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

ANCIENT HISTORY

ATAR course examination 2022

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)**

Explain the importance of the Battle of Salamis to the Greeks and the Persians.

Description	Marks
Explains accurately and clearly the importance of the Battle of Salamis to the Greeks and Persians.	6
Explains the importance of the Battle of Salamis to the Greeks and Persians.	5
Describes the importance of the Battle of Salamis to the Greeks and Persians to an extent, may be generalised in places.	4
Describes some aspects of the importance of the Battle of Salamis to the Greeks and Persians, may be generalised in places.	3
Describes limited aspects of the importance of the Battle of Salamis to the Greeks and Persians.	2
Makes minimal reference to the importance of the Battle of Salamis to the Greeks and/or Persians, may include errors.	1
Total	**6**

Importance to the Greeks: Salamis varied in importance to the Greek poleis:
- After Artemisium, the Greek fleet put in at Salamis and the Athenians had evacuated their women and children to Salamis.
- The discussion among the Greeks about the strategy they adopted is important because it demonstrates the difference between the two possible sites for the next part of the conflict with Persia - the Isthmus and Salamis, candidates may explain the key features of this debate.
- Themistocles' proposal to defend Salamis was adopted, a decisive victory was won by the Greek fleet at Salamis.
- Athenian leadership at this point, and the victory itself, established the reputation of Athens among the Hellenic League and may have contributed to the growing schism between Athens and Sparta.

Importance to the Persians: Persian strategy depended on using their army and naval forces together, and the army would not attempt to advance to the Isthmus without the navy, but the fleet could be outflanked if it continued without the army, Salamis (arguably) presented some opportunity for the Persians.
- The sailing season was coming to an end, the Persians needed to retreat to Thessaly to resupply, Xerxes would have to surrender control of central Greece and would have achieved relatively little for that season.
- The crushing defeat at Salamis put Xerxes' recent conquests in Macedon and Thrace, and Persia's control over the Asiatic Greeks, at risk.
- Greek victory at Salamis forced Mardonius to winter the army in Thessaly while the Persian Fleet retired to the Hellespont.

Importance to both: Both sides spent the winter planning the next engagement, the land battle at Plataea.

Accept other relevant answers.

Question 16 **(6 marks)**

Identify and describe the **three** classes of membership to the Delian League.

Description	Marks
For each of the three classes of membership (3 x 2 marks)	
Clear identification and detailed description of the class of membership.	2
Simple identification and/or generalised or incomplete description of the class of membership.	1
Total	**6**
The aims and structure of the League may be useful historical context to help explain some points. The Delian League originally comprised of two classes of membership that were arrived at through an assessment by Aristides (with which all the allies agreed) of their resources and capacity to contribute • Ship suppliers: provided triremes and men to the Delian League navy. It is suggested that the original contribution in ships was probably the equivalent of the phoros contribution. Both triremes and crew were incredibly expensive resources and many ship suppliers found themselves unable to maintain this commitment whereby they swapped to phoros payments. • Phoros payment: was originally set (perhaps) at 460 talents. Tribute was recorded in stone on lists (the ATLs). Finances were held originally on Delos, managed by the Hellenotamiai (Athenians selected by and responsible to the Athenian Demos). • The third and final membership - subject status - was a result of Athens' increasing power and direct control over her allies, including but not limited to those who had revolted. Allies in this class of membership clearly became Athenian subjects in a slow transmogrification of the original Delian League structure. There is a lot of evidence for this type of membership, examples might be offered i.e., Chalcis, Erythrae, Naxos, Carystus.	
Accept other relevant answers.	

Question 17 **(6 marks)**

Explain the importance of Cimon's influence on the growth of Athenian power, using **two** examples.

