# 2017 HSC Ancient History
# Marking Guidelines

IMPORTANT:
This resource was developed to support a previous version of the syllabus.
It may contain content that differs from the current syllabus.

## Section I — Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum
## Part A

### Multiple-choice Answer Key

| Question | Answer |
|---|---|
| 1 | C |
| 2 | D |
| 3 | A |
| 4 | D |
| 5 | B |

## Question 6

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|---|
| • Clearly outlines the influence of Egyptian culture in Pompeii<br>• Refers to Source *F* and own knowledge<br>• Uses historical terms and concepts appropriately | 4 |
| • Provides some information about the influence of Egyptian culture in Pompeii<br>• Some reference to Source *F* and own knowledge<br>• Uses some historical terms and concepts | 3 |
| • Provides limited information about Egyptian culture in Pompeii<br>• Limited reference to Source *F* or own knowledge | 2 |
| • Makes a general observation about Egyptian culture in Pompeii | 1 |

***Sample answer:***

Source *F* provides useful information about the influence of Egyptian culture in Pompeii. We notice the depiction of an animal (the hippopotamus) which is associated with Egypt; we can also discern vegetation (eg the papyrus reeds) which are also associated with Egypt; and, of course, the body of water which comprises much of the mosaic would logically be the river Nile. All of these elements strongly indicate to the viewer an Egyptian context. The fact that this mosaic depiction is found in a private residence at the Roman colony of Pompeii (the House of the Faun) reflects the impact of Egyptian artistic representation and style with particular respect to the elite class.

## Question 7

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|---|
| • Provides a comprehensive and detailed description of the key features of political life in Pompeii and Herculaneum<br>• Integrates own knowledge with evidence from Sources *B* and *D*<br>• Provides a structured response using historical terms and concepts appropriately | 6 |
| • Provides a detailed description of some key features of political life in Pompeii and Herculaneum<br>• Integrates own knowledge with some evidence from Sources *B* and *D*<br>• Provides a structured response using some historical terms and concepts appropriately | 4–5 |
| • Provides some information about political life in Pompeii and/or Herculaneum<br>• Draws some evidence from Sources *B* and/or *D* and/or own knowledge<br>• Provides a response using some historical terms and concepts appropriately | 2–3 |
| • Provides limited or general information about political life in Pompeii and/or Herculaneum<br>• May refer to one or more sources<br>• May use some historical terms and concepts appropriately | 1 |

***Answers could include:***

Both sources reveal information about political life in Pompeii and Herculaneum. Students could provide a description of:

1. in relation to both sources:
   - Political positions, roles and responsibilities
   - The use of inscriptions in identifying individuals involved in the political life of both communities.

2. in relation to Source *B:*
   - Sociopolitical regulations about sanitation and water supply.

3. in relation to Source *D:*
   - Patronage of public building works by holders of political office
   - How holders of political office promoted themselves to their local community.

4. in relation to students' own knowledge:
   - Understanding of particular political offices, roles and responsibilities
   - The traditional hierarchy of local political offices (*cursus honorum*)
   - Who was eligible for office and the processes by which individuals were elected or assigned.

# Section I — Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum
# Part B

## Question 8

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|---|
| • Provides a comprehensive and detailed explanation of how conservation efforts have attempted to deal with the impact of tourism at Pompeii and Herculaneum<br>• Provides a structured response using a wide range of relevant information<br>• Draws evidence from Sources *G* and *H* and own knowledge using appropriate terms and concepts | 9–10 |
| • Provides a detailed explanation of how conservation efforts have attempted to deal with the impact of tourism at Pompeii and Herculaneum<br>• Provides a structured response using a range of relevant information<br>• Refers to Sources *G* and *H* and own knowledge using appropriate terms and concepts | 7–8 |
| • Provides an explanation of how some conservation efforts have attempted to deal with the impact of tourism at Pompeii and Herculaneum<br>• Provides a response using relevant information<br>• Refers to at least one of the sources and own knowledge using appropriate terms and concepts | 5–6 |
| • Provides some information about conservation efforts and the impact of tourism at Pompeii and/or Herculaneum<br>• May refer to either of the sources and/or own knowledge<br>• May use appropriate terms and concepts | 3–4 |
| • Provides limited or general information about conservation efforts and/or the impact of tourism at Pompeii and/or Herculaneum | 1–2 |

***Answers could include:***

Conservation efforts have attempted to deal with the impact of tourism at Pompeii and Herculaneum in a variety of ways.

