



Government of **Western Australia**
School Curriculum and Standards Authority



ATAR course examination, 2017

ANCIENT HISTORY

SOURCE BOOKLET

Set 1: Elective 1: Thebes – East and West, New Kingdom Egypt**Source 1(a)**

For copyright reasons this image cannot be reproduced in the online version of this document, but may be viewed at <http://dlib.etc.ucla.edu/projects/Karnak/feature/RedChapel>

The Red Chapel was an integral part of the temple of Amun at Karnak. This barque chapel was built by Hatshepsut and was subsequently disassembled and its materials reused by successive Pharaohs. The Red Chapel reconstruction uses a small number of the original blocks and is situated away from its original site in the temple.

Source 1(b)

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The picture above shows the remains of the ninth Pylon, constructed by Horemheb on the southern processional route in Karnak Temple. Visible in the picture are the *talatat*¹ blocks from Akhenaten's temples, which were used as infill for the Pylon.

¹*talatat* blocks – small stone blocks of standardised size

Source 2

Recently a number of *talatat* blocks of relief, used as fill in the second pylon of the Luxor temple, have been identified as originally coming from one of Akhenaten's Karnak buildings. These blocks were then reused and recarved with new scenes during Tutankhamen's [Tutankhamun's] reign for his own mortuary temple, which was subsequently dismantled under Horemheb ...

Kings of the early 18th Dynasty built structures at Karnak, many of which were dismantled later in the dynasty. The Fourth and Fifth Pylons ... erected by Thutmose I [Tuthmosis I], were at the entrance to the central cult area. Hatshepsut later erected two huge obelisks between these pylons ... [Tuthmosis III] later built a wall to hide his stepmother's two obelisks ...

Kathryn A. Bard, *An introduction to the Archaeology of Ancient Egypt* (2015), p. 258.

Set 2: Elective 2: Athens, Sparta and the Peloponnesian War 440–404 BC**Source 1**

I think that the truest explanation (prophasis), but the one that was least made public, was that the growth of Athens' power and the fear that this caused among the Spartans made war inevitable. But the grounds for complaint (aitiai), which were openly stated by each side and led them to break the peace and go to war, were as follows.

Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War*, 1.23.

Source 2

... the use of the qualifying words 'truest' with 'prophasis' and 'openly stated' with 'aitiai' strongly suggests that Thucydides was giving his own judgement of the real reason why Sparta went to war in 431. The Spartans would never dare to make this reason public because this was not a valid ground for breaking the peace treaty, and because it would be a shameful admission from such a powerful military state. Therefore the Spartans concentrated on the grounds of complaint, which affected their allies rather than themselves, in order to press their claims that Athens had broken the Thirty Year Peace ... However, it is important to review the events that led up to the outbreak of the war in the light of the terms of the Thirty Year Peace. In this way it will be possible to assess the accuracy of Thucydides' statement ...

T. Buckley, *Aspects of Greek History: 750–323 BC* (1996), pp. 307, 308.
(Buckley is commenting directly on the passage from Thucydides 1.23 given in Source 1.)

Set 3: Elective 3: Rome 63 BC–AD 14**Source 1**

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Source 2

If the technical responsibility for war rested on the shoulders of Caesar, it was clearly desired neither by him (witness his negotiations), nor by Pompey (witness his vacillations¹), nor by the vast majority of the senators (witness their vote of 1 December), and still less by the bulk of the population of Italy who showed no enthusiasm to rise in defence of the constitution ... It was the small Optimate clique², the twenty-two senators who voted against the disarmament, that forced the issue.

H.H. Scullard, *From the Gracchi to Nero* (1982), p. 122.

¹vacillations – inability to make a decision

²clique – a small or narrow circle of people

End of Source booklet

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- Source 1(a)** UCLA. (2008). *Photograph of Red Chapel*. Retrieved May, 2017, from <http://dlib.etc.ucla.edu/projects/Karnak/feature/RedChapel>
- Source 1(b)** UCLA. (2008). *Photograph of Pylon IX*. Retrieved May, 2017, from <http://dlib.etc.ucla.edu/projects/Karnak/resource/PylonIX/1078>
- Source 2** Bard, K. A. (2015). *An introduction to the archaeology of Ancient Egypt* (2nd ed.). Chichester, UK: Wiley Blackwell, p.258.

Set 2: Elective 2: Athens, Sparta and the Peloponnesian War 440–404 BC

- Source 1** Thucydides. (1996). *History of the Peloponnesian War* (1.23) (T. Buckley, Trans.). In T. Buckley, *Aspects of Greek history 750–323 BC: A source-based approach*. London; New York: Routledge, p. 307. (Thucydides c. 460–c. 395 BC)
- Source 2** Buckley, T. (1996). *Aspects of Greek history 750–323 BC: A source-based approach*. London; New York: Routledge, pp. 307, 308.

Set 3: Elective 3: Rome 63 BC–AD 14

- Source 1** Plutarch. (1958). *Fall of the Roman Republic: Six lives by Plutarch* (Pompey) (R. Warner, Trans.). London: Penguin, p. 222. (Plutarch c. AD 46–c. AD 120)
- Source 2** Scullard, H. H. (1982). *From the Gracchi to Nero: A history of Rome from 133 BC to AD 68* (5th ed.). London; New York: Routledge, p. 122.

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