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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.

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YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Merit

TOTAL 06

Page 1

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)

- 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.*
- Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure's status* improved over their lifetime.
**Status means position, rank, or importance.*
- Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure faced criticism because of their leadership.
- 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 change suggested or brought about by a significant classical figure was accepted by others.

HISTORICAL CLASSICAL FIGURE

Augustus

PLANNING

Large extent, brought about change, was accepted by others

Intro: "I found Rome a city of bricks, and left it a city of Marble"

First change: Imperial

- Pax Romana - time of peace and prosperity
- Expanded the Roman borders and frontiers, Gaul, Spain, and Germany. Increased trading network, brought more money into the city. Security of Rome's borders was paramount.
- Res Gestae 'I expanded the borders of the provinces... I helped the Roman's Republic'
- Created the perfect army and helped bring great triumph from the battle of Actium.
- 'Centrally placed fleets of bronze at Actium, Caesar Augustus leads army to combat... backed by the Senate, the Roman people and most importantly the Great God's'
- Must be noted Tacitus' disapproval 'Augustus bribed the army with incentives' - however, slightly irrelevant as useful tactic to have a strong army.

Second Change: Religious

- Restored the temples ruined by protracted civil wars, that no one else had fixed. Knew people were losing faith in old-age deities, so Augustus knew a return to "old-religion" would help people gain self-assurance with the empire.
- Res Gestae "I restored 82 temples".
- A man could not be referred to as a god while he was still alive. Augustus was aware of this and acknowledged this, therefore did not allow anyone to refer to him as one. Even though he was seen as a God by many of the Roman populace. Previous rulers like Julius Caesar were too power-hungry and wanted the title of God, which ultimately led to his demise. Augustus learned from his mistakes.
- Didnt even referred to himself as emepror intead ' first princep', which translates to first citizen, showed he controlled his power and became more relatable to common people.
- Pontifex Maximus - head covered showed pietas dignity to relationships, homeland and god. Cierco: 'Justice for the gods'.

Third Change: Political

- Would not let Rome fall
- Masoleum: 'I built the Senate house... the Temple of Appolo on Palatine hill... I built the Capitol'
- He believed Rome was eternal, he tied himself to the life of Rome.
- Social Reforms: allowed for stricter terms of marriage and adultery, and showed reverence to gods.
- Prima Porta: built after his death that showed him as a strong emperor, one to be remembered.

Conclusion:

- First emperor to die of natural causes, proved he didn't gain severe enemies that wanted him dead.

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 ☰ ☷ ↶ ↷

To a large extent, the change brought about by Augustus, a significant classical figure was accepted by others. Augustus reigned as emperor of Rome, from 31BC to 14AD. He is regarded as the most significant emperor to date, due to his restoration of the Republic and formation of a stable Roman Empire, where he improved nearly every aspect of Roman life. His most influential quote is a reflection of this, "I found Rome a city of bricks, and I left it a city of marble". He brought about changes through imperial, religious and political alterations, which was accepted by others, including the Senate, the Roman people and the Gods.

The first change brought about by Augustus, which to a large extent was supported by others was his imperial change. Augustus was the adopted son of the previous ruler, Julius Caesar, following his death, Augustus took over his position and joined the government during a time of chaos from the bloody civil wars. Augustus knew that he needed to tackle this issue and resolve the conflict in the war-torn city, therefore, he had to form a powerful army. He was skilled in all aspects of the military and subsequently created a perfect army that was loyal to him and Rome. His skills led him to be extremely strategic when it came to forming this army as he ensured it was large enough to be able to defend the city, but not too large that it would create a financial burden on the government. His most important military achievement was his leadership during the Battle of Actium, where he led his army meticulously and brought a triumphant victory for the people of Rome. Rome had faced many devastating losses during this time period, so Augustus gained an immense amount of support for this victory. Virgil, Augustus' close acquaintance wrote in his epic, the Aeneid, about the significance of his achievement, 'Centrally placed fleets of bronze at Actium, Caesar Augustus leads army to combat... backed by the Senate, the Roman people and most importantly the Great God's'. This was his first action as leader of Rome, which allowed him to gain support from the most significant people, including the Senate who evidently favoured Augustus and awarded him the title of Emperor of Rome. It must be noted that Tacitus', a historian had a different view of his involvement with the army as he stated, 'Augustus bribed the army with incentives', however, this is just the opinion of one man and is overshadowed by Virgil's statement outlining the enormity of support he received. Following this, Augustus expanded the frontiers of Rome, as the security of Rome's borders was paramount for the Roman people's safety. He expanded the borders of the city into Gaul, Spain and Germany. Not only did this allow for border security, but it also established new trading networks between countries, that ultimately increased the flow of money pouring back into Rome's own pocket. Augustus further explained his reasoning behind this in his Res Gestae, which was his biography, when he stated, "I expanded the borders of the provinces... I helped the Roman's Republic". Thus showcasing support from the people of Rome as this expansion was necessary for their own sake, not for his own agenda. After the Civil War victory, he was able to enact a 'Pax Romana', which means 'Roman peace' for the people of Rome. This was a time of prosperity and peace in the city. It was heavily favoured by individuals, and it continued to be utilised by the following emperors. Therefore, the imperial changes he brought about were greatly accepted by others, due to Augustus' clear determination to bring victory to Rome and better the populace's lives.

