



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



Western Australian Certificate of Education Examination, 2015

ANCIENT HISTORY

Stage 3

DOCUMENT BOOKLET

DOCUMENT SETS 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:

Pericles was also the first to establish a wage for service in the jury-courts. This he did in response to the populist lavishness of Cimon, for the latter owned an estate which was large enough for a tyrant, and could afford to discharge public services with great splendour. On top of that, Cimon maintained many of his fellow demesmen¹, for any of the Laciadae² who so wished was allowed to come to his house every day and get a moderate supply of what he needed. Also, his estates were left unfenced, so that anybody who liked could enjoy the fruits of the harvest. Now, since Pericles' fortune could not match such lavishness, he followed the advice of Damonides of Oea ... since his personal resources were inferior to Cimon's, Pericles should give the people what belonged to them, and so he instituted payment for service in the jury-courts, which according to some resulted in their decadence, because the common people were always more eager to cast their lot for this office than the men of reputation.

[Aristotle] *Constitution of Athens* 27.4.

¹ demesmen – residents of the same village

² Laciadae – fellow residents of Cimon's village, Laciadae

(This history of the Athenian state was written by the philosopher Aristotle, or more probably by one of his students, in the 320s BCE.)

Source 2:

As for the fact that the Athenians have opted for the kind of constitution that they have, I do not commend their choice, because, by adopting democracy, they have deliberately chosen to make the worst citizens better off than the best. This is why I do not praise what they have done. But since this is what they have resolved, I will show how well they defend their constitution ...

First let me say that it is right that in Athens the populace and the poor have more than the noble and the wealthy, because it is the people who man the ships and make the city strong. The steersmen, the boatswains, the sub-boatswains, the look-out officers: all these contribute to the strength of the city much more than the hoplites, the noble and the respectable men. For this reason, it is right that everyone has a share in the magistracies, both those allotted and those elective, and that anybody who wants to do so is entitled to speak his mind.

The Old Oligarch, *Constitution of Athens*, 1.

(The Old Oligarch is likely to have written this treatise on the Athenian constitution in the late fifth or early fourth centuries BCE.)

Source 3:

... Pericles, owing to his rank, ability and undisputed integrity, exercised a form of individual control over the multitude, while formally respecting its liberty; to put it in one word, he led them instead of being led by them. For Pericles never sought power by dishonest means, or resorted to flattery, and enjoyed so high a reputation that he could freely contradict them and cause their anger. Whenever he saw them arrogant and confident in spite of the circumstances, with his words he would astound them to fear. On the other hand, if they were seized by panic, he was able to restore at once their confidence. In short, the government of Athens, a democracy by name, under Pericles' guidance became a rule of the foremost citizen.

Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War*, 2.65.

(Thucydides was an Athenian general and historian who lived from c. 460 to c. 395 BCE.)

Set 2: Rome: Augustus from the first settlement of Augustus in 27 BCE to his death in 14 CE

Source 1:

My sons Gaius and Lucius Caesar, whom fortune snatched away from me in their youth, the senate and the Roman people to do me honour made consuls designate, each in his fifteenth year, providing that each should enter upon that office after a period of five years. The senate decreed that from the day on which they were introduced to the forum they should take part in the counsels of state. Moreover, the entire body of Roman knights gave each of them the title *Principes Iuventutis* [Princes of the youths] and presented them with silver shields and spears.

Augustus, *Res Gestae* [Deeds of Augustus] 14.

(Augustus was the first Emperor of Rome, 63 BCE–CE14.)

Source 2:



Aureus (gold coin) minted between 2 BCE–11 CE.

On the one side is Augustus wearing a laurel crown as *pater patriae* (Father of the Country). On the reverse side the figures of Gaius and Lucius Caesar wearing togas, with veiled heads, holding spears and round shields. The legend translates as: 'Gaius and Lucius Caesars, sons of Augustus, consuls designate, leaders (princes) of the youth.'

Source 3:

For he [Augustus] had admitted the children of Agrippa, Gaius and Lucius, into the house of the Caesars; and before they had yet laid aside the dress of boyhood he had most fervently desired, with an outward show of reluctance, that they should be entitled 'princes of the youth,' and be consuls-elect.

