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91394



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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Level 3 Classical Studies 2024

91394 Analyse ideas and values of the classical world

Credits: Four

| Achievement | Achievement with Merit | Achievement with Excellence |
|--|---|--|
| Analyse ideas and values of the classical world. | Analyse, in-depth, ideas and values of the classical world. | Analyse, with perception, ideas and values of 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.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of 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 the margins (// // //). 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.

Merit

TOTAL 06

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ONE of the questions below with reference to a **classical literary text**.

You must answer using paragraphs.

Characters in classical literary texts may be mythical, fictional, or historical.

QUESTIONS (Choose ONE)

1. Discuss the extent to which leadership demonstrated by one or more characters reflected qualities valued by classical society.
2. Discuss the extent to which the power* of one or more characters was enhanced or diminished by their friends and/or family.
**Power means authority, status, or influence over others.*
3. Discuss the extent to which one or more characters failed in their responsibilities.
4. Discuss the extent to which the identity of one or more characters was strengthened by the challenges they faced.

PLANNING

Intro

pietas

Augustus

virgil

P1 ~~Relationship with his men~~

"I am Aeneas, Dury Bowed, and known above high air of heaven by my name"

"What a joy ~~to~~ I'll be one day, perhaps, to remember even this"

"He showed them the face of war and kept his misery deep within his heart"

"If you are resolved to die, let us rush into battle!"

"O my comrades, we have been betrayed"

"Come then, dear father, onto my shoulders, I will carry you"

P2

"It is not by will that I leave your land"

"I sail for Italy, not of my own free will"

"Dury Bowed Aeneas struggles with passion to calm and comfort her in all her pain"

"Others, I can well believe, will hammer out Bronze that breathes with more delicacy... but you, Roman, remember, you must rule the people with your power"

"do not fail in your destiny, son of gods"

"I see wars, horrid wars, and the Tiber flowing with much blood."

P3

Roman society

pietas

Odyssey

You should aim to write a concise answer of no more than 5–6 pages. The quality of your writing is more important than the length of your answer.

Support your answer with evidence from a classical literary text.

Question number: 1

Classical literary text: Virgil's Aeneid

Begin your answer here:

During the reign of Emperor Augustus in the late BC period of Rome, a poem titled "Virgil's Aeneid" or "The Aeneid" was relevant to the general Roman census. The poem followed the story of Aeneas, the son of gods. Aeneas is tasked with the great destiny of founding Roman society, and we see him traverse through feelings of love and war as the story progresses. During Augustus' time as emperor, he wanted to reinstate classical values back into society, so he tasked Virgil with creating something to instill these values, or 'Pietas'. Virgil's depiction of Aeneas' leadership encapsulates these Roman values demonstrating how one should hold themselves within society.

Within the first book of the Aeneid, we are introduced to our hero Aeneas, as he travels far and reaches the city Carthage. Aeneas states "I am Aeneas, duty bound, and known above high air of heaven by my name". From this point we can view Aeneas as the protagonist as he holds himself to a higher regard, and as the person we should look for and aspire to be like in this story. On their way to Carthage they encounter a storm that claims the lives of

many of Aeneas's men, yet through adversity he displays a positive outlook, being a true leader and not showing his soldiers any discontent. He even goes on to say "what a joy it will be one day, perhaps, to remember even this". This showcases Aeneas's leadership ability to bury his feelings in order to maintain his men's composure, although the narrator says "He showed them the face of hope, and kept his misery deep within his heart". Aeneas' ability to remain strong for his men displays his incredible leadership through his Stoicism, and how Aeneas encompasses the Roman Ideologies of Pietas. In book two however, we see a different side of Aeneas, one willing to die for his city and his men. In the second book of the poem we are brought to a flashback to the infamous fall of Troy, where the Trojans infiltrated the walls of Troy within the hollowed husk of a wooden horse. In the midst of ~~battle~~, the invasion, Aeneas speaks to his shaken men, saying "If you are resolved to die, let us rush into battle!". This line shows Aeneas' leadership in his ability to convince his men - who were otherwise fearful of their lives - to storm into battle, giving their life for their families and friends. This leadership feat would have instilled Pietas into the reader, showing how strength and resilience could be key to getting through life or even the most menial tasks. These two books display to us from the beginning the leadership Aeneas possesses, while simultaneously using that protection to demonstrate the Pietas that Augustus wished for all Romans to instill in themselves.

