



# **ANCIENT HISTORY**

## **ATAR course examination 2024**

### **Marking key for Greece**

Marking keys are an explicit statement about what the examining panel expect of candidates when they respond to particular examination items. They help ensure a consistent interpretation of the criteria that guide the awarding of marks.

## Section One: Short answer – Unit 3

25% (24 Marks)

## Athens 481–440 BC

## Question 15

(6 marks)

Describe the original structure and aims of the Delian League.

Description	Marks
Accurately describes the original structure and aims of the Delian League in detail	6
Accurately describes the original structure and aims of the Delian League	5
Describes the original structure and aims of the Delian League	4
Outlines the original structure and aims of the Delian League. May be generalised in places	3
Identifies limited aspects of the original structure and aims of the Delian League	2
Makes minimal comments about the original structure and aims of the Delian League. May include errors	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>
<p>Answers could include:</p> <p>Structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the treasury was housed in the Temple of Apollo and Artemis on the island of Delos</li> <li>the synod (or Council of the Greeks) involved all 150 states (except Athens) where each had an equal vote</li> <li>Athens controlled the allied navy and taxed the allies for men and triremes; she also appointed the treasurers</li> <li>the two chambers were equal in power and policies were made when both were in agreement – this could be contested.</li> </ul> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to provide protection from Persian aggression</li> <li>to carry the war into Persian territory</li> <li>to obtain plunder by which to compensate themselves for the ruin of their cities by the Persians. Thucydides says that the purpose of the Delian League was to 'compensate themselves for their losses by ravaging the territory of the King of Persia'. (Thuc. I.96).</li> </ul> <p>Accept other relevant answers.</p>	

## Question 16

(6 marks)

Outline Ephialtes' key reforms to the *Areopagus*.

Description	Marks
Outlines Ephialtes' key reforms to the Areopagus in detail	6
Outlines Ephialtes' key reforms to the Areopagus	5
Describes some of Ephialtes' reforms to the Areopagus	4
Describes some of Ephialtes' reforms to the Areopagus in generalised way	3
Identifies limited aspects of Ephialtes' reforms to the Areopagus	2
Makes minimal comments about Ephialtes' reforms to the Areopagus. May include errors.	1
<b>total</b>	<b>6</b>
<p>Answers could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Areopagus was deprived of political power</li> <li>its judicial powers were weakened, leaving it with religious jurisdiction and competence over homicides</li> <li>its powers were mainly divided between the Ecclesia and the Council of 500 (Boule)</li> <li>the Boule gained powers to supervise magistrates, hear charges of treason and the powers to arrest citizens and have them executed for certain crimes</li> <li>the Ecclesia gained powers of impeachment for crimes which threatened the state.</li> <li>the Heliaea or People's Court gained powers of issuing verdicts via a jury system and it could try corrupt magistrates.</li> </ul> <p>Accept other relevant answers.</p>	

## Question 17

(6 marks)

Describe **two** economic methods of control used by Athens to 440 BC and outline their effectiveness.

Description	Marks
Description for each economic method of control (2 x 2 marks)	
Describes an economic method of control	2
Makes a general description of an economic method of control	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4</b>
Effectiveness	
Outlines the effectiveness of two economic methods of control	2
Makes a generalised statement about two economic methods of control or outlines effectiveness of one economic method of control	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>
<p>Answers could include:</p> <p>Interpretation of what constitutes an economic method of control can be broad. Candidates can refer to any two of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phoros was an effective way to control allies. Phoros payment enabled allies to avoid providing ships but disempowered their military, leaving them vulnerable to the Athenian fleet. Non-payment also gave Athens a premise for subjugation. The requirement to pay this at Athens and devote a 1/60th to Athena is also relevant as an extra imposition on allies</li> <li>Moving the treasury in 454 BC and its maintenance by Athenian Hellenotamiai: League treasury funds were thereafter beyond allied control. League funds became indistinguishable from Athenian funds. Athenian assembly now had final say how funds were spent, i.e. Pericles' building Program</li> <li>Congress decree 449 BC; confirmed Athenian financial control of allies even though none were present. Effectiveness is self-explanatory</li> <li>Cleinias decree 447 BC; reinforced rules around tribute possibly because of poor tribute collection the year before. Athenian officials in allied territory enforced this requirement. Effectiveness is self-explanatory</li> <li>Coinage decree 447/6 BC; enforced uniformity of coinage, weights and measures among members of the league. Local mints were closed, attic owl coins were used throughout, Athens clearly benefitted through trade from controlling currency, but there were also benefits to the allies through this</li> <li>A failed revolt against Athens would not only result in a higher phoros going forward but also could lead to severe indemnities e.g. Samos 1,300 talent fine. Effectiveness is self-explanatory</li> <li>Cleruchies were an economic method of control i.e. taking best farming land for Athenians. Cleruchies provide valuable control over the allies in multiple ways but did act as an economic embargo to an extent.</li> </ul> <p>Accept other relevant answers.</p>	

## Question 18

(6 marks)

Describe **two** factors that led to the loss of the Athenian land empire.

Description	Marks
For each of two factors (2 x 3 marks)	
Describes accurately a factor that led to the loss of the Athenian land empire in detail	3
Identifies a factor that led to the loss of the Athenian land empire	2
Makes general statements about a factor that led to the loss of the Athenian land empire	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>
<p>Answers could include:</p> <p>For Athens to maintain control of her land empire, three key foundations were necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athens' full and undivided attention</li> <li>• Megara's loyalty was vital</li> <li>• Spartan preoccupation, such as with the Helot revolt.</li> </ul> <p>When these three pre-conditions were lost, so was the land empire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athens needed to focus on Persian pressure and control members of the Delian League</li> <li>• Megara had traditionally been a loyal ally of Sparta</li> <li>• Helot revolt ended sometime around 454 BC</li> <li>• Athenian defeat in 454 BC in Egypt saw a major change in foreign policy</li> <li>• there is little evidence of warfare in Greece after 454 BC</li> <li>• the Athenians focus their attention on the Delian League</li> <li>• 447 BC Boeotia defeated Athens at Coroneia</li> <li>• as a result, Euboea revolted in 446 BC, Megara left the alliance and Sparta immediately invaded Attica</li> <li>• King Pleistoanax had an army on the border of Attica 446 BC, the 30 Year's Peace was signed. Perhaps this was a result of more aggressive ephors in Sparta.</li> </ul> <p>Accept other relevant answers.</p>	

## Question 19

(6 marks)

Identify and explain the internal opposition to Pericles' policies.

