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91396



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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa  
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

## Level 3 Classical Studies 2024

### 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.**

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.**

**High Achievement**

**TOTAL 04**

## 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)

1. In what ways did a conflict(s) involving a significant classical figure help or harm their relationship with an individual or group?
2. Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure's status was damaged by their own behaviour.
3. Discuss the impact that popular support had on a significant classical leader's decisions and actions.
4. Discuss the extent to which an ideology held by a significant classical figure was unconventional or innovative.

### SELECTED QUESTION

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

1. In what ways did a conflict(s) involving a significant classical figure help or harm their relationship with an individual or group?

### HISTORICAL CLASSICAL FIGURE

Augustus

### PLANNING

- philippi  
- triumverate, proscriptions  
- Sextus Pompeius

### 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     

Augustus was an Emperor of Rome, he had many allies as well as enemies, one of his main allies, famously in the second triumvirate with Augustus was Mark Antony. Mark Antony and Augustus had a tumultuous relationship during Augustus' rise to power, fighting battles together as well as against each other. While Mark Antony was skilled in war strategy and combat, Augustus was incredibly politically skilled and had armies at his disposal. born in 63 BC he lost his father early on and was later adopted by Julius Caesar, meaning when Caesar was assassinated in 44 BC Augustus, then Octavian inherited his money and land. Mark Antony believed he should have gotten some of the money being a close and loyal allie of Julius Caesar for years.

Augustus soon announced he wanted to join politics which wasn't received well by all, as he was so young at the age of 19. He therefore formed an illegal army and on November 10th of 44 BC he marched on the forum "at the age of 19 at my own expense I raised an army with which I restored liberty to the republic." - Res Gestae. In 43 BC he was granted sweeping powers as well as made Proprietor meaning that his army was now legal. Augustus and Mark Antony still had a negative relationship, due to Mark Antony believing that they should grant amnesty or a pardon to the assassins of Julius Caesar while Octavian believed that they should be killed. Due to these building tensions between the two men, the Battle of Mutina occurred, in April of 43 BC involving Octavian and the Consuls, versus Mark Antony, this resulted in a victory for Octavian despite the death of the consuls causing Mark Antony to flee to Gaul, to be able to live in peace. This further angered Mark Antony and when he tried to return to Italy he was not granted too angering him further. The battle of Mutina greatly harmed Augustus' relationship with Mark Antony. However He recognized the Mark Antony could be a powerful ally as he had skills and experience that Octavian did not possess being so young, and therefore wanted to make peace. In order to restore peace, Augustus formed the second triumvirate, the three men included were himself, Mark Antony, and Lepidus, they split up the land under the Roman empire, meaning Mark Antony was happy and had control over a portion of the empire. Later this year they held the proscriptions. These were huge lists of people that were placed publicly in the Roman Forum, a very central venue. These people were political enemies, or just enemies in general that Mark Antony and Augustus wanted taken care of. There were bounties put on their heads and hundreds were killed. One of the most famous men among these was Cicero.

Augustus was still on his path to becoming Emperor, his main goal, however he had seen what happened to his adoptive father before him and wanted to be careful about presenting a united front using the triumvirate, However, he still wanted to more sway within the politics of Rome, and therefore needed to become consul. When the senate denied his request both due to age inexperience and some fear over his power, Augustus' Centurion Cornelius opened his cloak, revealing a sword stating "you don't make him consul then this will" - Suetonius. Now that Mark Antony and Octavian had a strong relationship, they decided to take revenge on the two man conspirators of Julius Caesar's assassination, Brutus and Cassius, who Mark Antony had previously granted amnesty too. This was called the Battle of Philippi, which took place in 42 BC it was a greatly complex battle, however Mark Antony who was skilled in war strategy ensure a victory for Octavian and himself, resulting in the suicide of Cassius and therefore the surrender and death of Brutus. However this strong relationship between the two men didn't last long as Augustus was tasked with finding land for veterans of the army to live in when they had finished serving Rome, and therefore had to kick many farms people off the land, which Mark Antony's wife, Fulvia and brother in law took issue to, a disagreement occurred and Fulvia passed, so in 40 BC the treaty of Brundisium took place and Mark Antony married Octavian's sister, Octavia.

However further down the another conflict arose, which harmed their relationship. The war with Sextus Pompeius. The war lasted two years from 38 BC to 36 BC. Sextus Pompeius had been stopping grain from entering Rome and people were starving, he was trying to force political hands. However the triumvirate, fought a battle against him, and won. This soured Mark Antony and Augustus' relationship again because Lepidus provided Augustus with fleets and Mark Antony gave Augustus warships and was supposed to receive 20,000 men in return however he never did. While this did result in victory and Sextus Pompeius' death, the tensions between Augustus and Mark Antony continued to rise and after the triumvirate was abolished and Augustus became the sole Emperor of Rome, Mark Antony and his mistress Cleopatra had their son killed by Augustus and forced them into such a position that they killed themselves. After Lepidus also died, Augustus gained his Title of Pontifex Maximus in 12 AD. However throughout the years he had gained many, such as the title Divi Filius (son of a god) after Julius Caesar was deified. In 2 BC he was named Pater Patriae meaning father of the state as by then he had famously shut the gates of Rome declaring the age of Pax Romana translating to "roman peace". He then focused on embracing the old ways of Rome and embodying pietas, meaning duty to the gods, duty to the state, and duty to your family.

Through these three significant conflicts during Augustus' rise to power, the Battle of Mutina, Battle of Philippi and the war with Sextus Pompeius, Augustus' relationship with Mark Antony fluctuated throughout their lives, both helping and harmful, it eventually resulted in Mark Antony's death.

## Achievement

**Subject:** Classical Studies

**Standard:** 91396

**Total score:** 04

Q	Grade score	Marker commentary
One	A4	<p>The response demonstrates a sound understanding of Augustus and the conflicts he faced. There is some analytical approach, however these are not all fully developed and are narrative in places. These could then have been more explicitly linked back to the question at the end of each example.</p> <p>There is some specific reference to primary sources.</p>