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91396



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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.

Achievement

TOTAL

04

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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.*

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PLANNING

44 - Julius Caesar died

Politics

27 - First CS

- retired, Senate uproar, accepted ~~absolute~~ imperium
- became Augustus 'the revered one'
- Princeps - "the first citizen".

23 - Second CS

- Tribunicia potestas (power of a tribune) for life
- Power of Veto
- Power to make laws
- Power to grant amnesty to any citizen accused of crime
- ~~maius~~ proconsular imperium - power over whole Roman empire even inside pomerium.

19 - Constitutional revision

- offered vacant consulship, refused, became permanent 3rd consul.
- Reduced consulship from 1 year to 6 months
 - gave less power to other consuls
 - increased his power

Religion

17 - restored secular games (Lup. seculari)

- Restored 82 temples (temple of Jupiter, Mars, Apollo)

30 - Closed temple of Janus after battle of Actium

- significant change from war to peace.

2 - became Pontifex Maximus after Lepidus died.

restoration
of
the old
ways.

Moral

18 - outlawed adultery - punishment is banishment

- Julia

18 - outlawed unmarried men and childless couples

- increase birthrate.

"to make a rainbow, you have to have rain"

"I found this a city of bricks, and left it a city of marble"

"Per Augustus, Ad Augustum"

"At the age of nineteen, I raised an army and restored liberty to the

"At this point I excelled in influence, but with no more official power."

republic."

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

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Question number: 4

Significant historical figure: Augustus (Octavian)

Begin your answer here:

During the rule of Augustus, he brought about many changes to the Roman Empire, including religious, political and moral changes. In 44 BC, Julius Caesar was assassinated as he had become too powerful for many of the Roman's liking. Augustus, only 19 at the time, was Julius Caesar's adopted son. He was studying in Greece at that time, and came to Rome after he learned of Caesar's death. He used Caesar's money to buy himself an army and marched to the senate and demanded consulship. In the *Res Gestae*, Augustus said "At the age of nineteen, I ~~was~~ raised an army and restored liberty to the Republic". This was a change for Rome, as the only way to get consulship was to work your way up the *Cursus Honorum*. Augustus was hindered by Roman citizens and the senate in becoming a consul, but used the help of his army to threaten the senate and be granted consulship. Marc Antony was Caesar's right hand man, and many people thought he would be the one to take over from him. Augustus and Antony battled for complete power over Rome, and initially they split the Empire up ~~into~~ between the members of the Triumvirate, Augustus, Antony and Lepidus. In Augustus' rise to power, Antony was the biggest competitor, but in 31 BC, in the battle of Actium, Augustus defeated Antony and Cleopatra, who then killed themselves.

Once Augustus had taken control of the Roman Empire, he ~~put~~^{brought} many political changes. In 27 BC he put in place the first constitutional settlement. He threatened to retire, but the senate did not want him to retire, and offered for him to have imperium, without the consulship, which he accepted. ~~Here~~ This shows how he was helped into power, because of the influence he had in Roman society. He said in the Res Gestae that "at this point I excelled in influence, but possessed no more official power than others". This influence over the senate and the citizens was crucial in helping him maintain and extend his power. He changed his name ~~from~~^{to} Augustus, meaning 'the revered one'. In the eyes of the Roman people this elevated him from mortal, to an almost god-like figure. The second constitutional settlement was introduced in 23 BC. Augustus ~~was~~ acquired Tribunicia Potestas, meaning 'the power of a tribune', for life. This gave him the power of Veto, which was the power to stop laws, and he also gained the power to make laws. He was given the power ~~to~~ grant amnesty to a Roman citizen accused of a crime, and was declared Princeps, meaning 'the first citizen'. The biggest change of the second constitutional settlement was that Augustus was given proconsular imperium maius, which gave him imperium over the whole of the Roman empire, and inside of the pomerium, the sacred border around Rome. This was very unusual, and showed that he wasn't being hindered that much, because of his influence and because of his army. In 19 BC there was a constitutional revision, where Augustus was offered a vacant consulship, which he

declined. Instead, he became a permanent third consul, and sat between the consuls. He reduced the consulship from ~~to~~ one year ~~to~~ to six months, effectively reducing the time the other consuls had to make any significant changes, leaving Augustus as the only one who could make changes. Augustus went ~~relatively~~ relatively unchallenged while introducing these political changes, and once he did, there was no one to hinder him.

Augustus also brought about significant moral and religious reforms, changing the way in which Roman people lived. Augustus believed that for Rome to restore its former glory, it would have to focus on Roman religion. A lot of the Roman temples were rundown and not used, and Augustus restored 82 temples. As he ~~said~~ famously said, "I found Rome a city of bricks, and left in a city of marble". He restored many temples such as the Temple of Jupiter, Temple of Mars, and the Temple of Apollo. He also reappointed many priesthoods, ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~after~~ they had been vacant for a long time. In 17 BC he reopened the Secular games (Ludi Seculares). After the battle of Actium, he ~~reopened~~ ^{closed} the Temple of Janus in 30 BC, which signified a change from fighting to peace. After Lepidus died in 12 BC he became Pontifex Maximus, head priest, for life. He also brought in many moral changes as well, as he believed that the Romans needed to return to more traditional values, such as family. In 18 BC he made a law against adultery by women, with the punishment of banishment. He also made a law penalising unmarried men, and childless couples, in an effort to increase

birthrate. Augustus' religious and moral changes were popular among the Roman people, which made it easier on him to implement it. As Augustus said in the *Res Gestae*, "to make a rainbow, there needs to be rain". This is him saying that for change to occur, you need to go through hardship to achieve it. Although Augustus had some trouble on his rise to power, such as Antony, he was loved by many of the Romans, which helped him to gain the powers, and implement change.

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AA

* Augustus was helped by ~~his~~ being a descendant of Caesar, and most of the reason he generated support was because of this.

Achieved exemplar 2017

Subject:	Classical Studies	Standard:	91396	Total score:	04
Annotation					
<p>The candidate has produced evidence of A4 because,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the response demonstrates a sound understanding of how Augustus was helped and hindered by the Senate and the Roman public when making political, religious and social changes to Rome• there is an analytical approach, however, not all arguments are properly developed and overall, they lack the depth required for M5• some attribution of specific primary source evidence from 'Res Gestae' • for M5, the candidate could, use a range of primary source evidence• make connections between Augustus and the impact of his reforms on Roman society – e.g. The impact of his social reforms on his own family					