

No part of the candidate's evidence in this exemplar material may be presented in an external assessment for the purpose of gaining an NZQA qualification or award.

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

3

91396



Draw a cross through the box (☒) if you have NOT written in this booklet

+



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.

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)

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.

Discuss the extent to which a significant classical figure's status was damaged by their own behaviour.

HISTORICAL CLASSICAL FIGURE

Alexander the Great

PLANNING

pg1: How alexander was seen as an honorable and great leader as they fought through the asian miner

pg2: The Epiogoni, and how it brought dishonour to his men, leading to the mutany and opis.

pg3: The death of cleitus the black and how he represented the ideas of new and old, as he was a comander under Philips rule, as he showcased the differenet ideas of the macedonians and Alexander

summery: how alexander was a revered king but soon chaged his ideals to align with the persians and stray from the 'Primus Inter Pares' he was known for in macedonian as well as lifting himself

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 ☰ ∨ ☷ ∨ ↶ ↷ ⓘ

Alexander the Great is a well-known ruler first to introduce Hellenization into Persia, he was a great military strategist and fighter and lead his army through battle. This glory 'Kleos' he won through being an ruthless and strategic leader gained him a great honour 'Time' as king of Macedonian. But this reputation quickly change when he elevated himself to the level of gods, disregarding the oppinion of his own people and intergrating the Persians into his army. So to a great extent does Alexander the Great damage his status through his own personal actions.

Alexander was known as a leader who 'lead form the front' which gave him great honour as a leader as he was not one to back down from a challenge, and often came ontop. This can be seen in the *Alexander Mosaic*, Alexander leades is accompanying calvery into battle while staring straight for Darius III, while Darius III flees from battle. This dipiction of Alexander is a great example of his Excellence 'Arete' in Battle and showcases just how revered he was as a warrior. His leading style was revered by his people and he was a great warrior, who cared for those fighting alongside him. This honour Alexander recided was also because of his compassion as a leader and his care for his men, as Arrian tells us "*Alexander visited the wounded, and bury the dead giving them great funeral rights in their honour.*" This passage from Arrian tells us just how compassionate he was as a leader to those he fought beside and shows how honourable he was, allowing those who died in battle the rights they deserved, which is a honorable and very important part of ancient Greek culture. Alexander was a renound leader who fought alongside he people and won them great honour through the battles they won. This honour extending not only from battle prowess but of compassion and honorable leadership.

Alexanders destorys this reputations as a honourable leader that fight with a for his people, when he intergreats the Persian culture into theirs, as he disregarded the opinions of his countrymen, trying to uplift his own status as a king. This all starts because *Macedonians kings are known as 'Primus Inter Pares,'* meaning 'first among equals,' someone their people can talk to and drink with. Alexander however ruins this status (first among equals) he hold as Macedonian king, by intergrating the Persian culture with the Macedonians. Alexanders tried to introduce the *Epigoni 'successors'*, who were a group of 30,000 young Persian men who were '*accursed to Macedonian arms, and trained as Macedonians.*" This introduction of the Epigoni was a ploy to increase Alexanders Army and by intergrating able-body Persians into his Army he significantly increases his military prowess, however this damaged his reputaion and status as a Macedonian king as he uses these Persian men who were enemies of war as warriors to increase his own power as king. The Macedonians didn't appreciate the concept of these warriors as they believed they were being replace as said by Plutarch that the Macedonians believed "*it to be a ploy to free himself [Alexander] to be depended on his fellow countrymen.*" Plutarch explains how Alexanders choice to implement the Persians into the Macedonian cavalrey was not taken well by his countrymen and ruined his reputation. This is important to the characterization of Alexander as he disregards the opinions of him men and their ideals on the subject, to increase his military power and make him an ever greater king. Alexander becomes power hungry and uses any means to do so, this being the use of intergration the Persians into their culture as by allowing the Persians there own rights they are less likely to rebel against him, therefore he can persuade them to do his bidding and this was in the form of the Epigoni. This allowed Alexander to have a greater Army with these prisonors and slaves.

Alexander also damages his status through the death of Cleitus the black. Cleitus the black was a Commander under Philip's reign, as well as a friend of Alexander's. During a drinking session with his people Alexander and Cleitus have a quarrel about his introduction to Persian culture and how he is no longer behaving as a Macedonian king but a Persian king. The Macedonians saw the Persians as barbaric, and slaves of war, because they defeated them in battle, but Alexander was trying to lift himself to the same level as the gods which did not go well with the Macedonians. Arrian shows this anger through Cleitus the Black and the quarrel him and Alexander had. *"The dead I call fortunate for they don't have to witness and Macedonian flogged ... ask Persians for a audience with their king."* This denial of the Persian intergration is very promanate on Cleitus words and for one person of power to say this, it is very likely more people of importance think this about the Persians and their intergration. Ancient Greek culture constantly displayed the Persians as 'Barberians' and even explain their pants to be 'Barberic' and because they were prisoners of war, and they were supposed to be dead or slaves This idea can be supported through Plutarch *"with slaves who bow down to you Persian girdle and your white tunic,"* This use of both Persian girdle and White tunic shows how Alexander is trying to intertwine their cultures, which was not accepted by the victors of the battle(Macedonians). For Alexander to intergrate them into their culture to lift himself to god level, is a very show of selfishness that the Macedonians saw from Alexander. Alexander elevates himself to a god as a show of power to the Persians and that he deserves to be this king of them because he is the son of a god. In lifting his status to showcase his power he dishonour the Macedonians and his father Philip as Cleitus the black says *"It was Macedonians blood that spilt for you to disown Philip and honour Ammon [zeus] as your father."* This quote from Plutarch, shows us just how Alexander does dishonour his name in the views of Macedonians because he 'disown' his Philip and honour 'Zeus' elevating himself to the honour of the gods which is something a Macedonian king didn't deserve. This quarrel that Cleitus the Black and Alexander had eventually lead to Alexander stabbing Cleitus with a spear, leading to his death. A show of power for Alexander as he killed a veteran Warrior and commander because he showed insolence towards him.

Alexander Behavior as a king, turned from a promising ruler and great stratagist and fighter to, the Persian king who held himself next to the gods, which destroyed his status amongst the Macedonian people. The Macedonians and the Persians have very different beliefs and values they hold to their kings, as Alexander is the *'first among equals'* within Macedonian culture, but held to the level of the gods as a Persian king, which he tried to hold himself to. These differences in culture made it difficult for the Macedonians to accept the Persians as equals, which conflicted with the ideas of Alexander trying to implement their two culture together. These actions of Alexander damaged his view as the great warrior and leader and the reputation he had, while he was on his campaign, as he went against his people as a show of power killing those even long time friends that went against his rulings. Therefore to a great extent did Alexander destroy his status as a leader through his own actions and behaviors.

1267 WORDS / 900 RECOMMENDED

Merit

Subject: Classical Studies

Standard: 91396

Total score: 06

Q	Grade score	Marker commentary
Two	M6	<p>The response is a solid discussion on how Alexander's actions impacted his status.</p> <p>A range of primary sources are 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.</p> <p>The candidate addresses the question clearly and consistently throughout and the examples chosen relate well to their answer.</p>