Description	Marks
For each of two examples (2 x 3 marks)	
Explains accurately the importance of Cimon's influence on the growth of Athenian power.	3
Explains some aspects of the importance of Cimon's influence on the growth of Athenian power.	2
Makes limited identification and/or description of the importance of Cimon's influence on the growth of Athenian power.	1
Total	**6**
Any of the events in which Cimon plays a central part would be appropriate examples. Candidates should explain the link between the events and the importance of the events chosen. Examples might include: • Cimon's role as commander over the Delian League campaigns which (initially at any rate) existed to remove the threat of Persia. Candidates may specifically refer to details from the following: Byzantium, Eion, Scyros Carystos, Naxos, Eurymedon, Thasos. These campaigns were vital in positing Athens as the prominent naval power in the region and, facilitated the transformation of the Delian League into an Athenian Empire under Cimon's supervision. • Cimon's leadership of the so called 'dove faction' in Athens might also be considered because this 'faction' supported the aims of the Delian League and guided what was undoubtedly very successful Athenian Foreign Policy at the time. • Cimon's relationship with Sparta (Proxenos) may have provided some equanimity in the interaction between the two states until the breakdown between 465–3 BC. • Cimon's involvement (following his ostracism) in the campaign in Egypt is significant, despite his death in this campaign, because Athens' defeat in Egypt prompted increased dissatisfaction among the allies many of whom then began to revolt. As a result, Athens increased her control over her allies.	
Accept other relevant answers.	

Question 18 **(6 marks)**

Identify and describe **two** examples of ways in which thetic power increased in the period of study.

Description	Marks
For each of two examples (2 x 3 marks)	
Identifies and describes accurately an example of a way in which thetic power increased in the period of study.	3
Identifies and briefly describes an example of a way in which thetic power increased in the period of study.	2
Makes limited identification of an example of a way in which thetic power increased.	1
Total	**6**
Answers may include: • Themistocles' creation of the Athenian fleet that empowered the Thetes, and Ephialtes' and Pericles' democratic reforms are perhaps the most obvious areas from which responses might be drawn: the growth of the navy, increased service which entitled the Thetes to involvement in Athenian political systems; increased number of assemblies per annum allowing greater involvement in democracy process; new employment opportunities in a number of public service roles (i.e., a number of committees existed, for example, overseeing ship building) accountability of all public officials was given to the people; opportunity for election by lot and/or opportunity for membership of the Ecclesia Heliaea and Boule; payment for service. • the removal of the powers of the Areopagus which diverted power to the demos, including the Thetes. The question does not ask about other social classes (such as Zeugitae), which should not be part of the answer.	
Accept other relevant answers.	

Question 19   **(6 marks)**

Identify the terms of the Thirty Years' Peace between Athens and Sparta.

Description	Marks
Identifies clearly and accurately the terms of the Thirty Years' Peace between Athens and Sparta.	6
Identifies accurately the terms of the Thirty Years' Peace between Athens and Sparta.	5
Identifies the terms of the Thirty Years' Peace between Athens and Sparta, may be generalised	4
Identifies some aspects of the terms of the Thirty Years' Peace between Athens and Sparta.	3
Limited identification of the terms of the Thirty Years' Peace between Athens and Sparta.	2
Makes minimal reference to the terms of the Thirty Years' Peace between Athens and Sparta.	1
Total	**6**

Candidates should show awareness of some of the more questionable aspects of the peace (i.e., Aegina/Argos, the autonomy of the allies).
- The peace was to last for 30 years.
- Athens was to give up Nisaea, Pegea, Troezen and Achaea.
- Neither side was to make an armed attack on the other, if the latter wished to go to arbitration.
- Each side was to keep what it possessed at the date of the conclusion of the peace.
- Lists of the allies of each side were annexed to the treaty.
- Any state not so listed could ally itself on either side (possibly except Argos).
- Argos was not included in the treaty but was specifically mentioned, with the provision that she and Athens could establish friendly relations if they wished.
- There may have been a clause about Aegina, but this is questionable.
- There was a possible clause providing for the autonomy of the allies on either side.

Accept other relevant answers.