Description	Marks
<b>Identification</b>	
Identifies accurately the internal opposition to Pericles' policies	2
Makes generalised comments about the internal opposition to Pericles' policies	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	
Explains accurately the internal opposition to Pericles' policies in detail	4
Explains the internal opposition to Pericles' policies	3
Describes the internal opposition to Pericles' policies	2
Limited description of the internal opposition to Pericles' policies	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>
<p>Answers could include:</p> <p><b>Identification:</b>            Thucydides son of Melesias was a kinsman of Cimon. In opposing Pericles generally, Thucydides pursued the lines established earlier by Cimon.            Thucydides stood for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• peace with Sparta and a resumption of the dual hegemony policy of 478–462 BC</li> <li>• reconciliation with the allies rather than tightening imperial controls</li> <li>• a continuation of the war with Persia, the Treasury returned to Delos, the end of spending League funds on beautification in Athens.</li> </ul> <p><b>Explanation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• according to Plutarch (which is unfortunately quite anachronistic), Thucydides focused on the immoral nature of using League funds for Athenian purposes, claiming it should be used against Persia rather than beautifying Athens through Pericles' building program. Pericles' response was that it was moral to make League funds available to Athenian citizens as it was the Athenians' Empire. He emphasised that because the Athenians provided protection for trade and security, they deserved the rewards that the allies paid them, provided that the primary aims of the League were also being met</li> <li>• there was an attack on Pericles himself behind the disputes about the use of League funds and the building program, linked to this disagreement. The building program was taken by some as indicative of Pericles' tyrannical tendencies (this emerges in comedy), this hostility is perhaps demonstrated by Pericles' assertion that he would fund the buildings himself and put his own name on them</li> <li>• attacks on Pericles form part of a wider opposition to Pericles and his policies, including opposition to his anti-Spartan and pro-democratic stance. The sources regard the building program as consistent with Pericles' populism – the construction works provided employment for Athenian Thetes.</li> </ul> <p>Accept other relevant answers.</p>	

## Section Two: Source analysis – Unit 4

25% (20 marks)

## Athens, Sparta and the Peloponnesian War 440–404 BC

## Question 20

(10 marks)

Assess the perspective provided in Source 1 about the importance of Brasidas' Thraceward campaigns during Archidamian War.

Refer to Source 1 and to your understanding of the period of study in your answer.

Description	Marks
Makes a comprehensive assessment of the perspective provided in the source about the importance of Brasidas' Thraceward campaigns during Archidamian War. Shows thorough understanding of the source, makes detailed reference to the period of study	9–10
Makes an appropriate assessment of the perspective provided in the source about the importance of Brasidas' Thraceward campaigns during Archidamian War. Shows understanding of the source, makes some detailed reference to the period of study	7–8
Makes a generalised assessment of the perspective provided in the source about the importance of Brasidas' Thraceward campaigns during Archidamian War. Shows generalised understanding of the source, makes generalised reference to the period of study	5–6
Makes a limited assessment of the perspective in the source about the importance of the impact of Brasidas' Thraceward campaigns during Archidamian War. Shows limited understanding of the source, makes limited reference to the period of study	3–4
Makes a superficial assessment of the perspective provided in the source about the importance of Brasidas' Thraceward campaigns during Archidamian War. Shows little understanding of the source and makes little or no reference to the period of study. May include errors	1–2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>
<p>Answers could include:</p> <p>Thucydides' point of view: Athens feared allied revolt and despite allied acceptance of Brasidas' terms in Thrace, the allies should not have revolted from Athens because Brasidas did not present a viable alternative, which is not entirely accurate (i.e., Amphipolis). Responses may agree or disagree with Thucydides, but should conclude that Athens was vulnerable through her allies, thus pressure applied by Sparta through Thrace was a key factor in bringing about the Peace of Nicias in 421 BC.</p> <p>Thucydides' strengths and weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bias – Partisan treatment of Pericles, Cleon, Brasidas and Alcibiades, minimising Demosthenes' and Cimon's actions</li> <li>• omission – i.e. Peace of Callias gives a misleading impression of the threat of Persia, the 'Great Gap' 440–435 BC where no events are reported by Thucydides, lack of comment/understanding on trade/economic issues and pressures i.e., underplays the encroachment of Corinthian trade of Athens' actions in the west. Numerous individuals are sidelined</li> <li>• inconsistencies – Outbreak of the Archidamian War. The Prophasis is an attempt at finding the 'real reasons' but there are contradictions. Causes of failure in Sicily and the knowledge of the demos about the Sicilian expedition are contradictory.</li> </ul>	

## Question 20 (continued)

Impact on the war:

- after Pylos, Athens was an ongoing threat to Sparta, success in the north was crucial to the ability of both parties to negotiate a peace on a reasonably equal footing
- Brasidas/Sparta took this opportunity to: divert Athens' attention from raids on Spartan territory; send some helots away from Sparta on the campaign; win territory that could lead to negotiation and to the return of hostages
- Athens needed to secure its allies
- Spartan success, particularly at Amphipolis, forced Athens to negotiate
- Athenian confidence was temporarily dented by losses at this time
- a one-year truce was agreed, while terms were worked out
- the battle at Amphipolis removed the more bellicose individuals according to the sources (Aristophanes' 'mortar and pestle of war'). Sparta was 'anxious for peace' and could successfully negotiate with Athens who 'no longer had the same appetite for war' (Plutarch).

