

## 2023 HSC Ancient History Marking Guidelines

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

#### Question 1

| Criteria  | Marks |
|---|-------|
| • Provides an informed description of ONE modern representation of Pompeii          | 3     |
| • Provides an outline of one modern representation of Pompeii                       | 2     |
| • Makes a general statement about a modern representation or modern site of Pompeii | 1     |

**Sample answer:**

The 2014 film Pompeii presents the romantic story of a young couple, set against the corruption of local politics. It is set in the days leading up to the eruption and depicts a vivid representation of buildings and streetscapes, showing the raised paving stones and political graffiti. However, the film depicts fireballs destroying the amphitheatre, which did not happen.

## Question 2

| Criteria   | Marks |
|--|-------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Provides a detailed and accurate explanation of what human remains reveal about the people of Campania</li></ul> | 4     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Provides an accurate explanation of what human remains reveal about the people of Campania</li></ul>             | 3     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Provides some information about human remains and/or the people of Campania</li></ul>                            | 2     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Makes a general statement about human remains or the people of Campania</li></ul>                                | 1     |

### **Sample answer:**

Human remains from Campania show us how the people there both lived and died. Remains at the boatsheds of Herculaneum indicate a range of the population; it is difficult to say for certain their social status. Some skeletons have been found with indications of pleurisy, which may be indicative of the polluted interiors of houses. These skeletons also indicate that women generally ate more meat and eggs, while men ate more fish and seafood. Human remains from Pompeii and other towns indicate a range of ages and diseases such as brucellosis. Their teeth were generally healthy, indicating a good diet; however, many skeletons have markings of malnutrition or hard physical labour.

### Question 3

| Criteria   | Marks |
|--|-------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates a thorough understanding of key issues and points for and against reconstructing the sites of Pompeii and Herculaneum</li> <li>• Supports the response using evidence from Sources A and B and refers to other relevant source(s)</li> <li>• Communicates ideas and information using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul> | 7–8   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates a sound understanding of key issues and points for and/or against reconstructing the sites of Pompeii and Herculaneum</li> <li>• Refers to Sources A and B and information from other source(s)</li> <li>• Communicates using some historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>  | 5–6   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates some knowledge and/or understanding of reconstruction at Pompeii and/or Herculaneum</li> <li>• May refer to Sources A and/or B</li> <li>• May use some historical terms and/or concepts</li> </ul>   | 3–4   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes general statements about reconstructions of Pompeii and/or Herculaneum</li> </ul>   | 1–2   |

**Answers could include:**

Source A:

- For – Archaeologists are creating a digital construction which does not harm site, “preserves it forever”, can be shared.
- Against – A digital reconstruction may “take years.”

Source B:

- For – Pompeii is (already) a re-presentation, “one done with [great] skill by an outstanding archaeologist.”
- Against – Reconstructions incorporate archaeologists’ “own interpretation” and are not “raw evidence.”

Arguments against reconstruction:

- Physical reconstructions incorporate modern materials that cause further problems and take away from historical records.
- Reconstruction can take funds away from conservation and preservation.
- We cannot be certain how accurate either physical or digital reconstructions are.

Arguments for reconstruction:

- Digital reconstructions mean more people can access the site without visiting, preserves virtually without damage and acts as a record if something happens to the site(s).
- Physical reconstructions offer a better experience for tourists visiting the sites and help educate people about the past.

Other source/s and examples: Lund University, archaeologists or projects, errors of reconstruction, replicas.