Section Two: Source analysis – Unit 4 25% (20 marks)

Athens, Sparta and the Peloponnesian War 440–404 BC

Question 20 (10 marks)

Evaluate the contribution of the statement in the source about the importance of the dispute between Corinth and Corcyra to our understanding of the causes of the Peloponnesian War.

Refer to the source and to the historical context in your answer.

Description	Marks
Makes a comprehensive evaluation of the contribution of the statement in the source about the importance of the dispute between Corinth and Corcyra to our understanding of the causes of the Peloponnesian War. Shows thorough understanding of the source, makes detailed reference to the historical context.	9–10
Makes an appropriate evaluation of the contribution of the statement in the source about the importance of the dispute between Corinth and Corcyra to our understanding of the causes of the Peloponnesian War. Shows understanding of the source, makes some detailed reference to the historical context.	7–8
Makes a generalised assessment of the contribution of the statement in the source about the importance of the dispute between Corinth and Corcyra to our understanding of the causes of the Peloponnesian War. Shows adequate understanding of the source, makes generalised reference to the historical context.	5–6
Makes a limited assessment of the contribution of the statement in the source about the importance of the dispute between Corinth and Corcyra to our understanding of the causes of the Peloponnesian War. Shows some understanding of the source, makes limited reference to the historical context.	3–4
Makes a superficial assessment of the contribution of the statement in the source about the importance of the dispute between Corinth and Corcyra to our understanding of the causes of the Peloponnesian War. Shows little understanding of the source and/or the historical context. May include errors.	1–2
Total	**10**

- The extract focuses on the conflict between Corinth and Corcyra at the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War. It states that though this conflict was initiated by Corinth, the incident involved Athens through a defensive alliance between Athens and Corcyra. The role of this clash between Corinth and Corcyra, and the *aitiai* more widely, as a *casus belli* is much debated.
- Although the question asks about this *aitiai* (cause of complaint) specifically, responses should not focus solely on the conflict between Corinth and Corcyra as a *casus belli*. Candidates' responses should more widely assess the causes of the Peloponnesian War and should encompass consideration of the relative importance of the *aitiai* (ground for complaint) and *prophasis* (underlying causes).
- Responses may assess the importance of the Corinthian/Corcyrean clash against the other *aitiai* (Potidaea, Aegina, the Megarian Decree) and/or may assess the importance of the *aitiai* as whole. Thucydides is our main source for the causes of the war. Responses may balance an assessment of the *aitiai* against the claims of Thucydides about the relative importance of the *prophasis* as a cause for war. Strong responses should provide specific details of the states involved, an accurate chronology of the events, instances of key conflicts and perhaps some justification for the actions of each party. Thucydides downplays the significance of the *aitiai* generally, his account (I:23) notes that there were two elements to the causes of the Peloponnesian War:
  - he claims that the aitiai were not the reasons for the outbreak of war

Question 20 (continued)

<table>
<tr><td>

- ▪ he claims that the prophasis was the growth of Athenian power and the fear this caused in Sparta. Thucydides' account puts significant emphasis upon this thesis though modern historians like de Ste Croix and Buckley have been more critical.
- The events that sparked the war in the late 430s were wider than the dispute between Corinth and Corcyra – responses should therefore also recognise the importance of Potidaea, Aegina and Megara, acknowledging that the incident over Corcyra is one of several important events. Thucydides claims that these *aitiai* are the most obvious cause of the war, but in fact hide the truest cause.
- Candidates may agree or disagree that the *aitiai* on their own were enough to cause war, presenting arguments that the Thucydides' *prophasis* is not valid (for a variety of reasons), or they may state that the Athenians wanted to bring on the war, or, might suggest that the traditional animosity between Corinth and Athens, economic factors et al caused the war.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Accept other relevant answers.</td></tr>
</table>

Question 21 **(10 marks)**

Assess the usefulness of the source in explaining the impact of the Plague on Athens during the Archidamian War.

Refer to the source and to the historical context in your answer.

