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91396



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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Level 3 Classical Studies 2023

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

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 of the questions in this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–11 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in any cross-hatched area (କ୍ଷତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର). This area will be cut off when the booklet is marked.

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 questions below with reference to a **historical figure of the classical world**.

You must answer using paragraphs.

QUESTIONS (Choose ONE)

1. Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure's ideology* was challenged by those close to them.
**Ideology means a set of beliefs, e.g. religious, political, philosophical, military, or scientific.*
2. Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure's status* improved over their lifetime.
**Status means position, rank, or importance.*
3. Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure faced criticism because of their leadership.
4. Discuss the extent to which change suggested or brought about by a significant classical figure was accepted by others.

SELECTED QUESTION

Copy and paste the question you have chosen into the space below.

Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure's ideology* was challenged by those close to them.
**Ideology means a set of beliefs, e.g. religious, political, philosophical, military, or scientific.*

HISTORICAL CLASSICAL FIGURE

Socrates

PLANNING

Socrates different ideologies
 - death is seen as a blessing
 Socrates stated in the Phaedo that a true philosopher sees death as a blessing and the body was just a container for the most important thing the soul although it was hard for the Athenian people to follow his ways because they cared about the clothes, food, jewellery, shoes,
 - The question that was asked to the Delphic oracle by Ceraeophon (one of his friends/follower)
 The question was asked to the Delphic oracle that "is there any man wiser than Socrates?" the answer was that no man is wiser than Socrates.
 Socrates had taken that into conclusion that he was the wisest although he had poets, craftsmen, and politicians
 - Socrates views on the sophists
 Socrates had taught young men with free of charge, he stated that if anyone says he charges a fee, they are not telling the truth in the Plato Apology
 although the play that was based on Socrates the Aristophanes Clouds play which was a play about Socrates being an atheist who was a sophist. 300 drachma
 This had made people think that Socrates was truly those things although Socrates was against sophists and believed in more than one god.
 - Socrates known as a gadfly in Athens
 Socrates stated in the Plato Apology that he was attached to Athens by the God to perform his way of a gadfly which is the Elechus
 - Socrates being hypocritical with his two different ideologies in the Phaedo and Plato Apology
 Socrates stated in the Plato Apology that everyone shall obey man laws which he did as well, knowing that he took part in the Peloponnesian war and his first appearance in court was when he was severely sentenced to death. In the Phaedo, Socrates stated that God's laws were higher than man's laws by implying that Crito let him die and not be set free because if he were to run away from prison it is known as a "sin" to the gods.
 (could be seen as another way of seeing death as a blessing
 but how would we know because Socrates has no dialogues of his own, these dialogues are made by Plato and Phaedo who utilizes Socrates as a mouthpiece (what is the truth?)

ANSWER

Type your answer in the space below. You should aim to write a concise answer of no more than 800–900 words. (The counter will change colour when you reach the recommended word count.) The quality of your writing is more important than the length of your answer.

Support your answer with primary-source evidence.

B I U    

Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure's ideology* was challenged by those close to them.

The significant classical figure Socrates had a different ideologies that were challenged by the people close to him, there are five different ideologies that Socrates had used in the two dialogues Plato apology and the Phaedo that portrays how unique he was which challenged the ones close with him because of the beliefs he had showed. This all included the ideologies of his beliefs he had which was odd in the Athenian society which shows how the people close to him would be challenged portraying that he was different and ran things a little different to how Athenians would.