In relation to both sources:
- Different approaches to the protection of both Vesuvian cities (eg limiting access to each site).

In relation to Source *G*:
- Displays the specific impacts of tourism (eg erosion of the steps at the Temple of Apollo, effects of concentrated tourist numbers)
- Makes a judgement about different possible solutions (eg promoting less visited areas, naming UNESCO as a responsible body, refers to the role of academic conferences).

In relation to Source *H*:
- Displays managed access points for tourists to the site (eg overhead walkway, railed viewing areas)
- Shows the impact of physical methods of reconstruction (eg roofing, addition of second storeys) designed to attract tourists to the site.

In relation to students' own knowledge:

*Conservation efforts*

- Limited access to particular buildings or areas to allow for ongoing conservation.
- Use of new technologies to display cultural heritage on site which limits or eliminates damage (eg 3-D, holographic and touch-screen displays; replicas of original artefacts on site)
- Funding by Italian and international bodies to support conservation efforts (eg UNESCO, the *Herculaneum Conservation Project*, the *Pompeii Forum* project, the regional *soprintendenza*)
- Problematic reconstruction designed to attract or increase tourism (eg the Large Theatre at Pompeii, the display of skeletal remains at Pompeii and Herculaneum, the addition of second storeys at Pompeii and Herculaneum)
- Removal, preservation and conservation of material culture for display in museum collections.

*Impacts of tourism*

- The importance of tourism as a source of funding for continued conservation
- Deliberate or accidental impacts at Pompeii and Herculaneum (eg graffiti, theft of property, vandalism, environmental effects of large numbers of human beings).

## Section II — Ancient Societies

**Option A — Egypt: Society in Old Kingdom Egypt, Dynasties III to VI**

**Option B — Egypt: Society in New Kingdom Egypt to the death of Amenhotep III**

**Option C — Egypt: Society in New Kingdom Egypt during the Ramesside Period, Dynasties XIX and XX**

**Option D — The Near East: Assyrian society from Sargon II to Ashurbanipal**

**Option E — The Near East: Society in Israel from Solomon to the fall of Samaria**

**Option F — The Near East: Persian society at the time of Darius and Xerxes**

**Option G — Greece: The Bronze Age – Society in Minoan Crete**

**Option H — Greece: The Bronze Age – Mycenaean society**

**Option I — Greece: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC**

**Option J — Greece: Athenian society in the time of Pericles**

## Questions 9–18

### Part (a)

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|---|
| • Names TWO items relevant to the question | 2 |
| • Names ONE item relevant to the question | 1 |

### Part (b)

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|---|
| • Provides detailed information relevant to the question<br>• Uses appropriate historical terms and concepts | 3 |
| • Provides some information relevant to the question<br>• May use appropriate historical terms and concepts | 2 |
| • Makes a relevant point | 1 |

***Sample answer to Question 10 (b):***
The Osiris myth justifies the continuation of Egyptian kingship, explaining the nature of succession from deceased pharaoh to living descendant. The myth conceptualised the pharaoh as divine, reinforcing the king's role as high priest and intermediary between his subjects and the gods. The myth links to the significance of offerings in mortuary ritual, and reinforced the notion of sociopolitical stability (*ma'at*).

***Sample answer to Question 15 (b):***
Agriculture was essential to the economy of Minoan Crete. Seeding, harvesting, storage and distribution of agricultural produce (eg olives, grapes, vegetables, barley, wheat) and organisation of agricultural labour were centrally managed by the Minoan palace administration. Due to the agricultural independence of the island economy, Minoan Crete did not depend on support from other nations and in turn agricultural products comprised a significant element of Minoan export and trade.

***Sample answer to Question 17 (b):***
Artemis Orthia was connected to fertility and agriculture. Spartan women brought votive offerings to her sanctuary to combat infertility, as well as to ensure and sustain healthy pregnancies. We also know that military votives were brought to Artemis Orthia. Sources tell us about a rite of passage performed at the sanctuary, which tested boys' endurance and craftiness, reinforcing the Spartan military ethos or code.

