2018 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	B
2	D
3	C
4	A
5	B

Question 6

Criteria	Marks
• Clearly outlines how useful inscriptions are in providing evidence for religion in Pompeii and Herculaneum • Refers to Source *E* and own knowledge • Uses historical terms and concepts appropriately	4
• Provides some information about how useful inscriptions are in providing evidence for religion in Pompeii and Herculaneum • Makes some reference to Source *E* and own knowledge • Uses some historical terms and concepts	3
• Provides limited information about how useful inscriptions are in providing evidence for religion in Pompeii and/or Herculaneum • Makes limited reference to Source *E* or own knowledge	2
• Makes a general observation about inscriptions and/or religion in Pompeii or Herculaneum	1

Sample answer:

Inscriptions are somewhat useful in providing information about religion in Pompeii and Herculaneum. They reveal roles that people undertook, such as priests and priestesses, as shown by Mamia in Source *E.* They also show that people paid for religious buildings, like the young boy Celsinus who paid for reconstruction of the temple of Isis in Pompeii. The inscription in the Collegium at Herculaneum tells us about the cult of the Augustales, important and useful evidence for a new religious practice under the emperor Augustus. However, inscriptions don't tell us much about private religion or how religion was practised.

Question 7

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a comprehensive explanation of what the evidence reveals about food and dining in Pompeii and Herculaneum • Integrates own knowledge with evidence from Source *A* • Provides a structured response using historical terms and concepts appropriately	6
• Provides a detailed explanation of what the evidence reveals about food and dining in Pompeii and Herculaneum • Demonstrates own knowledge with some evidence from Source *A* • Provides a structured response using some historical terms and concepts appropriately	4–5
• Provides some explanation of what the evidence reveals about food and dining in Pompeii and Herculaneum • Draws some evidence from Source *A* and/or own knowledge • Provides a response using some historical terms and concepts	2–3
• Provides limited or general information about the evidence of food and dining in Pompeii and Herculaneum	1

Answers could include:

Source *A*:

- The source displays the maritime context of both cities and the popularity/presence of seafood in the diet of the local population
- The source reveals the variety of available maritime life providing sources of food (eg octopus or squid, lobster, eel, different types of fish).

Own knowledge:

- Evidence for:
  - food and food preparation (*culinae*; carbonised bread and other preserved food remains; utensils)
  - different types of plant (eg palaeobotanical data, plaster casts of plant roots)
  - ways of dining (eg thermopolia, cauponae and other types of vendors of food and drink like tablina)
  - material remains found in drains and sewers (eg animal and fish bones, coprolites)
  - other categories of food production and storage (eg bakeries, viti- and viniculture, dolia)
  - visual evidence (eg mosaics, wall paintings).

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

Question 8

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a comprehensive explanation of the challenges facing Pompeii and Herculaneum in the 21st century • Provides a structured response using a wide range of relevant information • Integrates own knowledge with evidence from Sources *F* and *G* using appropriate terms and concepts	9–10
• Provides a detailed explanation of the challenges facing Pompeii and Herculaneum in the 21st century • Provides a structured response using a range of relevant information • Demonstrates own knowledge with evidence from Sources *F* and *G* using appropriate terms and concepts	7–8
• Provides an explanation of the challenges facing Pompeii and Herculaneum in the 21st century • Provides a response using relevant information • Refers to at least one of the sources and own knowledge using appropriate terms and concepts	5–6
• Provides some information about the challenges facing Pompeii and/or Herculaneum in the 21st century • May refer to either of the sources and/or own knowledge • May use appropriate terms and concepts	3–4
• Provides limited or general information about the challenges facing Pompeii and/or Herculaneum	1–2

Answers could include:

Source *F*:

- Age and deterioration of plaster casts
- Ethical issues of study and display of organic remains
- Limitations of technology, esp. regarding non-invasive study.

Source *G*:

- Age and deterioration of site
- Destructive methodologies used to reconstruct/preserve structural remains
- Impact on tourism, esp. ongoing access to buildings/features
- Sustainability of private funding.

