



# ANCIENT HISTORY

## GENERAL COURSE

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Marking key for the Externally set task

Establishment of Rome from the beginning of the Republic c. 509–146 BC

Sample 2016

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# Ancient History

## Externally set task – marking key

### NOTE – When marking a candidate's work:

1. Not all points necessarily need to be in an answer for the candidate to gain full marks.
2. Reward each salient point made by the candidate. Candidates may make different valid points of interpretation.
3. Candidates are expected to refer to relevant supporting evidence from the sources.

1. Tick **one (1)** of the following in (a) and (b) to best describe Source 1. **(2 marks)**

- (a) ancient source
- modern source

- (b) written source
- archaeological source
- map/diagram
- reconstruction

2. Identify and briefly discuss the historical context for Source 1. You should consider the following where appropriate:

- the relevant event/s
- the significant person/people
- the key idea/s depicted in the source.

(4 marks)

Description	Marks
<p>Accurately identifies and briefly discusses the historical context of Source 1, demonstrating a sound historical knowledge of the period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The answer includes discussion of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ relevant event/s and/or</li> <li>▪ significant person/people and/or</li> <li>▪ key idea/s.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	4
<p>Identifies and briefly discusses the historical context of Source 1, demonstrating some historical knowledge of the period, but with omissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The answer includes some discussion of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ relevant event/s and/or</li> <li>▪ significant person/people and/or</li> <li>▪ key idea/s.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	3
<p>Identifies and provides a simple description of the historical context, demonstrating a limited historical knowledge of the period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The answer includes a limited description of the:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ relevant event/s and/or</li> <li>▪ significant person/people and/or</li> <li>▪ key idea/s.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The answer demonstrates little historical knowledge of the period, with very simple description of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>one</b> (or <b>two</b>) of the criteria mentioned above, or</li> <li>▪ the answer is factually inaccurate, or</li> <li>▪ the answer simply describes the source.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

**Answer could include, but is not limited to:**

Source 1 is a comparison of the merits of the Roman and Carthaginian constitutions by the Greek historian Polybius at the conclusion of the Punic Wars. It describes the superiority of Roman government and Rome's consequent victory in the wars with Carthage from 264–146 BC. Relevant events, people and/or key ideas of this period include:

- the form of republican government established in Rome after the fall of the last king in 509 BC, comprising of consuls, the Senate and the People's Assembly
- Rome's position as a world power capable of contesting Carthage's dominance in the western Mediterranean by 265 BC, with unlimited sources of manpower from citizens and allies, a patriotic army and a reasonably stable government
- Carthage's position of dominance in the region, with a large revenue from its commercial empire, a large navy manned by citizens, professional generals and an impregnable city stronghold
- the wars between Rome and Carthage, the Punic Wars, from 264–146 BC
- the strengths of the Roman constitution, her republican institutions, and the leadership of the Senate throughout the Punic Wars
- Carthage's Hannibal and Rome's great military leader, Scipio Africanus.

Other points provided by the students should be judged on their merits.

3. Identify and explain the message/s of Source 2. Provide evidence in your response. **(4 marks)**

Description	Marks
Accurately identifies and clearly explains the message/s of Source 2. Provides clear evidence to support the answer.	4
Identifies and briefly explains the message/s of Source 2. Provides limited evidence to support the answer.	3
Identifies and describes a message of Source 2, with little explanation and/or evidence provided.	2
The answer reflects little understanding of Source 2, with a simple recount of the contents of the source.	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Answer could include, but is not limited to:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the fact that the power of Roman imperialism could amount to ‘barbarians and mighty states reduced to slavery’, and complete sovereignty over the western Mediterranean by 146 BC</li> <li>• the fact that Rome’s expansion and unchallenged sovereignty once ‘Carthage, the rival of Rome’s power, had been utterly destroyed’, became a ‘burden and a trouble’, resulting in evils of ‘ambition’ and ‘dishonesty’</li> <li>• the fact that the effects of Rome’s continuous wars of expansion from 509–146 BC turned a time of long-awaited peace into a period of internal conflict and civil war.</li> </ul> <p>Other points provided by the students should be judged on their merits.</p>	

4. Outline and briefly explain the major changes occurring in the society which are depicted in Source 1 and Source 2. Provide evidence in your response. **(6 marks)**