## Question 4

| Criteria   | Marks |
|--|-------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a well-developed and detailed explanation of local political life in Pompeii and Herculaneum</li> <li>Integrates evidence from Sources C and D and uses other relevant sources to support the response</li> <li>Uses a range of appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul> | 9–10  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a detailed explanation of local political life in Pompeii and Herculaneum</li> <li>Uses evidence from Sources C and D and other relevant source(s) to support the response</li> <li>Uses appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>  | 7–8   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some explanation of local political life in Pompeii and/or Herculaneum</li> <li>Refers to Sources C and D; may refer to other source(s)</li> <li>Uses some appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>  | 5–6   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some description of political life in Pompeii and/or Herculaneum</li> <li>Refers to Source C and/or Source D and/or other source(s)</li> <li>May use historical terms and/or concepts</li> </ul>   | 3–4   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Makes general statement(s) about local political life in Pompeii and/or Herculaneum</li> <li>May refer to Source C and/or Source D</li> </ul>   | 1–2   |

### **Answers could include:**

- The nature of local political life in Pompeii and Herculaneum was competitive and popular. Cicero indicated this, stating that it was harder to gain a seat on the council in Pompeii than in Rome.

#### Source C:

- The large number of electoral notices for one candidate in Pompeii indicate how competitive local politics were. Many of the notices are along major thoroughfares and shopping streets, so that politicians could promote their cause with the people. It should also be noted that elections were held annually, so these notices would have been from the current year of the eruption only.

#### Source D:

- While politicians paid for public buildings, they, too could be honoured by the people. Marcus Nonius Balbus was honoured with a statue in a busy part of Herculaneum, in return for all the good work he had done for the town. This shows that there was a certain level of responsibility from local politicians towards the towns. Balbus had a number of statues dedicated to him, indicating his importance.

#### Other:

- Programmata (political graffiti) show the wide range of people who were interested in elections, from Aselina, a local female tavern owner to guilds and professions such as millers and chicken keepers. These programmata also indicate that Roman values were important, as they often refer to the candidate being a 'good' or 'honest' man.

- Some graffiti undermines candidates, for example, the 'petty thieves' voting for Vatia. Again, this shows how hotly contested the elections were.
- Inscriptions on tombs noting political positions are indicative of social status, and how some freedmen were able to achieve power and authority, such as Eros who became a member of the Augustales and had a tomb dedicated by them to the value of 100 sesterces.
- Inscriptions on public buildings show which politicians were responsible for their development, and graffiti indicates them paying for games in the towns. This helps us understand that local politicians were expected to contribute to life in the towns.

## Section II — Ancient Societies

**Option A: New Kingdom Egypt society to the death of Amenhotep III**

**Option B: New Kingdom Egypt society during the Ramesside period**

**Option C: Society in Israel from Solomon to the fall of Samaria**

**Option D: Persian society at the time of Darius and Xerxes**

**Option E: Society in China during the Han Dynasty 206 BC – AD 220**

**Option F: Bronze Age – Minoan Crete**

**Option G: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC**

**Option H: Athenian society in the time of Pericles**

### Questions 5–12

#### Part (a)

| Criteria  | Marks |
|---|-------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides an informed outline relevant to the question</li> <li>Communicates effectively using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul> | 5     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a sound outline relevant to the question</li> <li>Communicates using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>                 | 4     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides an outline relevant to the question</li> <li>Communicates using some historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>                             | 3     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some information relevant to the question</li> <li>May use some historical terms and/or concepts</li> </ul>                               | 2     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Makes a general statement(s) relevant to the question</li> </ul>   | 1     |

#### **Sample answer:**

Option A: New Kingdom Egypt society to the death of Amenhotep III

The Egyptian empire in the early New Kingdom led to an influx of plunder, tribute, tax, trade and gifts into the Egyptian economy. The annals of Thutmose III record the plunder of 340 captives after the Battle of Megiddo. The Amarna Letters from the reign of Amenhotep III demonstrate the practice of diplomatic gift giving, possibly arising due to Egypt's increased prominence eg the king of Mitanni sending Amenhotep III teams of chariots. Much of this income was administered by temple estates. Another impact of empire was the increased

cost of provisioning a standing army. This was partly achieved through the redistribution of land administered by temples.

Option F: Bronze Age – Minoan Crete

Trade allowed the Minoans to acquire the resources they needed for their economy, such as metals, timber, and luxury goods like ivory, spices, and precious stones. Through trade, Minoan was able to develop a thriving economy, developing their own products, such as pottery, textiles, and wine, and exporting to other civilizations. The Minoans were exposed to new ideas, technologies, and artistic styles, which helped to shape Minoan art, architecture, and culture. The Minoans were able to establish trade relationships with other powerful civilizations which helped to establish Minoan as a dominant force in the region, perhaps indicating their status as a thalassocracy.

