



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



Western Australian Certificate of Education Examination, 2014

ANCIENT HISTORY

Stage 3

DOCUMENT BOOKLET

DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 1

Unit 3A – Societies and change

Set 1: Greece: Athenian democracy and Empire from the creation of the Delian League to the revolt of Samos in 440/39 BCE

Source 1:

When [in 460 BCE] Athens formally renounced the anti-Persian alliance of 480 and allied with Argos and Thessaly, war could be expected sooner or later. It could be expected sooner when Megara, attacked by Corinth, appealed to Athens and Athens accepted her into the alliance. ... The Athenians, he tells us, were leading a League fleet of 200 ships to Cyprus when Inaros who had revolted in Egypt appealed to them for help; the League fleet left Cyprus and sailed to Egypt. Questions arise thick and fast. Why did Athens commit herself and the League to a major offensive in the eastern Mediterranean when she had openly challenged Corinth and could expect war with the Peloponnese?

R. Meiggs, *The Athenian Empire* (1972), p. 92.

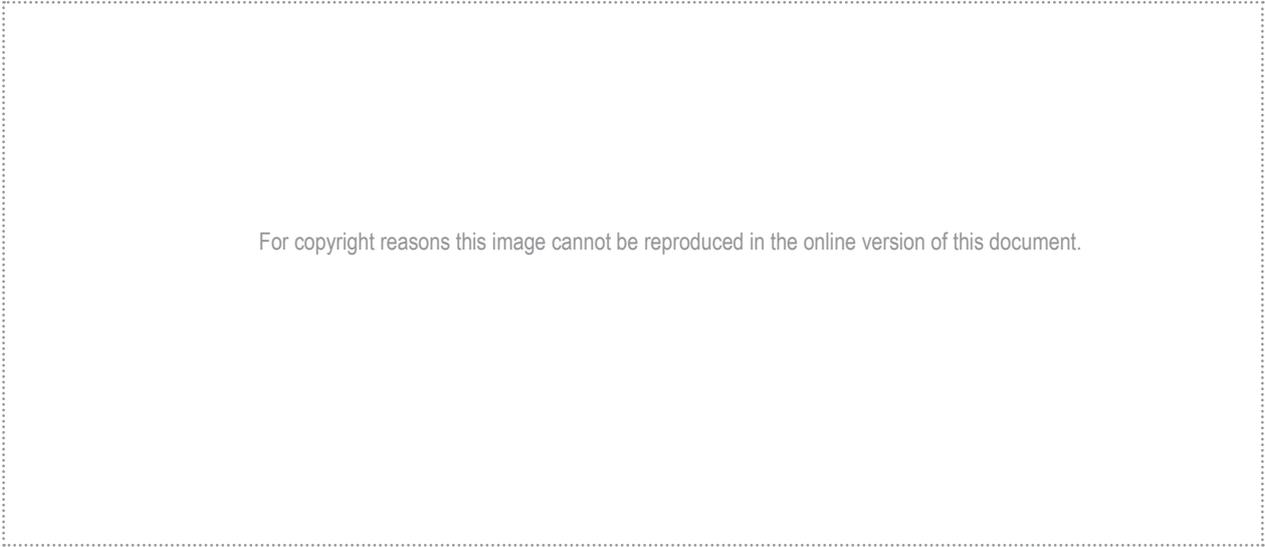
Source 2:

When the Athenians learned that the Lacedaemonians had concluded the war against the Phocians and were about to make their return home, they decided to attack the Lacedaemonians while on the march. Accordingly they dispatched an army against them, including in it Argives and Thessalians; and with the intention of falling upon them with fifty ships and fourteen thousand men, they occupied the passes about Mt. Geraneia. But the Lacedaemonians, having information of the plans of the Athenians, took the route to Tanagra in Boeotia. The Athenians advanced into Boeotia and formed in line of battle, ... and a pitched battle between the two armies ensued, and such was their rivalry that many were slain on both sides. And finally, since the battle ended in a tie, both the Lacedaemonians and the Athenians laid claim to the victory. However, since night intervened and the victory was still a matter of dispute, each sent envoys to the other and they concluded a truce of four months.

Diodorus Siculus, *Library of History Book XI*, 63–92 on the Battle of Tanagra.

(Diodorus Siculus was a Greek historian who wrote works of history between 90 and 30 BCE.)

Source 3:



DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 2

Unit 3B – People, ideas and events that shaped history

Set 2: Greece: The Peloponnesian War from 440/39 BCE to the surrender of Athens in 404/03 BCE

Source 1:

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Source 2:

Cleon was a man of brains and resolution. Hitherto¹ his main activity had been in the law courts, where he had called officers to account and maintained the safeguards of popular government. If he was to be more than [just] an opposition leader, he must be ready to undertake the post of strategos²; and, supported by the experience of an able colleague, he need not disgrace himself. An understanding, therefore, between Cleon and the enterprising Demosthenes was one that seemed to offer advantages to both; acting together they might damage both the political and the military position of Nicias.

J.B. Bury and R. Meiggs, *A History of Greece* [First edition 1900 – revised and corrected 1978]

¹hitherto – previously

²strategos – general

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Document Set 1

- Source 1** Meiggs, R. (1972). *The Athenian Empire*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, p. 92.
- Source 2** Diodorus. (2008). *Diodorus Siculus: Library of history* (Book XI, 63–92) (C.H. Oldfather, Trans.) Retrieved April, 2014, from http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Diodorus_Siculus/11D*.html (Diodorus c. 90–30 BCE)
- Source 3** Thucydides. (1972). *History of the Peloponnesian War* (I.113–I.114) (R. Warner, Trans.). London: Penguin, pp. 100–101. (Thucydides c. 460 – c. 395 BCE)

Document Set 2

- Source 1** Thucydides. (1972). *History of the Peloponnesian War* (IV.28) (R. Warner, Trans.). London: Penguin, p. 282. (Thucydides c. 460 – c. 395 BCE)
- Source 2** Bury, J.B., & Meiggs, R. (1975). *A history of Greece* (4th ed.). Basingstoke, UK; London: Macmillan Press.

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