Brasidas' Campaign:

- Brasidas' ambition perhaps led to his isolation. He misunderstood Spartan intent at this point was to recover the prisoners, not win the war
- the Spartans were concerned about a Helot revolt following Pylos - a number were sent to Thrace
- Thrace was an unusually dynamic move for Sparta, Brasidas is characterised as a *Spartan by accident* in sources
- Brasidas moved north to help the Chalcidians who had revolted from Athens. The Spartans hoped to divert Athenian pressure (raids) being applied to the Peloponnese
- Brasidas moved quickly and took the surrender of Acanthus, Stagira and Argilus. Brasidas' easily captured Amphipolis which caused a scandal in Athens
- the two strategoi, Eucles and Thucydides were blamed. Thucydides was banished probably at the instigation of Cleon, this is perhaps reason for Thucydides' enmity to Cleon in his account
- despite success in the North, Sparta agreed to peace negotiations. Athens had the Spartiate prisoners; Sparta did not want to remain in the North, they had concerns about Messenia/Macedonia
- Brasidas incited revolt at Scione perhaps while the truce was in place. A dispute erupted. Sparta became concerned that Brasidas was out of control, their fear of corruption resulting from lessons learnt from Pausanias et al
- Mende also revolted and went across to Brasidas
- Athens refused to continue negotiations. Cleon wanted to take military action and attack Scione and execute the population. Nicias returned Mende to Athenian control. Scione resisted and was besieged by Nicias
- in 422 BC, Cleon had Thracian command. He gradually re-established Athenian control over the area, and headed to Amphipolis
- Cleon died 'killed by a Myrcinian peltast'. The Athenian forces were soundly beaten – 600 dead. The Spartan forces had only six dead, but one was Brasidas.

Accept other relevant answers.



## Question 21

(10 marks)

Evaluate the usefulness of Source 2 in providing an understanding of the reasons for the failure of the Athenian Expeditions to Sicily 415–413 BC.

Refer to Source 2 and to your understanding of the period of study in your answer.

Description	Marks
Makes a comprehensive evaluation of the source in providing an understanding of the reasons for the failure of the Athenian Expeditions to Sicily 415–413 BC. Shows thorough understanding of the source, makes detailed reference to the period of study	9–10
Makes an appropriate evaluation of the source in providing an understanding of the reasons for the failure of the Athenian Expeditions to Sicily 415–413 BC. Shows understanding of the source, makes some detailed reference to the period of study	7–8
Makes a generalised assessment of the source in providing an understanding of the reasons for the failure of the Athenian Expeditions to Sicily 415–413 BC. Shows generalised understanding of the source, makes generalised reference to the period of study	5–6
Makes a limited assessment of the source in providing an understanding of the reasons for the failure of the Athenian Expeditions to Sicily 415–413 BC. Shows limited understanding of the source, makes limited reference to the period of study.	3–4
Makes a superficial assessment of the source in providing an understanding of the reasons for the failure of the Athenian Expeditions to Sicily 415–413 BC. Shows little understanding of the source and makes little or no reference to the period of study. May include errors	1–2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>
<p>Answers could include:</p> <p>The extract refers to the Sicilian Expedition undertaken by Athens (415–413 BC) when Athens sought to subdue Syracuse. The extract focuses on the expedition's failure, particularly the role of Nicias politically and militarily, and the role of the politicians in Athens.</p> <p>The extract focuses on the reasons for the failure of the expedition, in particular, Thucydides' view that it was a 'mistake' to go in the first place, that was due to a 'decline in leadership' in Athens as well as 'the growth of democracy', after the death of Pericles. It also states that Thucydides believed that Nicias' execution of the military aspects of the campaign was a factor.</p> <p>To argue that the extract is useful:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In terms of the growth of democracy as a factor, although the demos may have been poorly guided (Thucydides), they still made the ultimate decision to go and, according to Thucydides, did so mostly out of self-interest and personal gain. Thucydides says that Pericles 'restrained the masses' (i.e. he was not led by them, they were led by him) but that those leaders who followed him were unable to hold them back, so the unrestrained democracy was responsible for some of the poor decision making surrounding the Sicilian Expedition. It was also the democracy that elected Nicias as the general for an expedition to which he was vehemently opposed, and, provided the three strategoi with equal power and unclear objectives.</li> <li>In terms of the leadership, Thucydides not only blames the political leaders for making the decision to go in the first place, but also claims that failure was due to those leaders at home not supporting the expedition once it had left. However, the huge numbers of soldiers, equipment and supplies provided for the campaign belie this, it might be that Thucydides was referring to the recall of Alcibiades.</li> </ul>	

**Question 21** (continued)

Nicias' leadership should be addressed. Nicias' initial successes provided him with the opportunity to take Syracuse, but, due to his hesitancy and indecisiveness he did not. Responses might discuss the consequences of Nicias' failure by describing his numerous military blunders during the campaign. Stronger responses may mention that Thucydides exonerates Nicias for the disasters that befell the campaign, blaming the Demos instead. Responses could offer any of these perspectives from the extract, most will likely focus on the argument concerning Nicias' mistakes.

To argue that the extract is not useful:

The generals' failures in Sicily can be argued to have been more significant than the role of those at home whom Thucydides claims did not support the expedition in the extract.

Responses should provide details of Nicias' mistakes in Sicily and argue why these were more significant than the role of those at home.

Accept other relevant answers.

## Question 22

(10 marks)

Assess the accuracy of the representation of Alcibiades in Source 3.