However in books four and six, we see a version of Aeneas' leadership not through current actions, but what must be done for the greater good. While now being in Carthage Aeneas has inevitably fallen in love with the cities queen, Dido. Unfortunately, his fantasy experience must come to an end, as he still has a destiny to fulfill. In an internal conflict of love and destiny, Aeneas chooses the latter, telling Dido "I sail for Italy, not of my own free will" and "It is not by my will that I leave your land". Aeneas's ability to put away his human desires in return for the success of his people exhibits his leadership ability to make tough and grueling choices, once again displaying *Pietas* through the process. This could have shown readers that sometimes the hardest choices require the toughest sacrifices, and that the success of society outweighs the success of your own. Although, Aeneas is still human. The narrator says "Duty bound Aeneas struggles with desire to calm and comfort her in all her pain", showing us that although he is being made to lead all these men and make the hardest choices, he is still nothing but a man. A man who any Roman citizen could aspire to be like. In the sixth book of the *Aeneid*, we see Aeneas venture into the underworld. Here he must face the ghosts of his past and come to terms with his involvement in their deaths. His ship hand and Dido both made an appearance to Aeneas, yet

his father, Anchises, speaks words of wisdom to our hero. Anchises says to Aeneas, "Others, I can well believe, will hammer out bronze that breathes with more delicacy... but you, Roman, remember. You must rule the Peoples with your power... do not fail in your destiny, son of gods". We see Aeneas is at a point of time and wear in his mission, feeling disheartened and ill-eager to continue. These words instill a new surge of engagement for Aeneas, causing him to realign with destiny. This book shows readers that even a strong and stoic man such as Aeneas can face hardship and a lack to carry on. But through it all, he understands that the people need him to lead them. Pietas is displayed brilliantly here as the average Roman citizen of this time could be in a dark patch of their life - which is what I assume the underworld represents - and instead of giving in to the negativity, ~~the~~ they realise there are people and a society who needs and rely on them to help make a better society. Aeneas in this case displays that humanity that separates him from the lines of Jupiter, demonstrating his values by moving through adversity for the betterment of Roman society.

At the time of release of Virgil's Aeneid, Emperor Augustus had already begun re-instilling religion back into society after a war-riddled period that was ruled by his great uncle, Julius Caesar. Augustus felt the need to bring Rome back to its

Roots. The Aeneid was one way to uplift this change, as the Greeks had their fictitious hero in Homers Odyssey. Augustus wanted a character who was able to perfectly display the values that every Roman should apply themselves to, and Virgil was able to harness those emotions through Aeneas. Aeneas's leadership abilities were consistent while being able to show his humanity, and this can be assumed to be a helping factor for nationwide Pietas instillment, giving the people a hero to aspire to be like and help Rome regain its status as a society.

In conclusion, Virgil's Aeneid's star character Aeneas demonstrated his leadership excellently to reflect Pietas, the true values of Roman Society. He achieved this portrayal through his strength and stoicism in books one and two, and his humanity and determination in books ~~three~~ ~~and~~ four and six. Aeneas ~~is~~ was the perfect vessel to display these values to a society who had forgotten what it means to be a Roman citizen, and how they should go about bettering themselves for the future of the nation.

Merit

Subject: Classical Studies

Standard: 91394

Total score: 06

| Q | Grade score | Marker commentary |
|-----|-------------|---|
| One | M6 | This is a methodical but unbalanced response. There are a range of examples, supported by quotes, and all parts of the question are addressed. Knowledge of the text is shown, but only the front part of Virgil is referred to, a reference to Book 8, 10, or 12 may have solidified understanding. The response addresses the positives and omits the weaknesses in his leadership. The wider context is addressed as a paragraph at the end and not interwoven within the response to fully show how the ideas and values connect to what is being written and communicated. |