## Part (c)

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|---|
| • Provides detailed information relevant to the question<br>• Uses appropriate historical terms and concepts | 5 |
| • Provides some information relevant to the question<br>• May use appropriate historical terms and concepts | 3–4 |
| • Provides limited information about the question | 2 |
| • Makes a single relevant statement about the question | 1 |

***Answers could include for Question 10 (c):***

The roles of scribes include:

- Carrying out the administration of Egypt at the will of the pharaoh
- Recording legal documents and military campaigns
- Preparing royal inscriptions
- Copying and transmitting literary texts
- Training younger scribes.

***Answers could include for Question 15 (c):***

Issues relating to the gender and identity of Minoan rulers include:

- Whether the ruler of Minoan Crete was male or female
- Whether matriarchal rule was a feature of Minoan society
- Whether Minoan rulers belonged to a ruling class
- Whether succession to rule conformed to the heiress model
- Whether there was a sacred component to Minoan rule.

***Answers could include for Question 17 (c):***

Features of Spartan marriage customs include:

- Emphasis on virile and fertile youth
- Formalised wedding ritual (eg pre-nuptial wedding feast for brides, marriage by capture, woman's appearance)
- Lack of co-habitation until male is thirty
- Shaming of unmarried men
- Not official until a child is born
- Partner sharing.

## Part (d)

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|---|
| • Provides comprehensive and detailed information about the evidence and what it reveals in relation to the question<br>• Refers directly to the source provided and to other sources<br>• Provides a well-structured response<br>• Uses historical terms and concepts appropriately | 13–15 |
| • Provides relevant information about the evidence and what it reveals in relation to the question<br>• Refers directly or indirectly to the source provided and to other sources<br>• Provides a structured response<br>• Uses historical terms and concepts appropriately | 10–12 |
| • Provides some information about the evidence and/or what it reveals in relation to the question<br>• Refers directly or indirectly to the source provided and/or to other sources<br>• Provides a response using some historical terms and concepts appropriately | 7–9 |
| • Provides limited information relevant to the question<br>• May refer to the source provided or to other sources<br>• Limited use of historical terms and concepts | 4–6 |
| • Makes general statements in relation to the question<br>• May use historical terms and concepts | 1–3 |

# Section III — Personalities in Their Times

## Option A — Egypt: Hatshepsut
## Option B — Egypt: Akhenaten
## Option C — Egypt: Ramesses II
## Option D — The Near East: Sennacherib
## Option E — The Near East: Xerxes
## Option F — The Near East: Hannibal
## Option G — Greece: Pericles
## Option H — Greece: Alexander the Great
## Option I — Greece: Cleopatra VII
## Option J — Rome: Tiberius Gracchus
## Option K — Rome: Julius Caesar
## Option L — Rome: Agrippina the Younger

**Questions 19–30**

**Part (a)**

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|---|
| • Provides a comprehensive and detailed description relevant to the question, demonstrating a clear understanding of the personality<br>• Supports the response with historical knowledge from relevant sources<br>• Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response<br>• Uses a range of appropriate historical terms and concepts | 9–10 |
| • Provides a detailed description relevant to the question, demonstrating a clear understanding of the personality<br>• Supports the response with some historical knowledge from relevant sources<br>• Presents a logical response<br>• Uses appropriate historical terms and concepts | 7–8 |
| • Provides a description relevant to the question and demonstrates some understanding of the personality<br>• May support response with some knowledge from relevant sources<br>• Uses some appropriate historical terms and concepts | 5–6 |
| • Provides information with limited description and understanding of the personality<br>• Uses some historical terms and concepts | 3–4 |
| • Makes general or limited statement(s) about the personality<br>• May make limited use of historical terms and concepts | 1–2 |

## Part (b)

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|---|
| • Provides a comprehensive and detailed judgement relevant to the question, demonstrating a clear understanding of the personality<br>• Identifies a wide range of appropriate issues relevant to the question<br>• Refers directly to the quotation provided, and to other relevant sources<br>• Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response<br>• Uses a range of appropriate historical terms and concepts | 13–15 |
| • Provides a detailed judgement relevant to the question, demonstrating a clear understanding of the personality<br>• Identifies some appropriate issues relevant to the question<br>• Refers directly or indirectly to the quotation provided, and to other relevant sources<br>• Presents a logical response<br>• Uses appropriate historical terms and concepts | 10–12 |
| • Provides information on the question, demonstrating some understanding of the personality<br>• May identify appropriate issues relevant to the question<br>• Refers directly or indirectly to the quotation provided and/or to other sources<br>• Presents a response using some appropriate historical terms and concepts | 7–9 |
| • Provides limited information about the personality<br>• May refer to the quotation provided and/or other sources<br>• Uses some historical terms and concepts | 4–6 |
| • Makes general or limited statement(s) about the personality<br>• May make limited use of historical terms and concepts | 1–3 |

