



ANCIENT HISTORY

GENERAL COURSE

Marking key for the Externally set task

Rome, the Late Republic to the Lex Manilia, c. 133–66 BC

Sample 2016

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Ancient History

Externally set task – marking key

NOTE – When marking a candidate's work:

1. Not all points necessarily need to be in an answer for the candidate to gain full marks.
2. Reward each salient point made by the candidate. Candidates may make different valid points of interpretation.
3. Candidates are expected to refer to relevant supporting evidence from the sources.

1. Tick one (1) of the following in (a) and (b) to best describe Source 1.

(2 marks)

- (a) ancient source
modern source
- (b) written source
archaeological source
map/diagram
reconstruction

2. Identify and briefly discuss the historical context for Source 1. You should consider the following where appropriate:
- the relevant event/s
 - the significant person/people
 - the key idea/s depicted in the source.
- (4 marks)**

Description	Marks
<p>Accurately identifies and briefly discusses the historical context of Source 1, demonstrating a sound historical knowledge of the period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The answer includes discussion of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ relevant event/s and/or ▪ significant person/people and/or ▪ key idea/s. 	4
<p>Identifies and briefly discusses the historical context of Source 1, demonstrating some historical knowledge of the period, but with omissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The answer includes some discussion of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ relevant event/s and/or ▪ significant person/people and/or ▪ key idea/s. 	3
<p>Identifies and provides a simple description of the historical context, demonstrating a limited historical knowledge of the period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The answer includes a limited description of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ relevant event/s and/or ▪ significant person/people and/or ▪ key idea/s. 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The answer demonstrates little historical knowledge of the period, with very simple description of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ one (or two) of the criteria mentioned above, or ▪ or the answer is factually inaccurate, or ▪ the answer simply describes the source. 	1
<p>Answer could include, but is not limited to:</p> <p>Source 1 concerns the events and significance of the tribunes of Tiberius Gracchus in 133 BC and Gaius Gracchus in 123–122 BC. A discussion of the historical context for these tribunes could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiberius' <i>lex agraria</i> (land bill) of 133 BC, his aims/motivation and methods of reform • opposition to the <i>lex agraria</i> and the death of Tiberius Gracchus in 133 BC • Gaius' reform program of 123–122 BC, his aims and his methods • The passing of the <i>senatus consultum ultimum</i> and death of Gaius Gracchus in 122 BC • The legacy of the Gracchi: the contribution of the rise of the tribunate and violence in politics to the fall of the Roman Republic. <p>Other points provided by the students should be judged on their merits.</p>	

3. Identify and explain the message/s of Source 2. Provide evidence in your response. (4 marks)

Description	Marks
Accurately identifies and clearly explains the message/s of Source 2. Provides clear evidence to support the answer.	4
Identifies and briefly explains the message/s of Source 2. Provides limited evidence to support the answer.	3
Identifies and describes a message of Source 2, with little explanation and/or evidence provided.	2
The answer reflects little understanding of Source 2, with a simple recount of the contents of the source.	1
Total	4
Answer could include, but is not limited to:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the power of 'seditious tribunes', like Titus Manlius Mancinus, to excite the urban mob was such that it could result in the defeat of the nobles and a <i>novus homo</i>, 'new man', such as Marius being 'elected consul' the tribunate became a vehicle for the Roman people to challenge the traditional dominance of the Senate, electing consuls, choosing their own commanders by extraordinary means, and rendering senatorial decrees 'ineffective' violence became a means to effect change in Roman politics, with tribunes 'exciting the mob' and demanding 'Metellus' head' powerful and ambitious individuals, such as Gaius Marius, could exploit the office of tribune to support their own 'advancement'. <p>Other messages provided by the student should be judged on their merits.</p>	

4. Outline and briefly explain the major changes occurring in the society which are depicted in Source 1 and Source 2. Provide evidence in your response. **(6 marks)**