Description	Marks
Accurately outlines <b>one</b> major change depicted in Source 1 and <b>one</b> major change depicted in Source 2. Clearly explains both changes. Supports answer with evidence from each source.	6
Accurately outlines <b>one</b> major change depicted in Source 1 and <b>one</b> major change depicted in Source 2. Explains both changes. Attempts to support answer with limited evidence from the sources.	5
Accurately outlines <b>one</b> major change depicted in <b>one</b> of the sources. Clearly explains the change. Supports answer with evidence from the source. AND Outlines <b>one</b> major change depicted in the other source. Provides some explanation of the change or limited evidence from the source.	4
Outlines <b>one</b> major change depicted in <b>one</b> of the sources. Provides some explanation of the change and some evidence from the source. AND Outlines <b>one</b> major change depicted in the other source with inaccuracies in the explanation or little supporting evidence for the other source.	3
Identifies <b>one</b> major change depicted in Source 1 and <b>one</b> major change in Source 2 with inaccuracies in the explanation or without evidence from the <b>two</b> sources.	2
Identifies <b>one</b> change depicted in either source with inaccuracies or without evidence.	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Answer could include, but is not limited to:</b>	
<p>Both sources depict changes occurring in Roman society from the beginning of the Republic to the end of the Punic Wars, c. 509–146 BC, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the growth of Carthaginian dominance in the western Mediterranean by the third century BC into an empire controlling a large part of North Africa, Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica, and part of southern Spain</li> <li>the change in Carthaginian sovereignty from ‘zenith’ to ‘decay’, as Polybius explains ‘for exactly so far as the strength and prosperity of Carthage came before that of Rome, by so much was Carthage then past its prime’</li> <li>the establishment of Rome’s republican institutions that were to remain well into the Late Republic, with all measures decided ‘by the best men’, the Senate</li> <li>the strong leadership of the Roman Senate in the Punic Wars, with ‘the policy of the Romans in all public undertakings proved stronger’ compared with the failure of the Carthaginian government to reinforce their generals, such as Hannibal in 218–211 BC</li> <li>Rome’s change from a small city-state to a world power by 265 BC, having ‘by perseverance [not giving up] and integrity [honesty], the Roman republic increased its power</li> </ul>	

- the change in Roman foreign policy from 200 BC to 146 BC from one of watchful surveillance and non-interference, to reluctant involvement, and finally ruthless imperialism: 'barbarians and large states had been reduced to slavery'
- the victory of the Punic Wars over 'Carthage, the rival of Rome's power', and her eventual destruction of the past empire of the western Mediterranean in 146 BC
- the emergence of long-term effects, 'a burden and a trouble', of Rome's wars of expansion from 509–146 BC, resulting in considerable change and creating a number of serious problems, not the least of which was a decline in morals that 'their infection spread like a plague', and which the ruling class refused to address.

Other points provided by the students should be judged on their merits.

5. Discuss 'change' in this ancient society.

In developing your response, you should:

- use the changes shown in both sources as your starting point
- identify and explain other major changes that occurred in the society
- illustrate the importance of the changes.

(9 marks)

Description	Marks
<b>Changes depicted in sources</b>	<b>2</b>
Presents a summary of the changes in the ancient society that are depicted in the <b>two</b> sources	2
States some of the changes in the ancient society that are depicted in <b>at least one</b> of the sources	1
<b>Identification and explanation of other major changes that occurred in the ancient society</b>	<b>4</b>
Accurate identification and clear explanation of some of the other major changes that occurred in the ancient society	4
Accurate identification with limited explanation of a few of the other major changes that occurred in the ancient society	3
Lists some of the other major changes that occurred in the ancient society	2
Lists <b>one</b> or <b>two</b> of the major changes that occurred in the ancient society with inaccuracies	1
<b>Illustration of the importance of the changes</b>	<b>3</b>
Illustrates the importance of the changes that occurred in the ancient society with some explanation and provision of evidence or examples	3
Attempts to illustrate the importance of the changes that occurred in the ancient society with limited explanation and little provision of evidence or examples	2
States the importance of a change/s with little to no explanation or provision of examples	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Context specific points</b>	
<p>This question invites the student to write what they know about change during the whole period of study.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responses should consider the particular changes that are shown in the sources.</li> <li>• The responses should then consider the other major changes that have occurred in the society they are studying. These changes may be military, political, social, cultural, religious, economic and/or leadership.</li> <li>• The response then needs to consider the importance of the changes.</li> </ul> <p>The specific points made in the responses will depend on what has been taught in the classroom.</p> <p>Other major changes to be discussed for this time period could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• from monarchy to republic: in 509 BC when the Roman Republic was established</li> <li>• from city-state to world power: from 509 to 265 BC, Rome grew great, dominating the Italian peninsula and emerging as a world power</li> </ul>	



- republican reform of government: changes in the Roman republican government from 499 to 270 BC saw the introduction of numerous magistracies to help administer the growing state
- fall of the Republic: by 146 BC, the Republic and Empire of Rome had emerged from a gradual rise and position of superiority over the Carthaginians, and started to show the beginnings of decline. The state was changed and would inevitably fall
- Roman confederacy and Italian federation: from 509 BC, Rome had almost doubled her territory in Italy and in 338 BC, established the Roman confederacy, assuring itself of Latin loyalty in the future. By 265 BC, Rome had brought the whole peninsula into an Italian federation under its leadership
- military reorganisation and reform: continual fighting and increased military resources encouraged the Romans to reorganise their army
- improved administration and infrastructure: as Rome expanded, her government changed to meet the demands of empire, improving her administrative capabilities and infrastructure, with roads and clean water supply
- plebeian struggle for equality: during Rome's expansion in Italy, the plebeian class of Rome struggled for equality, finally establishing tribunes in c. 494 BC and enshrining the power of the People's Assembly.