Refer to Source 3 and to your understanding of the period of study in your answer.

Description	Marks
Makes a comprehensive assessment of the accuracy of the representation of Alcibiades. Shows thorough understanding of the source, makes detailed reference to the period of study	9–10
Makes an appropriate assessment of the accuracy of the representation of Alcibiades. Shows understanding of the source, makes some detailed reference to the period of study	7–8
Makes a generalised assessment of the accuracy of the representation of Alcibiades. Shows generalised understanding of the source, makes generalised reference to the period of study	5–6
Makes a limited assessment of the accuracy of the representation of Alcibiades. Shows limited understanding of the source, makes limited reference to the period of study	3–4
Makes a superficial assessment of the accuracy of the representation of Alcibiades. Shows little understanding of the source and makes little or no reference to the period of study. May include errors	1–2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>
<p>Answers could include:</p> <p>The representation of Alcibiades:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alcibiades was mercurial, as such the representation of him is accurate to an extent, though the source does tend to centre around Alcibiades' negative impact, it is evident that Alcibiades also inspired significant cohesion on several occasions. Responses should be able to articulate examples which illustrate the range of Alcibiades' behaviour and impact. Some responses may recognise the problematic nature of the ancient sources' representation of Alcibiades including, but not limited to, Thucydides' bias. Stronger responses might compare and contrast the costly actions of Alcibiades with the popular support he maintained in Athens.</li> </ul> <p>Answers may also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>consider the impact of Alcibiades on Thucydides as a possible source for some of Thucydides' information; Alcibiades' links to Pericles' family and the extent to which this might have impacted Thucydides' pro-Periclean bias and thus his account; much of the information relevant to Alcibiades is either incomplete or missing from Thucydides' account</li> <li>be aware that it has been suggested (Kagan) that Thucydides wrote his account with an intent to revise the reputations of some key individuals who would have been discredited after their failure to win the war, hence the positive representation of Alcibiades (and others i.e. Pericles, Nicias) by Thucydides</li> <li>acknowledge the influence of Thucydides on other sources (i.e. Plutarch) which has contributed to the source tradition.</li> </ul> <p>Alcibiades' negative impact/influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the fear of tyranny that Alcibiades' extravagant behaviour elicited. In the source, he was unbalanced, sought the power of a sole ruler, did not support the democracy (i.e. undermining the Peace of Nicias, defecting to Sparta and Persia, the Oligarchic Coup)</li> <li>his willingness to change sides throughout the period and the moral justification he claimed for this behaviour</li> <li>he flouted social conventions - his supposed involvement in the profanation of the Mysteries</li> </ul>	

**Question 22** (continued)

- the divisive impact of Alcibiades' ostentatious promotion of his aristocratic background (through his involvement in the *hippikoi agones* etc) and his unconventional sexual behaviour
- his influence on the Sicilian campaign, his support for it, his removal from it, his strategy for it, his betrayal of it to Sparta. He certainly precipitated further division within the campaign
- his divisive actions were more influential than his contemporaries seemed to have realised, e.g. his advice to send Gylippus to Sicily; his passing key information about Decelaea to the Spartans was a key factor in the eventual defeat of Athens; his actions in Ionia outweighed the benefits of his later return.

Alcibiades' positive impact/influence:

- his cohesiveness can be seen in his popularity with the demos of Athens despite his treasonous changes of allegiance. His power over the demos is evident in a number of cases, i.e. his capacity to persuade them in regard to the Sicilian Campaign, despite the questionable value of the argument he presented, and his lack of sensible strategy thereafter
- he was seen as the saviour of Athens at times (Plutarch and Aristophanes) and, apparently, the Athenians never gave up on the notion that he might return and salvage the situation right until the end of the war
- his actions in the Ionian War indicate his capability as a military commander. The ancient sources lament his removal from leadership, representing his absence as a final cause of Athens' defeat.

Accept other relevant answers.

## Section Three: Essay

50% (50 Marks)

## Part A: Unit 3

25% (25 marks)

## Athens 481–440 BC

Marking key for Questions 23–25

Description	Marks
<b>Introduction</b>	
Defines the focus of the topic/question, defines key terms and provides relevant background information. Provides a proposition that articulates the direction of the essay in terms of line of argument/viewpoint	3
States the topic/question and provides some relevant background information. Provides a simple proposition indicating direction to be taken in relation to the focus of the essay	2
States the topic/question and provides limited background information	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Understanding of historical narrative</b>	
Produces a relevant, sophisticated narrative that demonstrates an understanding of the interrelationships between events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change, and/or reliability of the ancient evidence	7
Produces a relevant, comprehensive narrative that demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change, and/or reliability of the ancient evidence	6
Produces a relevant, coherent narrative that demonstrates an understanding of some connections across events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change, and/or reliability of the ancient evidence	5
Produces a narrative that identifies some connections across events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change in the narrative, and/or shows some understanding of the reliability of the ancient evidence in the narrative	4
Produces a simple narrative which is mainly chronological and makes some reference to events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change, and/or shows limited understanding of the ancient evidence	3
Produces a simple narrative which is often incorrect and makes minimal reference to events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change, and/or demonstrates minimal understanding of the relevant ancient evidence	2
Makes general/superficial statements about the narrative	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Argument</b>	
Constructs a sustained, logical and sophisticated argument which shows a depth of analysis in relation to the topic/question	6
Constructs a coherent, analytical argument in relation to the topic/question	5
Produces a logically-structured argument that shows some analytical thinking in relation to the topic/question	4
Provides relevant points/information in relation to the topic/question and indicates direction for argument	3
Makes generalisations and some relevant statements in relation to the topic/question	2
Makes superficial, disjointed statements in relation to the topic/question	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Use of evidence</b>	
Uses relevant sources with accuracy and detail throughout the essay. Refers to this evidence at points where it provides support for the argument/viewpoint	6
Uses relevant sources with accuracy throughout the essay. Refers to this evidence at effective points to provide some support for the argument/viewpoint	5
Uses relevant sources in the essay. Refers to this evidence at some appropriate points	4
Provides some relevant evidence. Refers to this evidence but with inaccuracies	3
Provides some limited evidence with inaccuracies. Makes an attempt to refer to some of this evidence	2
Provides minimal evidence which is often irrelevant or inaccurate	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Conclusion</b>	
Draws together the argument/viewpoint of the essay, linking evidence presented with the original proposition	3
Summarises the argument/viewpoint of the essay, making some reference to the topic/question	2
Makes general/superficial statements about the focus of the essay	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>