Tacitus, *Annals* 1.3.

(Tacitus was a Roman historian who lived in the first and second centuries CE.)

DOCUMENT SETS FOR QUESTION 2

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

Set 3: 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:

Because the fall of Amphipolis was so important, Thucydides goes on to comment on its effect on public opinion not only at Athens but also in neighbouring cities in the north which were subject-allies of the Athenians. ... It is noteworthy that Thucydides is here, as very frequently elsewhere, preoccupied with the general issue of the relations between the Athenians and their allies. He does not at the same time consider whether Brasidas himself may have been unwise in exploiting his success too eagerly. The revolts of very small towns probably proved a liability. Their military resources were slender, and the necessity to protect each of them against the danger of Athenian reprisals must have imposed a severe strain upon the small forces at his disposal. It was doubtless with these considerations in mind that he asked for reinforcements to be sent from the Peloponnese. His request was refused, partly, Thucydides states, because leading Spartans were jealous of him. This explanation provides a pointer to the sources from which Thucydides derived his evidence: though doubtless authentic, it almost certainly originates from Brasidas himself or someone serving under his command.

H.D. Westlake, *Individuals in Thucydides* (1968), pp. 152–3.

Set 4: Rome: The Julio-Claudians from the death of Augustus in 14 CE to the death of Nero in 68 CE

Source 1:

His [Germanicus'] death occurred at Antioch as the result of a plot formed by Piso and Plancina. For bones of men that had been buried in the house where he dwelt and sheets of lead containing curses together with his name were found while he was yet alive; and that poison was the means of his carrying off [death] was revealed by the condition of his body, which was brought into the Forum and exhibited to all who were present. Piso later returned to Rome and was brought before the senate on the charge of murder by Tiberius himself, who thus endeavoured to clear himself of the suspicion of having destroyed Germanicus; but Piso secured a postponement of his trial and committed suicide.

Dio Cassius, *Roman History*, 57.18.9.

(Dio Cassius was a Greek historian writing in the late 2nd and early 3rd century CE.)

Source 2:

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Document Set 1

- Source 1** Asmonti, L. (2015). *Athenian Democracy: A sourcebook*. Bloomsbury Sources in Ancient History. London & New York: Bloomsbury, pp. 127–128.
- Source 2** Asmonti, L. (2015). *Athenian democracy: A sourcebook*. Bloomsbury Sources in Ancient History. London & New York: Bloomsbury, p. 171.
- Source 3** Asmonti, L. (2015). *Athenian democracy: A sourcebook*. Bloomsbury Sources in Ancient History. London & New York: Bloomsbury, p. 143.

Document Set 2

- Source 1** Augustus. (2003). *Monumentum Ancyranum (Res Gestae Divi Augusti)* (Part III) (F.W. Shipley, Trans.). Retrieved May, 2015, from http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3*.html (Augustus 63 BC–14 AD?)
- Source 2** Classical Numismatic Group. (2013, December 13). Aureus showing Gaius and Lucius [Image]. In *Roman numismatic memory part 2: Gaius and Lucius as principes iuventutis* [Blog post]. Retrieved May, 2015, from http://blogs.warwick.ac.uk/numismatics/entry/roman_numismatic_memory/
- Source 3** Tacitus. (1942). *Complete works of Tacitus* (1.3) (A.J. Church & W.J. Brodribb, Trans.). New York: Random House. Retrieved April, 2014, from www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0078%3Abook%3D1%3Achapter%3D3 (Tacitus AD c. 56–c. 120)

Document Set 3

- Source 1** Thucydides. (1954). *History of the Peloponnesian War* (4.108). (R. Warner, Trans.). London: Penguin, pp. 329–330.
- Source 2** Westlake, H.D. (1968). *Individuals in Thucydides*. London: Cambridge University Press, pp. 152–153.

Document Set 4

- Source 1** Dio Cassius. (2006). *Roman history* (Books 56–60) (E. Cary, Trans.). Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, pp. 163, 165. (Dio Cassius AD c. 150–235)
- Source 2** Shotter, D. (2000) *Tiberius Caesar*. London: Routledge, pp. 38–39.

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