

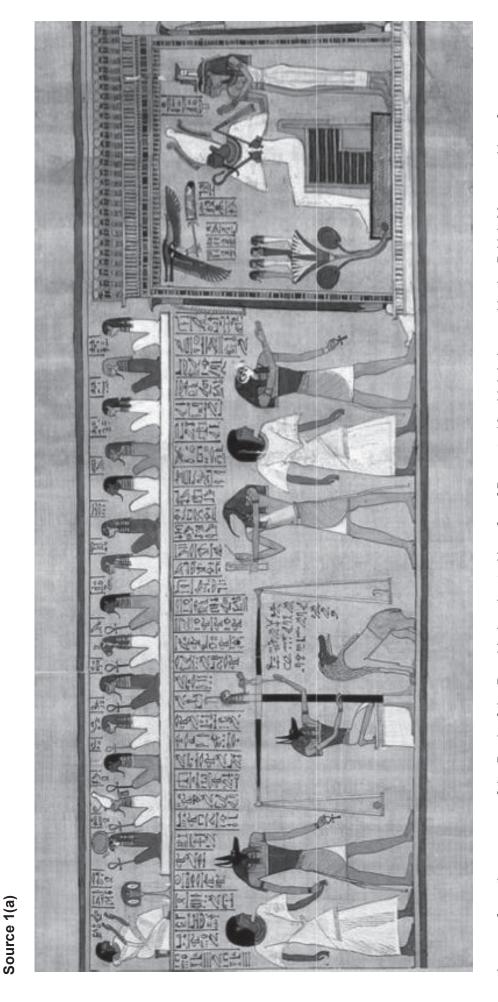


ATAR course examination, 2018

ANCIENT HISTORY

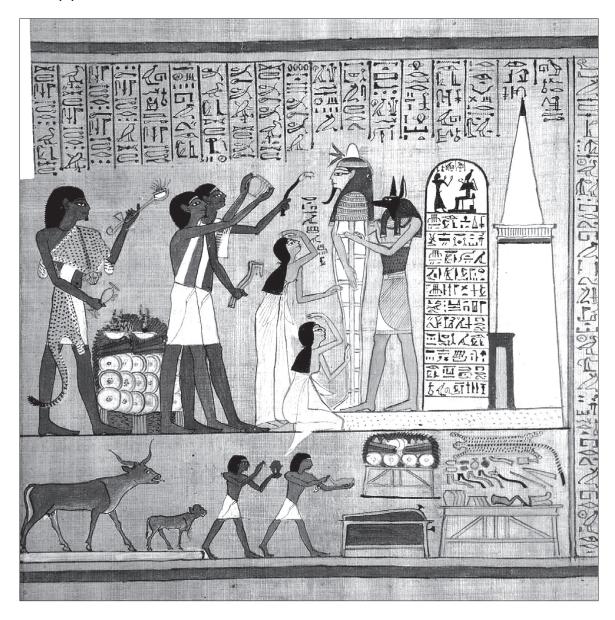
SOURCE BOOKLET

Set 1: Elective 1: Thebes - East and West, New Kingdom Egypt



A scene from the papyrus of the Book of the Dead belonging to Hunefer of Dynasty 19 which is housed in the British Museum. Hunefer was a commoner. He was Estate Overseer of Menmaatra (Seti I), Overseer of the Cattle of the Lord of the Two Lands and King's Scribe. Hunefer's version of the Book of the Dead is 40 cm high and 87.5 cm long.

Source 1(b)



A scene from the papyrus of the Book of the Dead belonging to Hunefer of Dynasty 19 which is housed in the British Museum. Hunefer was a commoner. He was Estate Overseer of Menmaatra (Seti I), Overseer of the Cattle of the Lord of the Two Lands and King's Scribe. Hunefer's version of the Book of the Dead is 40 cm high and 87.5 cm long.

Source 2

The ancient Egyptians' attitude to death and the afterlife is one of the chief defining aspects of their culture ... It was regarded not as the end of human existence, but as a transition to a new state of being. Both the living and the dead simultaneously occupied places in the cosmos, as parts of a social framework in which contact remained possible ... Basic human needs ... still required to be satisfied. Sustenance could be guaranteed by various methods: through the physical supply of food and drink in the grave, by means of a cult which ensured a regular replenishment of offerings, or by the provision of magical substitutes (models and images) ... one's place in the earthly society was to be perpetuated in the next world.

... The ideal [burial] involved prominent display in the form of substantial and durable mortuary monuments, usually accompanied by extensive use of text and image. The corpse, before it was placed in the tomb, underwent special treatments which transformed it from a corruptible earthly body to a perfect and enduring eternal one, suitable for the next stage of existence ... The importance attached to written word and image accounts for the wealth of statuary, body trappings, papyri, and other "grave goods" which distinguished the elite burial. The same basic notions of life after death pervaded the whole of society, and the variations between the burials of the elite and the non-elite in Egypt do not appear to point to major differences in belief. Rather they reflect differing levels of expenditure on resources.

from *Changes in the Afterlife* by John Taylor, Assistant Keeper (Curator) of Ancient Egypt at the British Museum, London, pp. 221–222.

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

Source 1

With his [Pericles] successors it was different. More on a level with one another, and each grasping at supremacy, they ended by committing even the conduct of state affairs to the whims of the multitude¹. This, as might have been expected in a great and sovereign state, produced a host of blunders, and amongst them the Sicilian expedition; though this failed not so much through a miscalculation of the power of those against whom it was sent, as through a fault in the senders in not taking the best measures afterwards to assist those who had gone out, but choosing rather to occupy themselves with private squabbles for the leadership of The People, by which they not only paralysed operations in the field, but also first introduced civil discord at home.

¹ multitude – demos, masses

Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War* 2.65. (Thucydides: *c.*460–395 BC; Athenian general and historian.)

Source 2		
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Set 3: Elective 3: Rome 63 BC-AD 14

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Set 1: Elective 1: Thebes - East and West, New Kingdom Egypt

Source 1(a) [...] [Photograph]. (n.d.). Retrieved April, 2018, from

http://nchsbands.info/new/[...].html

Source 1(b) File:[...] jpg. (n.d.). Retrieved March, 2018, from

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:[...].jpg

Source 2 Taylor, J.H. (2010) Changes in the afterlife. In W. Wendrich (Ed.),

Egyptian archaeology (pp. 221-222). Chichester, UK: Wiley-

Blackwell.

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

Source 1 Thucydides, & Strassler, R. B. (Ed.). (1996). *The landmark*

Thucydides: A comprehensive guide to the Peloponnesian War (2.65)

(R. Crawley, Trans.). New York: Simon & Schuster, p. 128.

(Thucydides c. 460-c. 395 BC)

Source 2 Plutarch. (1960). The rise and fall of Athens: Nine Greek lives by

Plutarch (Nicias, 21) (I. Scott-Kilvert, Trans.). Harmondsworth, UK:

Penguin, pp. 233-234.

(Plutarch c. AD 46-c. AD 120)

Set 3: Elective 3: Rome 63 BC-AD 14

Source 1 Appian. (1996). *The Civil Wars* (2.113–114) (J. Carter, Trans.).

London: Penguin, pp. 129-130.

(Appian AD c. 95-c. 165)

Source 2 Parenti, M. (2003). The [...]: A people's history of Ancient Rome. New

York: New Press, pp. 2-4.

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