## Question 23

(25 marks)

Assess the consequences of the Battles of Thermopylae, Salamis and Plataea for Sparta, Athens and for others.

Answers could include:

Consequences for Sparta, Athens and for others should include Persia and allies as appropriate, as opposed to a description of events during these battles.

Thermopylae

For Sparta:

- confirmation of military leadership, after Athenian success at Marathon Sparta needed to take a public leading role; Spartan military reputation enshrined by their stand after sending the Thespians away; loss of a Spartan King as the Delphic oracle had predicted; not a battle of unified Hellenes but a battle demonstrating Spartan Leadership.

For Persia:

- number of Persian soldiers lost at Thermopylae was significant despite their huge original number, their poorer equipped, press-ganged infantry was no match for well-trained Spartans; the loss of Persian ships (perhaps half) at the parallel battle of Artemisium was significant, they were no longer able to fight on two naval fronts.

For Athens:

- Hellas was under desperate threat from Persia, dynamic action was needed so they evacuated the polis; made a stand at Salamis; trusted in the wooden wall; it was clear to Hellenic League that unity was the only chance, Thermopylae was the strongest defensible position north of the Isthmus and had been lost; arguments followed over defence points following this.

For others:

- central Greece was lost; delay to the Persians because of Thermopylae gave the 'Greeks' (particularly Athens) time to prepare; despite loss at Thermopylae and the indecisive Artemisium, Greek morale was high.

Salamis

For Sparta:

- Sparta nominally in charge but being managed by Athens.

For Persia:

- a significant blow to the success of the Persian Invasion, Xerxes goes home. Not the end of the war; led to shift in Persian focus.

For Athens:

- leading to increased prestige; respect for Athenian Military ability especially Navy; confirmation that a democracy can fight well; Proof of Athenian dynamism, evacuating the city; impressive strategy of Themistocles, his manipulation of others and use of a narrow channel.

For others:

- intense pressure but Greek unity held, discussions by Sparta before the battle on evacuating to the Peloponnese; a confidence builder to the Greeks of Ionia in their efforts to resist Persian control; According the Thucydides it saved the Peloponnese and perhaps of all Greece. A victorious Persian Navy at Salamis could have swept through the Peloponnese; a unified battle by the Hellenic League; perhaps the beginning of Corinthian resentment of Athens.

Plataea

For Sparta:

- respect for Sparta restored; their use of battlefield geography; their hegemony secured; their army demonstrated its quality to everyone, Athens, Peloponnesian League, other poleis; increased reputation of Pausanias possibly led to his arrogance in Ionia; Spartan primacy re-confirmed after Salamis.

For Persia:

- great Persian losses made the expedition untenable and ended the campaign; fought by Mardonius, Xerxes not present; the end of the Persian threat to mainland Greece although this wasn't clear at the time.

For others:

- Greek unity notable, less fractious than Salamis, 23 polis involved, a national alliance; after the battle some action taken against medisers (Thebes), concern for other medisers about future action; the Hellenic League was retained because Northern Greece/Asia Minor still under Persian control; rest of the war would be fought in Ionia, Spartan Athenian and the allies' aims changed after this; Plataea helped solidify Greek support in Ionia including Samos who had revolted against Persia.

Accept other relevant answers.

**Question 24****(25 marks)**

Describe the Delian League campaigns under Cimon to 461 BC and assess their significance for Athenian power in the period of study.

Answers could include:

Detail should be provided about Cimon's campaigns at Eion, Scyros, Carystus, Naxos, Eurymedon and Thasos. Responses may refer to earlier incidents at Byzantium. Stronger responses will focus more discussion on the significance of these campaigns.

Eion:

- the initial motive was to remove the Persians under their commander, Butes, from the city
- the surrounding country was very fertile so Cimon gave it to the Athenians, who subsequently established a colony there
- also, the commercial and strategic Thraceward region was secured.

Significance:

- this campaign consolidated Athenian power by demonstrating their ability to lead the League forces successfully against the Persians; it also revealed how such successful campaigning opened opportunities for Athenian profit (through colonisation of conquered territory). The Spartans and Persians would have become aware of Athens capacity for leadership and her clear interest in expansion.

Eurymedon:

- treated out of sequence here, Eurymedon was a significant victory over the Persians.

Significance:

- the scale of this victory saw an immense increase in Athenian prestige. It also consolidated Athens' hegemony of the Delian League. So great was the victory that, according to some historical traditions, the Persian king offered terms to the Athenians in the form of the Peace of Callias (if the date for this treaty as coinciding with the event is accepted), which amounted to recognition of Athenian victory. This established Athens' pre-eminence in the region
- somewhat ironically therefore, this victory also threatened to undermine Athenian power in the League. The allies no longer viewed the Persians as a viable threat, by extension, the League was therefore no longer necessary for their protection. Many sought to leave the League at this time, resulting in Athens tightening her control over her allies.
- Plutarch makes it clear that Eurymedon brought vast wealth to Athens.

Scyros:

- the campaign targeted the Dolopian pirates
- this campaign increased Athenian power by diverting more resources into Athenian hands. (Scyros was colonised by Athenians).