Own knowledge:

- Impact of tourism
- Questions about ongoing excavation/conservation
- Potential/probability of volcanic eruption in the modern age
- Issues of site management: eg *in situ* preservation or virtual display.

Section II — Ancient Societies

Option A — Egypt: Society in Old Kingdom Egypt, Dynasties III−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
• Identifies TWO relevant features	2
• Identifies ONE relevant feature	1

Part (b)

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

Sample answer to Question 10 (b):

The Valley of the Kings was the burial place for kings in this period. It is located in the mountains on the west bank of the Nile. Overlooking the valley is a mountain called 'The Peak' and its shape is reminiscent of the pyramids. This, combined with its secure location to prevent tomb robbery, made it ideal for royal burials.

Sample answer to Question 15 (b):

Minoan Crete was an island, centrally located in the Mediterranean Sea. The island comprised marine coastline, fertile plains and valleys, and mountain ranges. There are no substantial rivers or floodplains. Cypress trees grew on the lower slopes. Geologically, the island produced gypsum, limestone, calcite and marble.

Sample answer to Question 17 (b):

The Gymnopaedia was an annual summer festival where Spartan youths and married men performed choruses and gymnastic dances over several days in honour of Apollo. It seems to have been an annual commemoration of all who had died in war. Other Greeks were allowed to visit Sparta to observe the event, but older unmarried men were not allowed to participate and were forced to act out a mock event in winter.

Part (c)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides detailed information relevant to the question • Uses appropriate historical terms and concepts	5
• Provides some information relevant to the question • 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

Sample answer to Question 10 (c):

The staples of the Egyptian diet were bread and beer. Due to the inundation, the Egyptians were able to produce a range of crops, such as lettuce, beans, figs, grapes, onions, leeks, cucumbers and dates. Fresh food was only available at the time of harvest, as many of these foods did not preserve well. The Hyksos introduced pomegranates and olives, as well as the more robust humpbacked cattle. Poorer Egyptians did not eat meat, but would use blood from animals to thicken their vegetable stews for protein. Some ate fish, but other hunting was not generally permitted. Wealthier Egyptians ate meat, poultry and game.

Clothing was made from flax linen. Men wore a calf-length kilt, belted at the waist, while women wore a dress with one or two straps. In the New Kingdom, it was fashionable for both kilt and dresses to be pleated. Women are also depicted with a wax cone on their heads, which was perfumed and would release scent as it melted throughout the day. The Hyksos introduced new technology which improved Egyptian textiles. The Egyptians did have woollen textiles; however, there is little evidence to show how it was worn.

Sample answer to Question 15 (c):

Inhabitants of Minoan Crete had access to fish, octopus and shellfish. Staple crops were barley and emmer wheat for bread and brewing beer. Fruit grown included grapes, olives, lemons, pomegranates, pears and mulberries; vegetables included carob, peas, lettuce, lentils and beans. Crete also produced honey. Sheep, pigs, goats and cattle were reared for milk and meat; Cretans hunted wild boar and deer.

Evidence of Minoan clothing can be found in frescoes, seal stones and statues; however, it is uncertain if these are idealised representations or an accurate picture of what they actually wore. The Minoans did have a large textiles industry, using wool and flax, and used different dyes, as shown from archaeological evidence. Wealthier women appear to have worn colourful, flounced skirts, with cropped jackets which exposed their breasts, while men wore loin cloths or kilts. Codpieces have been depicted, as have shorts and stiffened kilts. Both men and women wore their hair long. Shoes were either sandals or calf-length boots.

Sample answer to Question 17 (c):

The Spartan diet comprised a variety of foods: meat, figs, honey, fish, wine, cheese and bread. A particular delicacy was black soup or broth, made of boiled pig's legs, blood, salt and vinegar. Young Spartiates were encouraged to forage and hunt for food to supplement their diet, and were required to follow a frugal regime to prepare them for hardship in battle.