## Section IV — Historical Periods

**Option A — Egypt: From Unification to the First Intermediate Period**

**Option B — Egypt: New Kingdom Egypt to the death of Thutmose IV**

**Option C — Egypt: New Kingdom Egypt from Amenhotep III to the death of Ramesses II**

**Option D — The Near East: Assyria from Tiglath-Pileser III to the fall of Assyria 609 BC**

**Option E — The Near East: Israel and Judah from Solomon to the fall of Jerusalem**

**Option F — The Near East: Persia from Cyrus II to the death of Darius III**

**Option G — Greece: The development of the Greek world 800–500 BC**

**Option H — Greece: The Greek world 500–440 BC**

**Option I — Greece: The Greek world 446–399 BC**

**Option J — Greece: Fourth-century Greece to the death of Philip II of Macedon**

**Option K — Rome: 264–133 BC**

**Option L — Rome: Political revolution in Rome 133–78 BC**

**Option M — Rome: The fall of the Republic 78–31 BC**

**Option N — Rome: The Augustan Age 44 BC – AD 14**

**Option O — Rome: The Julio-Claudians and the Roman Empire AD 14–69**

**Option P — Rome: The Roman Empire AD 69–235**

## Questions 31–46

| Criteria | Marks |
|---|---|
| • Demonstrates perceptive judgement relevant to the question<br>• Demonstrates comprehensive and detailed historical knowledge and understanding relevant to the question<br>• Supports the response with reference to relevant sources; may analyse and evaluate sources<br>• Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response using a range of appropriate historical terms and concepts | 21–25 |
| • Demonstrates judgement relevant to the question<br>• Demonstrates detailed historical knowledge and understanding relevant to the question<br>• Supports the response with reference to some relevant sources<br>• Presents a logical response using appropriate historical terms and concepts | 16–20 |
| • May make some judgement relevant to the question<br>• Demonstrates some historical knowledge and understanding relevant to the question<br>• Provides a response with some information from relevant sources<br>• Presents a response using some historical terms and concepts | 11–15 |
| • Makes statements relevant to the question<br>• Demonstrates limited historical knowledge and/or understanding relevant to the question<br>• May provide basic information from relevant sources<br>• Presents a limited response with basic use of historical terms and concepts | 6–10 |
| • Presents a very limited narration/description of people and/or events from this period<br>• May make very limited use of historical terms and concepts | 1–5 |

# 2017 HSC Ancient History Mapping Grid

**Section I — Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum**
**Part A**

| Question | Marks | Content | Syllabus outcomes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum | H3.1, H.4.1 |
| 2 | 1 | Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum | H3.1, H.4.1 |
| 3 | 1 | Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum | H3.1, H.4.1 |
| 4 | 1 | Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum | H3.1, H.4.1 |
| 5 | 1 | Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum | H3.1, H.4.1 |
| 6 | 4 | Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum | H3.1, H.4.1 |
| 7 | 6 | Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum | H1.1, H3.1, H.4.1 |

**Section I — Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum**
**Part B**

| Question | Marks | Content | Syllabus outcomes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 10 | Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum | H3.1, H3.2, H3.5, H4.1, H4.2 |