Option G: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371BC

The Spartan system of land ownership involved an equal, one-time distribution of *kleroi* to the Spartan *homoioi* to be worked by the helots and passed on either via the inheritance of first-born sons or return to and redistribution by the state. Earlier sources demonstrate a more complicated system of land ownership which had inequalities. For example, there is reference to individuals providing a larger portion to the *syssitia*, and to cavalry and chariot racing which required larger estates for the upkeep of horses. Earlier sources show that land ownership was more private in character, and that women had some property rights.

## Questions 5–12

### Part (b)

| Criteria  | Marks |
|---|-------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presents a well-developed and detailed explanation relevant to the question</li> <li>• Communicates ideas and information coherently, using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul> | 7–8   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presents an explanation relevant to the question</li> <li>• Communicates ideas and information clearly, using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>                               | 5–6   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presents some information relevant to the question</li> <li>• Communicates ideas using some historical terms and/or concepts</li> </ul>  | 3–4   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes general statement(s) relevant to the question</li> </ul>   | 1–2   |

#### **Answer could include:**

Option A: New Kingdom Egypt to the death of Amenhotep III

- Pharaoh was to be a builder of monuments, such as forts for defence, temples for the gods, palaces for the glory of the royal household.
- Pharaoh was to maintain *ma'at* by carrying out religious rituals, ensuring succession, and maintaining diplomatic relations with foreign rulers.
- Pharaoh was to provide for and protect the people of Egypt, through regular Nile floods and harvests, securing frontiers, and gathering tribute and plunder. This could include leading expeditions to foreign lands.
- Pharaoh was to appease the gods and secure their protection.

Option F: Bronze Age – Minoan Crete

- The structure of society was hierarchical and consisted of several classes of people. The exact details of Minoan social structure are not fully known.
- At the top of Minoan society were the rulers, who held political and religious power.
- The identity of the rulers is still debated. The rulers probably lived in large palaces, which were centres of political and economic power.
- Below them were nobles or landowners, who may have played a role in the government, military and economy.
- The majority were farmers who worked the land and produced the food and other goods necessary for daily life.
- Artisans and craftsmen played an important role in Minoan society.
- There were slaves in Minoan society, who were used for a variety of tasks, including labour in the fields, in households, and in the palaces.

Option G: Spartan Society to the Battle of Leuctra 371BC

- Spartan kingship was a diarchy and both kings' main roles were political, religious, judicial, and military.
- Spartan kings' political role was limited. They were members of the *gerousia*, and were subject to the authority of the ephors.
- The kings were the chief priests of the state and ensured the sacrifices were practised and consulted with the *pythia* at Delphi.
- Their judicial role saw the kings oversee cases such as those involving public roads, marriages of orphaned heiresses and the adoption of children.
- Kings were the commanders of the army but later lost the authority to declare war. By the end of the 6th century one king had to remain in Sparta when the other led a campaign.

## Questions 5–12

### Part (c)

| Criteria   | Marks |
|--|-------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates a well-developed understanding of what evidence reveals about religion in this period</li> <li>• Demonstrates detailed knowledge and understanding relevant to the question</li> <li>• Integrates evidence from a range of relevant sources to support the response</li> <li>• Communicates ideas and information logically and coherently using a range of appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul> | 10–12 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates a clear understanding of what evidence reveals about religion in this period</li> <li>• Demonstrates knowledge and understanding relevant to the question</li> <li>• Uses evidence from a range of relevant sources to support the response</li> <li>• Communicates ideas and information logically using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>   | 7–9   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates some understanding of what evidence reveals about religion in this period</li> <li>• Demonstrates some knowledge relevant to the question</li> <li>• Refers to one or more sources in the response</li> <li>• Communicates ideas using some historical terms and/or concepts</li> </ul>  | 4–6   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes general statement(s) in relation to the question</li> <li>• May refer to source(s)</li> <li>• May use historical terms and/or concepts</li> </ul>   | 1–3   |