Description	Marks
Makes a comprehensive assessment of the usefulness of the source in explaining the impact of the Plague on Athens during the Archidamian War. Shows thorough understanding of the source, makes detailed reference to the historical context.	9–10
Makes an appropriate assessment of the usefulness of the source in explaining the impact of the Plague on Athens during the Archidamian War. Shows understanding of the source, makes some detailed reference to the historical context.	7–8
Makes a generalised assessment of the usefulness of the source in explaining the impact of the Plague on Athens during the Archidamian War. Shows generalised understanding of the source, makes generalised reference to the historical context.	5–6
Makes limited assessment of the usefulness of the source in explaining the impact of the Plague on Athens during the Archidamian War. Shows limited understanding of the source, makes limited reference to the historical context.	3–4
Makes superficial assessment of the usefulness of the source in explaining the impact of the Plague on Athens during the Archidamian War. Shows minimal understanding of the source, makes minimal reference to the historical context.	1–2
Total	**10**

The extract claims that the impact of the Plague on Athens was acute, both in terms of the high number of casualties and also in the way it demoralised the Athenians during the early years of the War. Candidates should be able to identify that the impact was this grave because the policy of Pericles required the withdrawal of the inhabitants of Attica behind the walls in Athens during the annual Spartan raids. While the Athenians were safe behind the walls and could resupply through the Piraeus/fleet, they were incredibly vulnerable to an unexpected enemy in the form of severe disease.

Candidates might argue for or against the usefulness of the source. However, it is likely that they will present a balanced discussion that the source is useful in some aspects and less so in others, based on their understanding of the account of the Thucydides and the wider historical context of the Archidamian War.

That the source is useful
- The impact of the virulence and infectiousness of the disease on population numbers in Athens is clear. Loss of manpower in the fleet and army was significant, and though Thucydides recounts the ravages of the Plague within the city walls in some detail, this extract usefully identifies the wider impact on Athens' navy.
- The effectiveness of the Spartan strategy of invading Attica is clear. The source implies the demoralised state of the Athenian people as a result of the raids, and their dissatisfaction with Pericles' *periesesthai* put his leadership under pressure.

That the source is not useful
- Candidates may point out that the horrors of the Plague within Athens' long walls went beyond what is in the source; some details might be offered; however, responses should not be distracted by a simple recount of the narrative.
- Thucydides records that the people were very unhappy with Pericles. This is not clear from the source, some evidence might be provided i.e., peace was unsuccessfully sought with Sparta (Thuc. 2.59), and after the second Spartan invasion of Attica Thucydides reports that the Athenians' 'angry feelings turned on Pericles'. (2.59)
- The Plague led to the death of Pericles. This is not mentioned in the source. Some discussion of the resulting change in Athens' strategy (i.e., it became more aggressive thereafter) might be relevant, but a recount of this narrative should only be used to support an argument about the usefulness of the source.

Accept other relevant answers.

Question 22 **(10 marks)**

Assess the perspective in the source about the importance of the advice of Alcibiades to Athens' enemies during the Peloponnesian War.

Refer to the source and to the historical context in your answer.

Description	Marks
Makes a comprehensive assessment of the perspective in the source about the importance of the advice of Alcibiades to Athens' enemies during the Peloponnesian War. Shows thorough understanding of the source, makes detailed reference to the historical context.	9–10
Makes an appropriate assessment of the perspective about the importance of the advice of Alcibiades to Athens' enemies during the Peloponnesian War. Shows understanding of the source, makes some detailed reference to the historical context.	7–8
Makes a generalised assessment of the perspective in the source about the importance of the advice of Alcibiades to Athens' enemies during the Peloponnesian War. Shows generalised understanding of the source, makes generalised reference to the historical context.	5–6
Makes a limited assessment of the perspective in the source about the importance of the advice of Alcibiades to Athens' enemies during the Peloponnesian War. Shows limited understanding of the source, makes limited reference to the historical context.	3–4
Makes a superficial assessment of perspective in the source about the importance of the advice of Alcibiades to Athens' enemies during the Peloponnesian War. Shows minimal understanding of the source, makes minimal reference to the historical context. May include errors.	1–2
Total	**10**