**Section II — Ancient Societies**

| Question | Marks | Content | Syllabus outcomes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 (a) | 2 | Egypt: Society in Old Kingdom Egypt, Dynasties III to VI | H4.1 |
| 9 (b) | 3 | Egypt: Society in Old Kingdom Egypt, Dynasties III to VI | H1.1, H2.1, H4.1 |
| 9 (c) | 5 | Egypt: Society in Old Kingdom Egypt, Dynasties III to VI | H1.1, H4.1 |
| 9 (d) | 15 | Egypt: Society in Old Kingdom Egypt, Dynasties III to VI | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 10 (a) | 2 | Egypt: Society in New Kingdom Egypt to the death of Amenhotep III | H4.1 |
| 10 (b) | 3 | Egypt: Society in New Kingdom Egypt to the death of Amenhotep III | H1.1, H4.1 |
| 10 (c) | 5 | Egypt: Society in New Kingdom Egypt to the death of Amenhotep III | H1.1, H4.1 |
| 10 (d) | 15 | Egypt: Society in New Kingdom Egypt to the death of Amenhotep III | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 11 (a) | 2 | Egypt: Society in New Kingdom Egypt during the Ramesside Period, Dynasties XIX and XX | H4.1 |
| 11 (b) | 3 | Egypt: Society in New Kingdom Egypt during the Ramesside Period, Dynasties XIX and XX | H1.1, H4.1 |
| 11 (c) | 5 | Egypt: Society in New Kingdom Egypt during the Ramesside Period, Dynasties XIX and XX | H1.1, H4.1 |
| 11 (d) | 15 | Egypt: Society in New Kingdom Egypt during the Ramesside Period, Dynasties XIX and XX | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 12 (a) | 2 | The Near East: Assyrian society from Sargon II to Ashurbanipal | H4.1 |
| 12 (b) | 3 | The Near East: Assyrian society from Sargon II to Ashurbanipal | H1.1, H4.1 |

| Question | Marks | Content | Syllabus outcomes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 (c) | 5 | The Near East: Assyrian society from Sargon II to Ashurbanipal | H1.1, H4.1 |
| 12 (d) | 15 | The Near East: Assyrian society from Sargon II to Ashurbanipal | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 13 (a) | 2 | The Near East: Society in Israel from Solomon to the fall of Samaria | H4.1 |
| 13 (b) | 3 | The Near East: Society in Israel from Solomon to the fall of Samaria | H1.1, H4.1 |
| 13 (c) | 5 | The Near East: Society in Israel from Solomon to the fall of Samaria | H1.1, H4.1 |
| 13 (d) | 15 | The Near East: Society in Israel from Solomon to the fall of Samaria | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 14 (a) | 2 | The Near East: Persian society at the time of Darius and Xerxes | H4.1 |
| 14 (b) | 3 | The Near East: Persian society at the time of Darius and Xerxes | H1.1, H4.1 |
| 14 (c) | 5 | The Near East: Persian society at the time of Darius and Xerxes | H1.1, H4.1 |
| 14 (d) | 15 | The Near East: Persian society at the time of Darius and Xerxes | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 15 (a) | 2 | Greece: The Bronze Age – Society in Minoan Crete | H4.1 |
| 15 (b) | 3 | Greece: The Bronze Age – Society in Minoan Crete | H1.1, H4.1 |
| 15 (c) | 5 | Greece: The Bronze Age – Society in Minoan Crete | H1.1, H4.1 |
| 15 (d) | 15 | Greece: The Bronze Age – Society in Minoan Crete | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 16 (a) | 2 | Greece: The Bronze Age – Mycenaean society | H4.1 |
| 16 (b) | 3 | Greece: The Bronze Age – Mycenaean society | H1.1, H4.1 |
| 16 (c) | 5 | Greece: The Bronze Age – Mycenaean society | H1.1, H4.1 |
| 16 (d) | 15 | Greece: The Bronze Age – Mycenaean society | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 17 (a) | 2 | Greece: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC | H4.1 |
| 17 (b) | 3 | Greece: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC | H1.1, H4.1 |
| 17 (c) | 5 | Greece: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC | H1.1, H4.1 |
| 17 (d) | 15 | Greece: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 18 (a) | 2 | Greece: Athenian society in the time of Pericles | H4.1 |
| 18 (b) | 3 | Greece: Athenian society in the time of Pericles | H1.1, H4.1 |
| 18 (c) | 5 | Greece: Athenian society in the time of Pericles | H1.1, H4.1 |
| 18 (d) | 15 | Greece: Athenian society in the time of Pericles | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |

**Section III — Personalities in Their Times**

| Question | Marks | Content | Syllabus outcomes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 (a) | 10 | Egypt: Hatshepsut | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 19 (b) | 15 | Egypt: Hatshepsut | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 20 (a) | 10 | Egypt: Akhenaten | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 20 (b) | 15 | Egypt: Akhenaten | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |

| Question | Marks | Content | Syllabus outcomes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 (a) | 10 | Egypt: Ramesses II | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 21 (b) | 15 | Egypt: Ramesses II | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 22 (a) | 10 | The Near East: Sennacherib | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 22 (b) | 15 | The Near East: Sennacherib | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 23 (a) | 10 | The Near East: Xerxes | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 23 (b) | 15 | The Near East: Xerxes | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 24 (a) | 10 | The Near East: Hannibal | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 24 (b) | 15 | The Near East: Hannibal | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 25 (a) | 10 | Greece: Pericles | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 25 (b) | 15 | Greece: Pericles | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 26 (a) | 10 | Greece: Alexander the Great | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 26 (b) | 15 | Greece: Alexander the Great | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 27 (a) | 10 | Greece: Cleopatra VII | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 27 (b) | 15 | Greece: Cleopatra VII | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 28 (a) | 10 | Rome: Tiberius Gracchus | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 28 (b) | 15 | Rome: Tiberius Gracchus | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 29 (a) | 10 | Rome: Julius Caesar | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 29 (b) | 15 | Rome: Julius Caesar | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 30 (a) | 10 | Rome: Agrippina the Younger | H1.1, H3.1, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 30 (b) | 15 | Rome: Agrippina the Younger | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |

**Section IV — Historical periods**

| Question | Marks | Content | Syllabus outcomes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 (a) | 25 | Egypt: From Unification to the First Intermediate Period | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 31 (b) | 25 | Egypt: From Unification to the First Intermediate Period | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 32 (a) | 25 | Egypt: New Kingdom Egypt to the death of Thutmose IV | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 32 (b) | 25 | Egypt: New Kingdom Egypt to the death of Thutmose IV | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 33 (a) | 25 | Egypt: New Kingdom Egypt from Amenhotep III to the death of Ramesses II | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 33 (b) | 25 | Egypt: New Kingdom Egypt from Amenhotep III to the death of Ramesses II | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 34 (a) | 25 | The Near East: Assyria from Tiglath-Pileser III to the fall of Assyria 609 BC | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 34 (b) | 25 | The Near East: Assyria from Tiglath-Pileser III to the fall of Assyria 609 BC | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |

| Question | Marks | Content | Syllabus outcomes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35 (a) | 25 | The Near East: Israel and Judah from Solomon to the fall of Jerusalem | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 35 (b) | 25 | The Near East: Israel and Judah from Solomon to the fall of Jerusalem | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 36 (a) | 25 | The Near East: Persia from Cyrus II to the death of Darius III | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 36 (b) | 25 | The Near East: Persia from Cyrus II to the death of Darius III | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 37 (a) | 25 | Greece: The development of the Greek world 800–500 BC | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 37 (b) | 25 | Greece: The development of the Greek world 800–500 BC | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 38 (a) | 25 | Greece: The Greek world 500–440 BC | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 38 (b) | 25 | Greece: The Greek world 500–440 BC | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 39 (a) | 25 | Greece: The Greek world 446–399 BC | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 39 (b) | 25 | Greece: The Greek world 446–399 BC | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 40 (a) | 25 | Greece: Fourth-century Greece to the death of Philip II of Macedon | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 40 (b) | 25 | Greece: Fourth-century Greece to the death of Philip II of Macedon | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 41 (a) | 25 | Rome: 264–133 BC | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 41 (b) | 25 | Rome: 264–133 BC | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 42 (a) | 25 | Rome: Political revolution in Rome 133–78 BC | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 42 (b) | 25 | Rome: Political revolution in Rome 133–78 BC | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 43 (a) | 25 | Rome: The fall of the Republic 78–31 BC | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 43 (b) | 25 | Rome: The fall of the Republic 78–31 BC | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 44 (a) | 25 | Rome: The Augustan Age 44 BC – AD 14 | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 44 (b) | 25 | Rome: The Augustan Age 44 BC – AD 14 | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 45 (a) | 25 | Rome: The Julio-Claudians and the Roman Empire AD 14–69 | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 45 (b) | 25 | Rome: The Julio-Claudians and the Roman Empire AD 14–69 | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 46 (a) | 25 | Rome: The Roman Empire AD 69–235 | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |
| 46 (b) | 25 | Rome: The Roman Empire AD 69–235 | H1.1, H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2 |