#### **Answers could include:**

Option A: New Kingdom Egypt society the death of Amenhotep III

- Evidence reveals the centrality of the pharaoh to the conception of Egyptian religion eg, Horus, Osiris, Amun-Re.
- Funerary customs, texts and rituals reveal the stratified nature of Egyptian society, eg the Book of Amduat.
- Egyptian festivals were focused on renewal and prosperity, for example the Heb-Sed and Beautiful Festival of the Valley.
- Priesthoods functioned as an aspect of the state bureaucracy, including the priesthood of Amun-Re.
- Varying creation myths, such as the Memphite theology, reflect the polytheistic and political nature of Egyptian religion.
- Temples played an important redistributive economic role, essentially functioning both as banks for the Egyptian state and as a vehicle for paying the bureaucracy.

Option F: Bronze Age – Minoan Crete

- Religion appears to have been dominated by the worship of a goddess, depicted in sculpture with snakes.
- Seals and frescoes depict women acting as priestesses, for example the sacred tree and grove fresco.
- Fertility was an important part of Minoan religion, shown through votive objects found near peak sanctuaries.
- Processions may have formed part of religious ceremonies, as shown through frescoes.
- Dancing and bull-leaping are depicted on a variety of sources including sculpture, frescoes, seals, showing the possible inclusion in religious worship.
- The natural world was important to Minoan religion. Depictions of trees, animals, birds on seals and frescoes are frequent. Peak sanctuaries and caves were used for worship.

Option G: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC

- Religion in Spartan society was generally typical for ancient Greek city states of the period, with some peculiar emphases.
- The Spartan kings' roles in religion reinforced the hierarchical nature of Spartan society, for example the king was considered the only priest.
- Hunting, warfare, feminine beauty, and oracles were emphasised in religion in Spartan society.
- Funerary customs and rituals reinforced the roles of the king, the childbearing role of women, and the notable role of warfare in Spartan society. For example, Plutarch records that only women who died in childbirth received an inscribed gravestone.
- Spartan religious festivals reinforced societal ideals and practices, and also aligned with elements of the agricultural cycle to secure prosperity.
- Myths and legends in Spartan society, such as the Dioscuri and Lykurgus, helped to legitimise the Spartan social structure and way of life.
- Many Spartan religious practices, such as votive offerings, sacrifices, oracles, and the dedication of sanctuaries, statues and monuments, were designed to secure supernatural protection. This can be seen at the Menelaion and Artemis Orthia.

## Section III — Personalities in their Times

**Option A: Egypt – Hatshepsut**

**Option B: Egypt – Akhenaten**

**Option C: The Near East – Sennacherib**

**Option D: The Near East – Xerxes**

**Option E: China – Qin Shihuangdi**

**Option F: Greece – Pericles**

**Option G: Greece – Alexander the Great**

**Option H: Rome – Tiberius Gracchus**

**Option I: Rome – Julius Caesar**

**Option J: Rome – Agrippina the Younger**

### Questions 13–22

#### Part (a)

| Criteria   | Marks |
|--|-------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates an informed understanding of the value of one ancient source or type of ancient source for a historian studying the historical personality</li> <li>• Communicates ideas and information coherently using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul> | 5     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates a sound understanding of the value of one ancient source or type of ancient source for a historian studying the historical personality</li> <li>• Communicates ideas and information using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>                | 4     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates some understanding of the value of one ancient source or type of ancient source for a historian studying the historical personality</li> <li>• Communicates using some historical terms and/or concepts</li> </ul>   | 3     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates some historical knowledge about one ancient source or type of ancient source and/or the historical personality</li> <li>• May use some historical terms and/or concepts</li> </ul>   | 2     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes general statement(s) about one ancient source or type of ancient source and/or the historical personality</li> </ul>  | 1     |