Standard Spartan clothing for young males over 12 comprised a tunic and *tribon* (a cheap, coarse cloak). In battle, Spartan soldiers wore a purple-red cloak (*phonikas*) dyed using the murex. Unlike other Greek *poleis*, helots rather than Spartan women acted as weavers. Spartan women wore a *chiton* similar to other Greek women. Girls often wore short tunics to allow for exercise. However, Spartans frequently exercised naked, and so clothing was not always a priority.

Part (d)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides comprehensive and detailed information about the evidence and what it reveals in relation to the question • Refers directly to the source provided and to other sources • Provides a well-structured response • Uses historical terms and concepts appropriately	13–15
• Provides relevant information about the evidence and what it reveals in relation to the question • Refers directly or indirectly to the source provided and to other sources • Provides a structured response • Uses historical terms and concepts appropriately	10–12
• Provides some information about the evidence and what it reveals in relation to the question • Refers directly or indirectly to the source provided and/or to other sources • Provides a response using some historical terms and concepts appropriately	7–9
• Provides limited information relevant to the question • May refer to the source provided or to other sources • Makes limited use of historical terms and concepts	4–6
• Makes general statements in relation to the question • 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 description relevant to the question, demonstrating a clear understanding of the personality • Supports the response with historical knowledge from relevant sources • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response • Uses a range of appropriate historical terms and concepts	9–10
• Provides a detailed description relevant to the question, demonstrating understanding of the personality • Supports the response with some historical knowledge from relevant sources • Presents a logical and cohesive response • Uses appropriate historical terms and concepts	7–8
• Provides a description relevant to the question and demonstrates some understanding of the personality • May support response with some historical knowledge from relevant sources • Presents a logical response • Uses some appropriate historical terms and concepts	5–6
• Provides information with limited description and understanding of the personality • Uses some historical terms and concepts	3–4
• Makes general or limited statement(s) about the personality • May make limited use of historical terms and concepts	1–2

Part (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a comprehensive and detailed assessment relevant to the question, demonstrating a clear understanding of the personality • Identifies a wide range of historical features and issues relevant to the question • Refers directly to the quotation provided and to other relevant sources • Provides a sustained, logical and cohesive response, using a range of appropriate historical terms and concepts	13–15
• Provides a detailed assessment relevant to the question, demonstrating understanding of the personality • Identifies a range of historical features and issues relevant to the question • Refers directly or indirectly to the quotation provided and to other relevant sources • Provides a logical and cohesive response, using appropriate historical terms and concepts	10–12
• Provides some assessment relevant to the question, demonstrating some understanding of the personality • May identify historical features and issues relevant to the question • Refers directly or indirectly to the quotation provided and/or to other relevant sources • Provides a logical response, using some appropriate historical terms and concepts	7–9
• Provides information about the personality • May refer to the quotation provided and/or to other sources • Uses some historical terms and concepts	4–6
• Makes general or limited statement(s) about the personality • 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 • Demonstrates comprehensive and detailed historical knowledge and understanding relevant to the question • Supports the response with appropriate reference to relevant sources; may analyse and evaluate sources • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response using a range of appropriate historical terms and concepts	21–25
• Demonstrates judgement relevant to the question • Demonstrates detailed historical knowledge and understanding relevant to the question • Supports the response with reference to relevant sources • Presents a logical and cohesive response using appropriate historical terms and concepts	16–20
• May make some judgement relevant to the question • Demonstrates some historical knowledge and understanding relevant to the question • Provides a response with some information from relevant sources • Presents a logical response using some historical terms and concepts	11–15
• Makes statements relevant to the question • Demonstrates limited historical knowledge and/or understanding relevant to the question • May provide basic information from relevant sources • 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 the period • May make very limited use of historical terms and concepts	1–5

2018 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, H4.1
2	1	Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum	H3.1, H4.1
3	1	Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum	H3.1, H4.1
4	1	Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum	H3.1, H4.1
5	1	Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum	H3.1, H4.1
6	4	Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum	H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H4.1
7	6	Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum	H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H4.1