The second change brought about by Augustus, which to a large extent was supported by others was his religious change. In classical society, religion was regarded with the utmost importance. Unfortunately, the severity of the protracted civil war brought a sizeable impact on Rome, particularly on the Roman temples. Many became dilapidated and unusable, and due to this Augustus noticed that the populace was beginning to lose faith in old-age deities, so he knew a return to "old religion" would help people regain self-assurance with the empire. Therefore, he rebuilt the temples for the people as outlined in his Res Gestae, "I restored 82 temples". While it could be argued that this wasn't necessarily a brand new change as the temples existed before him, it can be said for certain that he was the first leader to restore them for the people's benefit, as the Roman populace followed a polytheistic faith, meaning they worshipped multiple gods in many different temples. Therefore, this change was heavily accepted by the people as it allowed them to continue their acts of worship in religious places and also demonstrated reverence towards the gods, through Augustus' loyalty and respect for them. Additionally, it was fundamental that while a man was still alive, he was not allowed to be referred to as a God. Julius Caesar was one of the many leaders who did not acknowledge this and instead wanted the title of God, which ultimately led to his demise. Augustus learned from his mistake and did not want to offend the people of Rome and most importantly the Gods themselves, so he did not let anyone refer to him as one, despite being seen as a God by many of the Roman populace anyway. In fact, he did not even like to be referred to as emperor instead he went by 'First Princeps', which translates to the first citizen, as he wanted to come across as more relatable for the common Roman person, which increased his popularity tremendously as it showed he did let the power get to his head. However, he was still acknowledged as god-like through his statue of Pontifex Maximus, which was the title awarded to him for his dedication to religion. His statue was placed between statues of other Gods and illustrated him with his head covered, which demonstrated pietas. This term was defined by Cicero as, 'justice for the Gods', which means acting in a dutiful and respectful manner towards relationships, homeland and the gods. Consequently, the religious changes he brought about were largely accepted by others, as Augustus demonstrated total reverence for the gods and respect for the Roman populace's faith, which was of great importance to them.

The third change brought about by Augustus, which to a large extent was supported by others was his political change. Augustus enacted many social reforms which set clear boundaries for the Roman people, in regard to

traditional marriages and the disapproval of adultery. These reforms were beneficial as they allowed for the continuation of an increased population of Rome through respectful loyalties to the Gods. Augustus was paramount on the notion that he would not let Rome fall, he believed it was eternal. Augustus had his own Mausoleum built in Rome, inscribed on this tomb were the words, 'I built the Senate house... the Temple of Apollo on Palatine hill... I built the Capitol'. This was created to showcase the fact that he tied his life to that of Rome. He wanted his changes to be seen by the populace so they could further understand his lifelong commitment to the city. The populace was accepting of these political changes and wanted to continue to support and respect him, even after his death. They did this by creating a statue to acknowledge his political achievements as emperor. This statue is known as the Prima Porta, it portrayed Augustus as a strong and powerful leader. The breastplate depicted his military success through the illustration of battle and also showed him as a divine god-like being as he stood barefoot, as the Gods would. This proves that the religious changes he brought about were definitely accepted by others, as the people of Rome regarded him extremely highly for his dedication and improvements to Rome during his reign as emperor and wanted to continue to pay tribute to him.

In conclusion, to a large extent, the change brought about by Augustus, a significant classical figure was accepted by others. Throughout his reign, Augustus brought stability to the city, expanded the borders and reconfirmed the importance of old-age deities. It is evident that through his imperial, religious and political changes, he gained support from the most influential people of Rome, the Gods and the Senate through his dedication to serving the city, as well as the support of the majority of the Roman populace, through his humbleness and continued actions towards the bettering of everyday Roman life.

1441 WORDS / 900 RECOMMENDED



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Merit

Subject: Classical Studies

Standard: 91396

Total score: 06

Q	Grade score	Marker commentary
Four	M6	<p>The response is a solid discussion on the changes introduced and how they were accepted.</p> <p>A consistent range of primary sources is provided and attributed either through quotes or paraphrasing. These sources are discussed to explain what each is showing and how it links to the question in places.</p> <p>The candidate addresses the question clearly throughout and the examples chosen relate well to the question.</p>