## Questions 13–22

### Part (b)

| Criteria   | Marks |
|--|-------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presents a detailed and well-developed explanation relevant to the question</li> <li>• Uses evidence from a range of relevant sources to support the response</li> <li>• Communicates ideas coherently using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul> | 9–10  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presents a detailed explanation relevant to the question</li> <li>• Uses evidence from relevant sources to support the response</li> <li>• Communicates ideas clearly using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>                                  | 7–8   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presents a sound explanation relevant to the question</li> <li>• Refers to relevant source(s)</li> <li>• Communicates ideas using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>  | 5–6   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presents some information relevant to the question</li> <li>• May refer to a relevant source</li> <li>• Communicates ideas using some historical terms and/or concepts</li> </ul>   | 3–4   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes general statement(s) relevant to the question</li> <li>• May refer to a source</li> </ul>   | 1–2   |

## Questions 13–22

### Part (c)

| Criteria   | Marks |
|--|-------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presents a detailed and well-developed assessment of the extent to which the historical personality deserves their reputation</li> <li>• Uses evidence from a range of relevant sources to support the response</li> <li>• Communicates ideas coherently using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul> | 9–10  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presents a detailed assessment of the extent to which the historical personality deserves their reputation</li> <li>• Uses evidence from relevant sources to support the response</li> <li>• Communicates ideas clearly using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>                                  | 7–8   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presents a sound assessment relevant to the question</li> <li>• Refers to relevant source(s)</li> <li>• Communicates ideas using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>   | 5–6   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presents some information relevant to the question</li> <li>• May refer to a relevant source</li> <li>• Communicates using some relevant historical terms and/or concepts</li> </ul>  | 3–4   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes general statement(s) relevant to the question</li> <li>• May refer to a source</li> </ul>   | 1–2   |

## Section IV — Historical Periods

**Option A: New Kingdom Egypt to the Death of Thutmose IV**

**Option B: New Kingdom Egypt – Amenhotep III to the Death of Ramesses II**

**Option C: The Ancient Levant – First Temple Period  
c. 970–586 BC**

**Option D: Persia – Cyrus II to the Death of Darius III**

**Option E: Imperial China – The Qin and Han 247–87 BC**

**Option F: The Greek World 500–440 BC**

**Option G: 4th-Century Greece to the Death of Philip II**

**Option H: The Fall of the Roman Republic 78–31 BC**

**Option I: The Augustan Age 44 BC – AD 14**

**Option J: The Julio-Claudians AD 14–69**

### Questions 23–32

| Criteria   | Marks |
|--|-------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates perceptive judgement relevant to the question</li> <li>• Demonstrates comprehensive historical knowledge and understanding relevant to the question</li> <li>• Effectively constructs an argument supported by interaction with the interpretation provided and detailed evidence from relevant sources</li> <li>• Communicates ideas and information in a sustained, logical and cohesive response using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul> | 21–25 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates judgement relevant to the question</li> <li>• Demonstrates detailed historical knowledge and understanding relevant to the question</li> <li>• Constructs an argument supported by reference to the interpretation provided and evidence from relevant sources</li> <li>• Communicates ideas and information in a logical and generally cohesive response using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>   | 16–20 |

| Criteria  | Marks |
|---|-------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates some judgement relevant to the question</li> <li>• Demonstrates historical knowledge and understanding relevant to the question</li> <li>• Supports the response with some reference to the interpretation provided and/or evidence from relevant sources</li> <li>• Communicates in a logical response using some historical terms and concepts</li> </ul> | 11–15 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates some knowledge and/or understanding relevant to the question</li> <li>• May refer to the interpretation provided and/or use evidence from relevant sources</li> <li>• Communicates using some appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>  | 6–10  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes general statement(s)</li> <li>• May refer to the interpretation provided or source(s)</li> <li>• May use some historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>   | 1–5   |

# 2023 HSC Ancient History Mapping Grid

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

| Question | Marks | Content                                      | Syllabus outcomes      |
|----------|-------|--|------------------------|
| 1        | 3     | Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum | AH12-7                 |
| 2        | 4     | Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum | AH12-6                 |
| 3        | 8     | Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum | AH12-9, AH12-10        |
| 4        | 10    | Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum | AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-9 |