Description	Marks
Accurately outlines one major change depicted in Source 1 and one major change depicted in Source 2. Clearly explains both changes. Supports answer with evidence from each source.	6
Accurately outlines one major change depicted in Source 1 and one major change depicted in Source 2. Explains both changes. Attempts to support answer with limited evidence from the sources.	5
Accurately outlines one major change depicted in one of the sources. Clearly explains the change. Supports answer with evidence from the source. AND Outlines one major change depicted in the other source. Provides some explanation of the change or limited evidence from the source.	4
Outlines one major change depicted in one of the sources. Provides some explanation of the change and some evidence from the source. AND Outlines one major change depicted in the other source with inaccuracies in the explanation or little supporting evidence for the other source.	3
Identifies one major change depicted in Source 1 and one major change in Source 2 with inaccuracies in the explanation or without evidence from the two sources.	2
Identifies one change depicted in either source with inaccuracies or without evidence.	1
Total	6

Answer could include, but is not limited to:

Both sources depict changes occurring in Roman society from the Late Republic to the Lex Manilia, c. 133–66 BC, including:

- the growing divisions between the plebeian and patrician classes, and the need for social reform, as evident in Source 1's description of the Gracchi's 'desire to improve the welfare of the Roman people'
- the increasingly 'widespread and systematic use of violence in public life' that 'hastened' the 'fall of the Republic', as shown in Source 1 by the deaths of Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, and in Source 2 by the threats made against Metellus by 'seditious tribunes'
- the rise of the tribunate and the decline of senatorial dominance, as evident in the ability of the Roman people to 'choose a commander' and render a senatorial decree ineffective during the Jugurthine War, shown in Source 2
- the emergence of powerful individuals, such the revolutionary Gracchi in Source 1, or Gaius Marius in Source 2, whose 'advancement' he owed to tribunes and the power of the urban mob
- the increasing use of extraordinary commands, such as the *senatus consultum ultimum*, 'obtained on the pretext of national security', passed against Gaius Gracchus in Source 1, or the election of the 'newcomer' Marius to the extraordinary consular command against Jugurtha, depicted in Source 2.

Other points provided by the students should be judged on their merits.

5. Discuss 'change' in this ancient society.

In developing your response, you should:

- use the changes shown in both sources as your starting point
- identify and explain other major changes that occurred in the society
- illustrate the importance of the changes.

(9 marks)

Description	Marks
Changes depicted in sources	2
Presents a summary of the changes in the ancient society that are depicted in the two sources	2
States some of the changes in the ancient society that are depicted in at least one of the sources	1
Identification and explanation of other major changes that occurred in the ancient society	4
Accurate identification and clear explanation of some of the other major changes that occurred in the ancient society	4
Accurate identification with limited explanation of a few of the other major changes that occurred in the ancient society	3
Lists some of the other major changes that occurred in the ancient society	2
Lists one or two of the major changes that occurred in the ancient society with inaccuracies	1
Illustration of the importance of the changes	3
Illustrates the importance of the changes that occurred in the ancient society with some explanation and provision of evidence or examples	3
Attempts to illustrate the importance of the changes that occurred in the ancient society with limited explanation and little provision of evidence or examples	2
States the importance of a change/s with little to no explanation or provision of examples	1
Total	9
Context specific points	
<p>This question invites the student to write what they know about change during the whole period of study.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses should consider the particular changes that are shown in the sources. • The responses should then consider the other major changes that have occurred in the society they are studying. These changes may be military, political, social, cultural, religious, economic and/or leadership. • The response then needs to consider the importance of the changes. <p>The specific points made in the responses will depend on what has been taught in the classroom.</p>	

Other major changes to be discussed for this time period could include:

- the expansion of the Roman Empire and the growth of Roman imperialism with its associated economic, military and social problems
- the emergence of political factions (*optimates* and *populares*)
- the development of a professional army, with the loyalty of soldiers going to their commanding officer and the threat this posed to the Republic
- increasing power of the urban mob to affect Roman politics
- increasing use of extraordinary commands, such as those of Pompey and Caesar, to deal with threats to the state
- extension of citizenship to the Italian allies as a result of the Social War of 91–89 BC.