutina, the pirate and Actium, Octavian was successful, however these conflicts originate from ~~Octavian's~~ the will of the assassinated Julius Caesar <sup>read in 42 BC</sup> naming Octavian as heir to his name and wealth, adopting Octavian as his son. //

When Octavian was named heir to <sup>Julius</sup> Caesar, he was studying in Appollonia Illyricum, thrust into ~~the~~ Roman political spotlight. Octavian first had to make his journey to Rome, during which he had to plan his ascent to power. At the time ~~Octavian~~ <sup>Octavian</sup> was 19 and had the opposition of Antony along ~~with the due to~~ //



a conflict in interest where Antony thought he should be the one to continue Julius' legacy as he was Caesar's right hand man. Octavian also had to overcome the obstacle of the curios honorum which was the ladder of power to which all roles were aquited a minimum age. In Octavian's Autobiography Octavian describes his success in overcoming both Antony and the curios honorum "At the age of 19 by my own will and my own expense I raised an army, with which I restored liberty to the republic, ridding it of the Tyranny of a faction." however ~~altering~~ this was an alteration of the actual events in which Octavian used his knowledge that Antony was not paying Julius' Veterans the money given to them in Julius' will, therefore allowing ~~Octavian~~ <sup>which was the key</sup> to "raise an army" by fulfilling ~~the~~ will himself, with which he used his army of Veterans to storm the Senate and demand a place at the Senate, skipping the curios honorum and acquiring Imperium, which is power over the army outside Rome's boundaries. Octavian then used his newly ~~acquired~~ Imperium to march on Antony ~~is~~ stationed in Mutina. In Mutina Octavian was successful in defeating Antony both politically and //

Militarily, the consuls at the time were killed in the conflict and Octavian was appointed ~~for~~ the consulship. ~~Therefore~~ Octavian then took the name Augustus, the revered one, and had therefore successfully resolved his conflict with Antony and through intimidation of the Senate and a military victory in Mutina, although conflict with Antony was not entirely resolved, Augustus had now successfully reached the top of the corpus honorum.

In 41 BC the Second Triumvirate was founded between Antony, the Pontifex Maximus, Lepidus and Octavian. This gave the three the power of Triumvir and the power of veto in the Senate, this ultimately meant the Senate no longer posed any threat to the Triumvirs. ~~The~~ The empire was split between the three with Antony in the east with a base in Alexandria, and Lepidus in the North, with Augustus in Rome. In 36 BC Sextus Pompey created a blockade to ~~Recover~~ Rome, this ~~meant~~ caused the people to begin starving as grain could not get into the city. Again Augustus proclaims in the Res Gestae "I defeated the pirate who threatened Rome"

with a famine" referring to his successful resolution to the conflict in the battle of Naulochus, defeating Sextus Pompey and returning the import of grain ~~to~~ into Rome.

Lepidus was killed in battle in the west trying to retrieve 108 Roman standards. This left only Antony in Augustus' way of sole power. During Antony's rule over the east he had taken Cleopatra as his new wife, while still being married to Augustus' sister Octavia. Cleopatra being an easterner coupled with the infidelity against Augustus' blood, allowed Augustus to begin a propaganda campaign against Antony. ~~and~~ Augustus used the Roman belief that all easterners are barbarians and the Romans are above all others to drive fear into the population of Rome that Cleopatra had ambitions for Rome and was using Antony as a means of conquering the empire. Augustus proclaimed that Antony <sup>(the)</sup> was an alcoholic with his patron god <sup>the</sup> Greek god of wine and drink Dionysus, to further project Antony as an unfit ruler. Antony

Contrasted ~~the~~ the image of Antony with his own patron god Apollo projecting a more honourable image. With the image of Antony and Cleopatra set, Augustus needed a reason to eliminate Antony. Cassius Dio explains "Augustus opened and read the will of Antony a calculated risk due to its illegality, however outweighed by the fact that Antony's will awarded donation of eastern land to Antony's children with Cleopatra." Octavian used these "donations of Alexandria" as propaganda to concrete the idea image of Cleopatra's hunger for Rome, using the fear of the populace Augustus declared war on Egypt, which also meant war with Antony. In 31 BC, ~~under the general~~ Augustus had his best friend and general Agrippa conduct a naval battle in Actium with Cleopatra's fleet. Agrippa was hugely successful and in their defeat Cleopatra and Antony fled to later commit suicide. This resulted in Augustus having unequivocal power and the acquisition of the Egyptian fortunes. //

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

QUESTION  
NUMBER

8. Augustus was hugely successful in resolving his conflicts both during his lifetime and after. In the Res Gestae his opponents to power such as Antony and Sextus Pompey are never referred to in name only as descriptions of evil such as Antony as the "Tyranny of a Faction" and Sextus as <sup>a</sup> ~~loathy~~ lowkey pirate. These names ~~is~~ and the connotations that come with them show how hugely successful Octavian was in resolving his conflicts in his acquisition of power, always showing Antony as in the wrong, such as ~~is~~ with the battle of Mutina and the battle at Actium, and Sextus in the blockade of Rome and battle at Nauclchos. This resulted in Augustus' image as a powerful leader successful in resolving conflicts through politics and militarism, and this image to be perpetuated throughout history by <sup>like of</sup> historians <sup>such as</sup> Appian, Cassius Dio, Suetonius and his own autobiography the Res Gestae. //

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E7

The candidate has produced evidence towards E7 because:

- Sustained an analysis throughout the response
- Complexity of sources acknowledged
- Range of sources integrated and attributed
- Insightful analysis of the extent to which Octavian was successful in resolving the conflict(s) as well as the factors affected the conflicts themselves.