Significance:

- the expansion of League campaigns beyond a response solely the Persians threat to Athenian and allied interests contributed to the expansion of Athenian power by stretching the remit of the Delian League. Over time, the Athenians would come to justify their retention of the League for the purpose of 'keeping the seas safe' – this appears as a reason for the maintenance of the League according to Plutarch and the Periclean 'Congress Decree'
- securing a safe passage around the Aegean would have significant benefits for the growth of Athenian economic power, which fed directly into her political control of the Aegean region, including and beyond those poleis who were her allies.
- this campaign increased Athenian power by diverting more resources into Athenian hands. (Carystus was on the corn trade route).



## Naxos:

- Naxos was reduced by the Delian League fleet after an attempt to secede from the League
- responses should outline the harsh settlement imposed on Naxos, which essentially made her into a subject of the Athenians. Naxos' independent military power was removed through the confiscation of its fleet.

## Significance:

- this campaign had significant implications for Athenian power. It signalled that the Athenians intended to retain allies within the League, by force if necessary if those allies wanted to break away from the League. Moreover, it signalled to other allies that Athens had the capacity to enforce an ongoing relationship. The example of Naxos will have acted as something of a warning to other allies not to attempt to break from the League. This demonstrates the increase of Athens' internal influence in the League and would have been a development of interest to the independent and Peloponnesian polities. Clearly Athens' relationship with the allies had moved into a different stage
- the confiscation of the Naxian fleet increased Athenian power in a very tangible way, a way that was replicated throughout the history of the League. Naval resources become increasingly concentrated at Athens, to the exclusion of other *poleis*, rendering them reliant on Athens and defenceless against her. The fleet, more than any other tool, increased her standing and influence in the region.

## Thasos:

- Cimon led a campaign against Thasos when the latter attempted to revolt from the League. The dispute arose over control of trading posts and mines on the mainland adjacent to Thasos, land which Athens was attempting to assume control of. Athens' desire to establish a foothold in this region, which was additionally a good source of timber, is attested further by the response of the local people to the attempts to establish an Athenian colony
- the campaign ended with the suppression of Thasos' revolt after a lengthy siege. It could be argued that the length of the siege threatened to undermine Athenian power; certainly Cimon faced a backlash within Athens because of his perceived failure to prosecute this campaign in a timely manner
- Thasos was required to demolish its walls, surrender its navy and pay an indemnity; it was required thereafter to pay *phoros* to the League.

## Significance:

- the campaign at Thasos strengthened Athens in an economic sense, Athens got control of the mines and trading post, and established a colony; the influx of *phoros* and a war indemnity should also be noted. Internal power over her subject was further facilitated
- Thasos indicated the nature of Athens' imperialism, her willingness to go to great lengths to maintain control over the allies (i.e. the total subjugation of Thasos thereafter), and to attack free Greek nations who might prevent Athenian plans for expansion and control
- it left Athens militarily/politically stronger. The fate of Thasos served as a warning to other would-be rebels. Sparta responded by secretly offering to invade Attica but was unable to intercede because of problems at home. The offer from Sparta signifies their recognition of the threat of Athens' imperialism, and Athens' potential to be a threat in the region.

Accept other relevant answers.

## Question 25

(25 marks)

Analyse how Athens was able to transform the Delian League into the Athenian empire.

Answers could include:

Responses should explain the nature of the Delian League in its initial stages and how this changed by c.440 BC, clearly identifying what role Athens played as hegemon in forcing this change:

- the dominance of the Athenian navy and its use by Athens should appear throughout the response. i.e. Subjugation of Thasos 465 BC and Samos 440 BC – both actions were clearly in the interests of Athens
- the emergence of three categories of membership, plus how and why this changed over time (transmogrification)
- Phoros provided by the allies contributed to the Athenian navy, financing Athenian triremes and crews
- Athens provided captains for all triremes. Athenian military success between 476 and 469 BC confirmed their position as hegemon. Through this, Cimon must have determined military policy and actions
- the initial voting structure would have allowed Athens to dominate the policy of the Delian League
- Plutarch suggests that Cimon deliberately manipulated the allies into contributing phoros instead of ships so that Athens was able to turn them into subjects more easily
- moving the treasury from Delos to Athens in 453 BC on the pretext of the fear of Persia. This would have given the Athenian hellenotamiai free reign with the Delian League funds
- use of garrisons, phourarchs, episkopoi, archontes and democratic governments by Athens clearly abused their position, imposing their own control on allies. The burden of cleruchies and possibly colonies were also effective controls
- decrees, i.e. Coinage Decree, were clearly imperialistic. Other economic intrusions include the Cleinias Decree, fees controlling trade in the Aegean et al
- oaths to allies of the Delian League became oaths to Athens alone (Erythrae 453 to Chalcis 446 BC)
- removing allied rights to try their own citizens for capital crimes (i.e., Chalcis 446 BC)
- allies forced to contribute to Panathenaic Festival in Athens and give 1/60th of phoros to Athena.

Accept other relevant answers.