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, H3.3, H4.1, H4.2

Section II — Ancient Societies

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
9 (a)	2	Egypt: Society in Old Kingdom Egypt, Dynasties III−VI	H4.1
9 (b)	3	Egypt: Society in Old Kingdom Egypt, Dynasties III−VI	H4.1, H4.2
9 (c)	5	Egypt: Society in Old Kingdom Egypt, Dynasties III−VI	H4.1, H4.2
9 (d)	15	Egypt: Society in Old Kingdom Egypt, Dynasties III−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	H4.1, H4.2
10 (c)	5	Egypt: Society in New Kingdom Egypt to the death of Amenhotep III	H4.1, H4.2
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	H4.1, H4.2
11 (c)	5	Egypt: Society in New Kingdom Egypt during the Ramesside Period, Dynasties XIX and XX	H4.1, H4.2
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	H4.1, H4.2

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
12 (c)	5	The Near East: Assyrian society from Sargon II to Ashurbanipal	H4.1, H4.2
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	H4.1, H4.2
13 (c)	5	The Near East: Society in Israel from Solomon to the fall of Samaria	H4.1, H4.2
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	H4.1, H4.2
14 (c)	5	The Near East: Persian society at the time of Darius and Xerxes	H4.1, H4.2
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	H4.1, H4.2
15 (c)	5	Greece: The Bronze Age – Society in Minoan Crete	H4.1, H4.2
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	H4.1, H4.2
16 (c)	5	Greece: The Bronze Age – Mycenaean society	H4.1, H4.2
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	H4.1, H4.2
17 (c)	5	Greece: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC	H4.1, H4.2
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	H4.1, H4.2
18 (c)	5	Greece: Athenian society in the time of Pericles	H4.1, H4.2
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	H4.1, H4.2
19 (b)	15	Egypt: Hatshepsut	H1.1, H3.1, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2
20 (a)	10	Egypt: Akhenaten	H4.1, H4.2
20 (b)	15	Egypt: Akhenaten	H1.1, H3.1, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2
21 (a)	10	Egypt: Ramesses II	H4.1, H4.2

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
21 (b)	15	Egypt: Ramesses II	H1.1, H3.1, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2
22 (a)	10	The Near East: Sennacherib	H4.1, H4.2
22 (b)	15	The Near East: Sennacherib	H1.1, H3.1, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2
23 (a)	10	The Near East: Xerxes	H4.1, H4.2
23 (b)	15	The Near East: Xerxes	H1.1, H3.1, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2
24 (a)	10	The Near East: Hannibal	H4.1, H4.2
24 (b)	15	The Near East: Hannibal	H1.1, H3.1, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2
25 (a)	10	Greece: Pericles	H4.1, H4.2
25 (b)	15	Greece: Pericles	H1.1, H3.1, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2
26 (a)	10	Greece: Alexander the Great	H4.1, H4.2
26 (b)	15	Greece: Alexander the Great	H1.1, H3.1, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2
27 (a)	10	Greece: Cleopatra VII	H4.1, H4.2
27 (b)	15	Greece: Cleopatra VII	H1.1, H3.1, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2
28 (a)	10	Rome: Tiberius Gracchus	H4.1, H4.2
28 (b)	15	Rome: Tiberius Gracchus	H1.1, H3.1, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2
29 (a)	10	Rome: Julius Caesar	H4.1, H4.2
29 (b)	15	Rome: Julius Caesar	H1.1, H3.1, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2
30 (a)	10	Rome: Agrippina the Younger	H4.1, H4.2
30 (b)	15	Rome: Agrippina the Younger	H1.1, H3.1, H3.3, 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, H3.1, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2
31 (b)	25	Egypt: From Unification to the First Intermediate Period	H1.1, H3.1, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2
32 (a)	25	Egypt: New Kingdom Egypt to the death of Thutmose IV	H1.1, H3.1, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2
32 (b)	25	Egypt: New Kingdom Egypt to the death of Thutmose IV	H1.1, H3.1, 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, H3.1, 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, H3.1, 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, H3.1, 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, H3.1, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2
35 (a)	25	The Near East: Israel and Judah from Solomon to the fall of Jerusalem	H1.1, H3.1, 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, H3.1, H3.3, H3.4, H4.1, H4.2

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