The significant figure Socrates had one different ideology that was challenged by the people close to him, which was seeing death as a blessing. In the Phaedo Socrates stated that a true philosopher's goal is to seek death, which was seen as an odd thing to the Athenian society. In the Phaedo Socrates had stated that being a true philosopher it is to seek death because death is seen as a blessing, he believed in such thing because he says that in the Athenian culture that the beauty outside the of body was more important that what was inside the body, Socrates heavily preached that the body was only made to be a container to nurture the souls inside. Finding the true meaning to be a philosopher is to ignore all the normalised things we use in the daily life time such as the importance of the clothes, food, bodily ornaments, fancy shoes these were all ignored by Socrates himself as well as ignoring his family and being a neglectful father to his two kids just to seek the true meaning behind a philosopher. Socrates at the hour of his death he had drank the hemlock the liquid that kills him slowly but although he had that last few moments to spend with his wife Xanthippe and his two kids , he had sent them home while he spends his last moments talking to his fellow people.

Although Socrates had passed due to the sentence he had gotten in the trial he could have used this as an excuse to die because a true philosopher is to seek death but not committing suicide, this trial could have been the only way he could die by not trying to kill himself. It would explain how he had no regrets and no sudden reaction to what he was sentenced to do.

The significant figure Socrates had one different ideology that was challenged by the people close to him, which was his beliefs against sophists in Athens. Socrates stated in the Plato apology that anyone who shall say that he charges a fee is not telling the truth, this shows that Socrates taught young men free of charge. In Athens men had been taught by sophists who travel from city to city and taught the young men the way of public speaking, they had charged their students to share their knowledge which was about 300 drachma. This was something Socrates was heavily against because he thought that sharing knowledge must not be charged with a fee, this had led to a play that was made based on Socrates called the Aristophanes cloud play, this included the character Socrates playing as a atheist who is also a sophist which was not true because Socrates had believed in more than one God and did not believe in charging a fee for sharing his knowledge. Socrates was known as not a sophist but a gad fly to the Athenian society providing his questions and answers to everyone, he believed and stated in the apology that he was attached to the city of Athens by God to perform his act as a fly. He knew he was meant to do what he was doing because it was sign from god to by introducing the elenchus.

The significant figure Socrates had one different ideology that was challenged by the people close to him, which was when he had found out that no man is wiser than Socrates himself. In the apology it shows that the Delphic oracle had been asked a question by Caraeophon which is a fellow friend / follower of Socrates, he had asked the questions " is there any man wiser than Socrates " which then the Delphic oracle answered no this news then travelled to Socrates , he had taken the answer but says that this is not true because he does not know everything and his knowledge is limited which is what a wise man would say although he showed how hypocritical he was denying that he was the wisest but also stating that the god will never be wrong. Socrates then moved on to questioning the top three groups in the Athenian society to show if he is the wisest man of all which were poets, craftsmen and politics. By using the Socratic method on the three different groups of men, it showed how much of a show off he was by stating that the men that are known to be wise in Athens is not wise at all. The Socratic method he utilises on people is a method of him questioning and answering, apparently he uses this method to help people find out the truth themselves.

The significant figure Socrates had one different ideology that was challenged by the people close to him, which was Socrates stating that mans laws are higher than gods laws in the Plato apology but states in the Phaedo that gods laws are higher than the mans laws. In the two dialogues Plato and Phaedo there is Socrates shows as being a hypocrite because in the Plato apology Socrates states that all should obey the laws according to his actions of being a Athenian citizen by taking part in the Peloponesian war and having his first appearance in court when he was seventy shows that he was a good citizen following the laws although in the Phaedo he states that gods laws are higher than mans laws by implying that he would not go with crito's plan on escaping person and just let him die because that is what god is wanting him to do and if he betrays that and sets himself free from prison he is making a so called sin to the gods. This proves that the two people that had made the dialogues have utilised Socrates as a mouth piece not knowing which is true, this had also showed Socrates as a hypocrite.

Achievement

Subject: Classical Studies

Standard: 91396

Total score: 04

Q	Grade score	Marker commentary
One	A4	<p>The response demonstrates a sound understanding of Socrates' ideologies and those who challenged him on these.</p> <p>There is some analytical approach, however these are not all fully developed and lack the depth needed for Merit. At the end of each example these could then have been more explicitly linked back to the question.</p> <p>There is some specific reference to primary sources.</p>