## Part B: Unit 4

25% (25 marks)

## Athens, Sparta and the Peloponnesian War 440–404 BC

Marking key for Questions 26–28

Description	Marks
<b>Introduction</b>	
Defines the focus of the topic/question, defines key terms and provides relevant background information. Provides a proposition that articulates the direction of the essay in terms of line of argument/viewpoint	3
States the topic/question and provides some relevant background information. Provides a simple proposition indicating direction to be taken in relation to the focus of the essay	2
States the topic/question and provides limited background information	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Understanding of historical narrative</b>	
Produces a relevant, sophisticated narrative that demonstrates an understanding of the interrelationships between events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change, and/or reliability of the ancient evidence	7
Produces a relevant, comprehensive narrative that demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change, and/or reliability of the ancient evidence	6
Produces a relevant, coherent narrative that demonstrates an understanding of some connections across events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change, and/or reliability of the ancient evidence	5
Produces a narrative that identifies some connections across events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change in the narrative, and/or shows some understanding of the reliability of the ancient evidence in the narrative	4
Produces a simple narrative which is mainly chronological and makes some reference to events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change, and/or shows limited understanding of the ancient evidence	3
Produces a simple narrative which is often incorrect and makes minimal reference to events, people and ideas, and/or continuity and change, and/or demonstrates minimal understanding of the relevant ancient evidence	2
Makes general/superficial statements about the narrative	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Argument</b>	
Constructs a sustained, logical and sophisticated argument which shows a depth of analysis in relation to the topic/question	6
Constructs a coherent, analytical argument in relation to the topic/question	5
Produces a logically-structured argument that shows some analytical thinking in relation to the topic/question	4
Provides relevant points/information in relation to the topic/question and indicates direction for argument	3
Makes generalisations and some relevant statements in relation to the topic/question	2
Makes superficial, disjointed statements in relation to the topic/question	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Use of evidence</b>	
Uses relevant sources with accuracy and detail throughout the essay. Refers to this evidence at points where it provides support for the argument/viewpoint	6
Uses relevant sources with accuracy throughout the essay. Refers to this evidence at effective points to provide some support for the argument/viewpoint	5
Uses relevant sources in the essay. Refers to this evidence at some appropriate points	4
Provides some relevant evidence. Refers to this evidence but with inaccuracies	3
Provides some limited evidence with inaccuracies. Makes an attempt to refer to some of this evidence	2
Provides minimal evidence which is often irrelevant or inaccurate	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Conclusion</b>	
Draws together the argument/viewpoint of the essay, linking evidence presented with the original proposition	3
Summarises the argument/viewpoint of the essay, making some reference to the topic/question	2
Makes general/superficial statements about the focus of the essay	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>

## Question 26

(25 marks)

Evaluate the importance of the Megarian decree compared with the other *aitiai* and *prophasis* as a cause of the Peloponnesian War.

Answers could include:

The *aitiai* and *prophasis* together caused the war, and/or that the Megarian Decree was more important than the other *aitiai*, and/or that the *prophasis* was the true cause of the war.

The *aitiai* mainly the incidents over Corcyra and Potidaea, the dispute over Aegina's independence and the Megarian Decree (these last 2 receive minimal explanation) were pretexts for war. Strong responses will provide specific details of the states involved, accurate chronology of the events, instances of key conflicts and perhaps some justification for the actions of each party.

The *prophasis* (truest cause) being 'The growth of Athenian power and the fear this caused in Sparta'.

It can be argued that Thucydides' treatment of the *aitiai*, including the Megarian Decree, as only the spark for the outbreak of hostilities i.e., the incidents at Corinth, Megara and Aegina are all geographically close to Sparta, so Athenian power had entered their domain. Corinth also pushed Sparta in the final meeting of the Peloponnesian League by raising concerns over these *aitiai*.

It can also be argued, that Thucydides, dismissing his claim about the *aitiai* as a cause for war, specifically his claim that the Megarian decree was largely irrelevant, that his *prophasis* is not valid (for a variety of reasons), and/or that the Athenians wanted to bring on war, and/or the traditional animosity between Corinth and Athens, economic factors, et al.

The Megarian Decree:

- The importance of the Megarian decree is debatable. It could be seen as the single most important reason for the war and/or as an excuse. (Thucydides 1.67.4 – minor complaint, 1.139- 1.140 – the crucial reason).
- Thucydides states failure to repeal the Megarian decree as an inciting incident but not the real reason for the war. However, his report that the Spartan ambassadors stated that war could have been avoided with the repeal of the Megarian decree is not necessarily reliable.
- The decree applied economic penalties to Megara in c.432 which was apparently as a result of Megara's supposed misuse of sacred land, harbouring escaped slaves and killing an Athenian herald.
- It could have been in response to Megara's apparent betrayal of Athens. Megara had changed sides during the short lived Athenian Land Empire and was strategically important. Athens had enmity toward Megara and Sparta would be keen to maintain their alliance with Megara.
- It was perhaps deliberate provocation of Sparta.
- The sanctions could be seen as a way of attacking Megara's allies who were Athens' rivals.
- According to Thucydides, the main cause of the war was the fear Sparta had of Athens growing too powerful.
- Thucydides' coverage of the decree is minimal compared to his coverage of other *aitiai* – perhaps because of his lack of understanding of economics, perhaps because of his pro-Periclean bias, perhaps because it wasn't a crucial point. Good candidates should make this debate and be aware of the impact of Thucydides' bias on our understanding.

- The main opposing evidence comes from Aristophanes, the playwright. He places blame on Athenians for imposing and failing to repeal the decree and that this was all on account of three prostitutes, two of whom were connected with Aspasia and therefore Pericles. Aristophanes says this motivated Pericles to pass the decree. Candidates may refer to the debate over the accuracy of Aristophanes' account i.e., de Ste Croix's suggestion that the late date of Aristophanes work reflects the impact of the annual invasion of the Megarid in the Archidamian War, that trade would have continued through Metics in Megara, thus the allusion to starvation in Aristophanes' work is the result of exaggeration for the purposes of comic writing.

Accept other relevant answers.

**Question 27****(25 marks)**

Discuss the impact of the key terms of the Peace of Nicias between Athens and Sparta as reasons for this agreement breaking down.

Answers could include:

A short background to the Peace itself might be appropriate but responses should not focus on this. Some points might be introduced as a way of foreshadowing the failure of the peace since many factors for its breakdown predate the peace.