## Section II — Ancient Societies

| Question | Marks | Content  | Syllabus outcomes              |
|----------|-------|--|--------------------------------|
| 5 (a)    | 5     | Option A: New Kingdom Egypt society to the death of Amenhotep III  | AH12-3, AH12-5, AH12-9         |
| (b)      | 8     | Option A: New Kingdom Egypt society to the death of Amenhotep III  | AH12-3, AH12-5, AH12-9         |
| (c)      | 12    | Option A: New Kingdom Egypt society to the death of Amenhotep III  | AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-9 |
| 6 (a)    | 5     | Option B: New Kingdom Egypt society during the Ramesside period    | AH12-3, AH12-5, AH12-9         |
| (b)      | 8     | Option B: New Kingdom Egypt society during the Ramesside period    | AH12-3, AH12-5, AH12-9         |
| (c)      | 12    | Option B: New Kingdom Egypt society during the Ramesside period    | AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-9 |
| 7 (a)    | 5     | Option C: Society in Israel from Solomon to the fall of Samaria    | AH12-3, AH12-5, AH12-9         |
| (b)      | 8     | Option C: Society in Israel from Solomon to the fall of Samaria    | AH12-3, AH12-5, AH12-9         |
| (c)      | 12    | Option C: Society in Israel from Solomon to the fall of Samaria    | AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-9 |
| 8 (a)    | 5     | Option D: Persian society at the time of Darius and Xerxes         | AH12-3, AH12-5, AH12-9         |
| (b)      | 8     | Option D: Persian society at the time of Darius and Xerxes         | AH12-3, AH12-5, AH12-9         |
| (c)      | 12    | Option D: Persian society at the time of Darius and Xerxes         | AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-9 |
| 9 (a)    | 5     | Option E: Society in China during the Han Dynasty 206 BC – AD 220  | AH12-3, AH12-5, AH12-9         |
| (b)      | 8     | Option E: Society in China during the Han Dynasty 206 BC – AD 220  | AH12-3, AH12-5, AH12-9         |
| (c)      | 12    | Option E: Society in China during the Han Dynasty 206 BC – AD 2200 | AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-9 |
| 10 (a)   | 5     | Option F: Bronze Age – Minoan Crete                                | AH12-3, AH12-5, AH12-9         |
| (b)      | 8     | Option F: Bronze Age – Minoan Crete                                | AH12-3, AH12-5, AH12-9         |
| (c)      | 12    | Option F: Bronze Age – Minoan Crete                                | AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-9 |

| Question | Marks | Content   | Syllabus outcomes              |
|----------|-------|---|--------------------------------|
| 11 (a)   | 5     | Option G: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC | AH12-3, AH12-5, AH12-9         |
| (b)      | 8     | Option G: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC | AH12-3, AH12-5, AH12-9         |
| (c)      | 12    | Option G: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC | AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-9 |
| 12 (a)   | 5     | Option H: Athenian society in the time of Pericles        | AH12-3, AH12-5, AH12-9         |
| (b)      | 8     | Option H: Athenian society in the time of Pericles        | AH12-3, AH12-5, AH12-9         |
| (c)      | 12    | Option H: Athenian society in the time of Pericles        | AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-9 |

**Section III — Personalities in their Times**

| Question | Marks | Content                               | Syllabus outcomes                                      |
|----------|-------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 13 (a)   | 5     | Option A: Egypt – Hatshepsut          | AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9                                 |
| (b)      | 10    | Option A: Egypt – Hatshepsut          | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| (c)      | 10    | Option A: Egypt – Hatshepsut          | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| 14 (a)   | 5     | Option B: Egypt – Akhenaten           | AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9                                 |
| (b)      | 10    | Option B: Egypt – Akhenaten           | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| (c)      | 10    | Option B: Egypt – Akhenaten           | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| 15 (a)   | 5     | Option C: The Near East – Sennacherib | AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9                                 |
| (b)      | 10    | Option C: The Near East – Sennacherib | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| (c)      | 10    | Option C: The Near East – Sennacherib | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| 16 (a)   | 5     | Option D: The Near East – Xerxes      | AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9                                 |
| (b)      | 10    | Option D: The Near East – Xerxes      | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| (c)      | 10    | Option D: The Near East – Xerxes      | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |

| Question | Marks | Content                                | Syllabus outcomes                                      |
|----------|-------|--|--|
| 17 (a)   | 5     | Option E: China – Qin Shihuangdi       | AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9                                 |
| (b)      | 10    | Option E: China – Qin Shihuangdi       | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| (c)      | 10    | Option E: China – Qin Shihuangdi       | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| 18 (a)   | 5     | Option F: Greece – Pericles            | AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9                                 |
| (b)      | 10    | Option F: Greece – Pericles            | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| (c)      | 10    | Option F: Greece – Pericles            | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| 19 (a)   | 5     | Option G: Greece – Alexander the Great | AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9                                 |
| (b)      | 10    | Option G: Greece – Alexander the Great | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| (c)      | 10    | Option G: Greece – Alexander the Great | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| 20 (a)   | 5     | Option H: Rome – Tiberius Gracchus     | AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9                                 |
| (b)      | 10    | Option H: Rome – Tiberius Gracchus     | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| (c)      | 10    | Option H: Rome – Tiberius Gracchus     | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| 21 (a)   | 5     | Option I: Rome – Julius Caesar         | AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9                                 |
| (b)      | 10    | Option I: Rome – Julius Caesar         | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| (c)      | 10    | Option I: Rome – Julius Caesar         | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| 22 (a)   | 5     | Option J: Rome – Agrippina the Younger | AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9                                 |
| (b)      | 10    | Option J: Rome – Agrippina the Younger | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |

| Question | Marks | Content                                | Syllabus outcomes                                      |
|----------|-------|--|--|
| (c)      | 10    | Option J: Rome – Agrippina the Younger | AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |

**Section IV — Historical Periods**

| Question | Marks | Content   | Syllabus outcomes  |
|----------|-------|---|--|
| 23 (a)   | 25    | Option A: New Kingdom Egypt to the Death of Thutmose IV                 | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| (b)      | 25    | Option A: New Kingdom Egypt to the Death of Thutmose IV                 | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| 24 (a)   | 25    | Option B: New Kingdom Egypt – Amenhotep III to the Death of Ramesses II | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| (b)      | 25    | Option B: New Kingdom Egypt – Amenhotep III to the Death of Ramesses II | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| 25 (a)   | 25    | Option C: The Ancient Levant – First Temple Period c. 970–586 BC        | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| (b)      | 25    | Option C: The Ancient Levant – First Temple Period c. 970–586 BC        | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| 26 (a)   | 25    | Option D: Persia – Cyrus II to the Death of Darius III                  | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| (b)      | 25    | Option D: Persia – Cyrus II to the Death of Darius III                  | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| 27 (a)   | 25    | Option E: Imperial China – The Qin and Han 247–87 BC                    | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| (b)      | 25    | Option E: Imperial China – The Qin and Han 247–87 BC                    | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| 28 (a)   | 25    | Option F: The Greek World 500–440 BC                                    | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| (b)      | 25    | Option F: The Greek World 500–440 BC                                    | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |

| Question | Marks | Content  | Syllabus outcomes  |
|----------|-------|--|--|
| 29 (a)   | 25    | Option G: 4th-Century Greece to the Death of Philip II | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| (b)      | 25    | Option G: 4th-Century Greece to the Death of Philip II | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| 30 (a)   | 25    | Option H: The Fall of the Roman Republic 78–31 BC      | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| (b)      | 25    | Option H: The Fall of the Roman Republic 78–31 BC      | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| 31 (a)   | 25    | Option I: The Augustan Age 44 BC – AD 14               | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| (b)      | 25    | Option I: The Augustan Age 44 BC – AD 14               | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| 32 (a)   | 25    | Option J: The Julio-Claudians AD 14–69                 | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |
| (b)      | 25    | Option J: The Julio-Claudians AD 14–69                 | AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-4, AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9 |