- The source refers to Alcibiades' flight from the Athenian authorities after he fell under suspicion for his part in Hermae/Mysteries. Plutarch's perspective is that while in exile the damage Alcibiades did to Athens by advising Athens' enemies of her weaknesses was very significant (his statement - it was '*vital*').
- Candidates may either agree or disagree with Plutarch's perspective; either is appropriate as long as the argument is supported by relevant evidence. Responses should use contextual knowledge of the Ionian/Decelaean War, and understanding of the ancient source material (i.e., Plutarch, Thucydides) to assess whether or not Plutarch's perspective is valid.

Answers might note the positive source tradition around Alcibiades and be wary of accepting the ancient sources' representation of Alcibiades (including Plutarch).

To agree with Plutarch's perspective
Sicily: Gylippus' arrival in Sicily tipped the balance against the already floundering Athenians in Sicily:
- his success in rallying the Sicilians after his arrival
- his decisive strategy/tactics and prevention of the Athenian attempt to besiege Syracuse
- by 413: two successful attacks on the Athenians, one naval, the other on their camp
- Gylippus' success in the battle for the Epipolae was a severe blow for the Athenian forces, leading to Athens' retreat.

Decelaea: the occupation of Decelaea was a significant problem for Athens.
Financial impact:
- Athenian agricultural supplies in Euboea were now shipped in equalling increased cost
- Athenian farmers were no longer able to tend their fields for part of the year
- Decelea now became a refuge for 20 000 deserting slaves
- the silver mines at Laurion were cut off. Revenue from the mines was lost to the Athenians

- with revolts within the Delian League and no fleet to be able to enforce payment of phoros, Athens initiated a new tax of 5% on all sea trade in and out of the Piraeus to meet the new expenses caused by the occupation of Decelea.

Political impact:
- this was a difficult time– candidates might suggest that this was a factor in the appointment of the ten *probouloi*, i.e., the conservative element was strengthened
- during his time at Decelea, Agis received requests for support from Euboea and Lesbos to revolt from Athens as well as the 400 during the Oligarchic Revolution, Alcibiades apparently argued that Sparta encourage resistance and rebellion in the empire.

Military impact:
- King Agis had wide-ranging powers 'to send the army wherever he liked, to gather troops and collect money' (Thucydides)
- Athens was now forced to be in constant readiness to repel an attack on the city itself.

Oligarchic Coup and Persia: Though not referred to in the source, candidates may use these examples to support their argument – they are contextually relevant:
- Alcibiades seems to have spent time in the court of Tissaphernes advising the Persians how to run down both Athens and Sparta but, he does seem to have recognised that Persian support would prove a major turning point in the War, therefore his understanding of Persia's importance as an ally in defeating Athens/Sparta makes his contribution relevant
- dissatisfaction with the democracy arose after the Sicilian disaster. Candidates may identify that before/during the Oligarchic Coup Alcibiades was working as an agent of the anti-democratic faction within Athens rather than with/for an external enemy (i.e., an enemy of the Demos, not of Athens per se)
- the extent to which Alcibiades was engaged in engineering his own recall to Athens is questionable, his approach to the Samians is represented by the source (to some extent) to have been motivated by recognition of the fact that a democracy was unlikely to recall him.