Reasons for the failure of the Peace

The peace itself was problematic from the outset. It was made without recognition of the importance of the allies by either Sparta or Athens and was undermined by Argos who saw an opportunity to change the balance of power in the Peloponnese. The terms of the peace were in Athens' favour, but Athens was in no position to enforce them. Confused negotiations and ineffective conferences characterise this period. These problems unravelled the peace fairly effectively, while the fractured nature of negotiations increased the complexity of its breakdown:

- Athens and Sparta signed the Peace on behalf of their allies, The allies themselves did not have the chance to contribute to nor agree with the terms of the peace
- under the framework of the peace each side should return its gains from the war, exceptions were Plataea and Nisaea, both sides claimed that these poleis had surrendered rather than being taken by force. The complicated situation with Potidaea and Aegina was also conveniently overlooked by both sides
- handing back territory was immediately unacceptable to Boeotia, Corinth, Elis and Megara particularly, therefore prominent allies immediately refused to comply.

Other reasons include:

- Athens and Sparta sign a defensive alliance because of the threat of Argos to Sparta and unsettled Athenian allies
- Amphipolis refused to be returned to Athens
- Athens therefore refuses to return Pylos
- Corinth is approached by Argos
- Mantinaea joined Argos
- Eleans made an alliance with Corinth, followed by Argos Corinth and Chalcidice joining
- Scione became problematic for Athens, while Arcadia created difficulties for Sparta
- Sparta and Athens asserted themselves at this point, threatening the allies to keep the peace, but neither of them did anything
- Boeotia/Corinth/Megara allied with Argos
- Sparta had a change of Ephors at this time, many of whom were perhaps understandably hostile to the peace given its impotency
- the Argives imagined that Sparta, Athens and Boeotia were a threat so they made overtures to Sparta
- Sparta seems to have decided that an alliance with Argos would be wise, even if it meant breaking the Peace of Nicias. Argos made an alliance with Sparta
- Athens was distrustful of Sparta and made overtures to Argos regarding a counter alliance
- Sparta was forced to act in 419/18 BC by her unruly allies, too many of whom were going over to Argos
- by 418 BC open hostility broke out again at the battle of Mantinaea, Sparta and her allies were victorious and the Peace was broken.

Alcibiades (allegedly) played a significant role in breaking the Peace of Nicias according to Thucydides and Plutarch:

- Plutarch claims that Alcibiades was 'vexed' (Alc. 14) that it had been Nicias who had brokered peace with Sparta and was ambitious to reinstate his family's previous position as Spartan Proxenos, thus he undermined the Peace
- Alcibiades apparently tricked the Spartan embassy in Athens and made an alliance between Athens Argos Elis and Mantinaea which had the effect of setting the Peloponnesian states against one another
- Alcibiades was in the Peloponnese in 419 BC leading an allied force in what was perhaps a gesture of Athens' mistrust of Sparta and was later present for the Athenian defeat at Mantinaea in 418 BC

Alcibiades appears to have been influential, but the narrative reveals the wider extent of complications at the time.

Accept other relevant answers.

**Question 28****(25 marks)**

Assess the extent to which Persian involvement in the Ionian War of 412–404 BC led to Athens' eventual defeat.

Answers could include:

Responses could present evidence of the assistance Persia gave Spartans during the Ionian War, outlining the roles of Tissaphernes, Pharnabazus and Cyrus. However, strong responses should include continual evaluation of the support the Persians gave and what impact this had on the war. Responses can argue that Persian involvement was and/or was not significant.

Persian impact was significant:

- initially, nature of assistance very disjointed i.e., Tissaphernes was a very difficult ally
- Pharnabazus was more helpful than Tissaphernes - the Spartans were more convinced that Tissaphernes could offer them more and chose him over Pharnabazus (a poor decision)
- even though Persian contributions were infrequent, they kept the Spartans in the Aegean year after year
- it was not until Cyrus became involved on the initiation of his father, Darius, that any clear Persian policy develops. The Persians did assist the Spartans, but in their own way and in their own time
- in the end, the Persians were crucial. They provided money to pay the crews of naval vessels, built and re-equipped 2 navies for the Spartans - the first after the battle of Cyzicus (Pharnabazus), and the second after Arginusae (Cyrus)
- Cyrus used his influence to get Lysander reinstated
- Cyrus contributed a massive amount of money to Lysander on his return in 406/5 BC, mostly from his own pocket
- Sparta, through Persia, now had the resources that the Athenians lacked - manpower (after the losses in Sicily), money and ships. Responses may note the attitude of the demos after the loss of approx. 500 rowers at Arginusae and Sparta's desperation in asking for peace after Cyzicus and Arginusae - and the subsequent importance of Persian aid
- the role of Cyrus and his contribution of Persian gold was the decisive factor in the end.

Persian involvement not significant:

Responses may point out the disjointed and difficult nature of the Persian support in the early stages of the war, which was detrimental to Sparta. Responses could argue that other factors were more significant, but they should maintain a focus on evaluating Persian involvement:

- Alcibiades' great victories in the Aegean after Sicily
- the confidence in victory shown by the Athenian demos' rejection of Spartan peace offers
- the Athenians were contributors to their own downfall – 2nd exile of Alcibiades; execution of the generals after Arginusae. i.e. political disunity during this period was important
- the defeat at Aegospotamai can be more attributed to Athenian incompetence than anything else which responses may connect to the execution of the generals
- loss of Allies was crucial to Athens i.e. Chios, Erythrae, Mytilene, Miletus (manpower, tribute and their ships swelled the Peloponnesian fleets)
- inability to hold onto its grain routes cost Athens dearly.

The significance of the Sicilian disaster might be mentioned:

- losses encouraged her enemies
- prevented Athens from replacing losses when they occurred though within one year they rebuilt their fleet.

Accept other relevant answers.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### Question 22

Information from: Bury, J. B., Meiggs, R. (1975). *A History of Greece*. Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 224–226.

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