To disagree with Plutarch's perspective:
Sicily: There were successive failures by the Athenians themselves in Sicily – Thucydides emphasises the mistakes of the demos, the errors and hesitancy of Nicias were significant. The democracy who elected Nicias as the general for an expedition to which he was vehemently opposed and then provided the three *strategoi* with unclear objectives. Leadership once in situ was unsteady, many poor decisions were made. Candidates may also note that the Spartans were already considering sending forces to Sicily. Alcibiades encouraged them to do so.
Decelaea: Athens was able to resupply itself due to the dominance of her navy, despite the occupation of Decelaea, Agis watched Athenian ships enter the Piraeus at will. Indeed, the speed and efficiency with which Athens rebuilt the fleet after Sicily was astounding.
Oligarchic Coup: The idea that Alcibiades aimed at tyranny (re. Hermae/mysteries and Oligarchic Coup) is thought to have come from post 404 when the Athenians were again fearful of Tyranny and is not perhaps attributable to his motivation in 411/10.
Generally: Athens was able to last approximately another ten years in the war; the advice of Alcibiades to the Spartans about Sicily and Decelaea and his attempts to work against the Athenian democracy with the oligarchic factions in Athens/Samos, and with the Persians, did not have a major impact on Athens' ability to fight during the final period of the war. In fact, Athens:
- restabilised their democracy after an Oligarchic Coup
- worked around Sparta's occupation of Attica
- secured control of the Hellespont region and its shipping routes
- had far more military victories than Sparta
- inflicted severe losses on the Spartan navy
- rejected two peace offers from the Spartans.

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
Introduction	
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
Subtotal	**3**
Understanding of historical narrative/context	
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
Subtotal	**7**
Argument	
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
Subtotal	**6**
Use of evidence	
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
Subtotal	**6**
Conclusion	
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
Subtotal	**3**
Total	**25**

Question 23 **(25 marks)**

Describe the policies of Pericles and opposition to them, and evaluate the methods used by Pericles to achieve his aims.

Some discussion of Unit 4 content is acceptable but should not form the bulk of any answer. Answers may note the impact of Thucydides' positive representation of Pericles in his History on our understanding of Pericles and his policies and may acknowledge there were a number of other influential leaders in Athens from the 460s onward. However, by the end of the 450s Pericles' political standing had increased significantly, and the sources (Plutarch, Diodorus, Thucydides) acknowledge that Pericles was a dominant political force for several decades (Thucydides calls him the 'first citizen'). Answers should not focus solely on the domestic policies of Pericles (democratic reforms/building program/use of phoros, etc) showing understanding of the interaction between these policy aspects.

Pericles initial foreign policy (most relevant to Unit 3 content)
- Continuing military action against the Persians in Egypt and the eastern Mediterranean. This was unsuccessful. Some progress was achieved against Persia in Cyprus and by 449 the Congress decree indicates, arguably, a change in foreign policy.
- Paying greater attention to Athenian interaction/disputes with other Greek poleis. After the death of Cimon, Athens focussed more centrally on its relationship with Sparta/other Greek states. After there was measured progress in containing Spartan influence in the early 440s BC, the Thirty Years' Peace was brokered.

Candidates may describe Pericles' involvement in Ephialtes' democratic reforms, but responses should not be dominated by a discussion of these reforms. Key points to consider include:
- all political powers being moved from the Areopagus to either the Boule, Ecclesia or Heliaea. The power to consider eisangelia was removed to the Boule
- power to supervise officials was moved to the Demos
- Athenians became individually responsible for bringing action before the Heliaea, making the process more open and democratic
- Pericles introduced misthophoria for public service making it accessible to most
- Pericles introduced citizenship restrictions to protect the benefits of democracy
- the key impact on Athens and its people was that all officials were now regularly accountable for the actions to elected bodies of Athenian citizens.

Opposition to Pericles is identified by Plutarch over Pericles' redirection of phoros payments after the League treasury was moved to Athens:
- The immorality of using phoros for the Athenian building program is raised by Thucydides son of Melesius, this was countered by Pericles who suggests that the allies paid for protection, and as long as this continued Athens could use the funds as they saw fit.
- Underlying this ethical opposition might have been Pericles' use of phoros to create economic security (an 'emisthospolis') for the poor, triggering anxiety among the wealthy in part because it removed their own opportunity for political influence through largesse.
- Opposition may also have been generated by Pericles' policy of peace with Persia at this time.

Other opposition: candidates may also note that Pericles' questionable private life (Aspasia) generated some opposition to him, and that there were accusations of bribery and corruption though Pericles' reputation remained reasonably intact. There are some stories that he brought on the entire Peloponnesian war to avoid this attention (Aristophanes et al.)

Evaluation of the methods used by Pericles may include:
- his association with other influential people and groups
- his oratory skills form a key point in Thucydides' narrative and Diodorus and Plutarch comment on his charisma and speaking skills
- the relative effectiveness of his policies
- his military leadership (i.e., Samos, setting strategy for the Peloponnesian War)
- his contribution to the growth of the empire/growth of democracy.

Accept other relevant answers.

Question 24 **(25 marks)**

Assess the extent to which the methods used by Athens to interfere in the autonomy of the member states of the Delian League facilitated Athenian control over these states.

The answer requires thorough assessment of the extent of Athens' methods of control over her allies, not merely a recount of the ways in which Athens' autocracy was applied. An explanation of how the Athenian empire had begun as the Delian League, created to unify the eastern Greek states and continue the war against Persia, which then evolved into an Athenian autocracy is appropriate. Candidates may:
- briefly comment on the League's structure, administration and activities and the way this enabled Athenian dominance
- note that by the 440s the Athenians were using the words *'the cities which the Athenians rule'* in their inscriptions. Thucydides comment (1.96) '*... their proskhema (pretext) was to avenge what they had suffered, by ravaging the territory of the king of Persia'* (an interesting comment on the character of Athens' leadership at the time).
- note that Athens' military (naval) power continued to increase after the defeat of Persia as a result of two key factors:
    - i. the structure of the Delian League and the mechanism of the tribute
    - ii. the force used by Athens to impose its dominance
- identify that the member states were happy to accept Athens' "leadership", which initially appeared to be benign
- consider Athens' responsibility for assessing and determining the annual tribute; an increasing number of members chose to pay phoros rather than contribute ships and men which in itself gave Athens the predominant role
- describe how discontent emerged - Naxos c. 470, Thasos in 465. By 463 many member states lost their independence, by 430 Athens acknowledged its empire. Pericles' Funeral Speech states 'hatred we have incurred'; '(no) longer possible to give up this empire … it is certainly dangerous to let it go'; 'Your empire is now like a tyranny'
- comment on that as early as Eurymedon (definitely by the Peace of Callias in 449) the aims of the Delian League had been achieved. By this time three classes of allied membership had clearly evolved: ship contributors; phoros contributors; subject states.

Candidates need to discuss the ways Athens actively transformed the Delian League into an Athenian Empire. Athens:
- was able impose economic controls
- imposed rules that Athenian courts be used to try some cases; restricted Athenian citizenship to those whose parents were both Athenian
- posted Athenian magistrates, governors and supervisors in a majority of cities throughout the empire - garrisons and the fleet were to support this
- forced allied contribution to Athenian religious and cultural events (i.e., the Panathenaea)
- established cleruchies/colonies in allied territory i.e., Lesbos and (noteworthy for its failure) Nineways
- set up democratic governments with pro-Athenian sympathies
- passed a series of decrees clearly demonstrating the repressive nature of Athenian imperialism - Phaselis Decree 458, Erythrae 453, Clearchus or Coinage Decree 449, Cleinas Decree 447, Chalcis Decree 446.

Accept other relevant answers.

Question 25   **(25 marks)**

Identify how Athens acquired a land empire between the years 461 and 446 BC and analyse the factors that led to the loss of the land empire.

The answer should consider the relative importance of the reasons for the development of the land empire as well as providing a detailed discussion of the events that occurred. An answer might also demonstrate understanding of the interconnection between the factors that built the land empire and its loss.

Athens acquired a land empire due to:
- changing circumstances of Sparta: Earthquake and Helot revolts; Athenian expedition to Mt Ithome - *These encouraged Athenian aggression – no fear of Spartan interference.*
- changing circumstances of Persia: Military losses (Eion, Eurymedon, Cyprus); Peace of Callias '449 (?)–*No fear of Persian intervention for Athens'*
- Athenian need to respond to dissension within the empire. Caused by the loss in Egypt and Peace of Callias; Imposition of decrees etc
- greater role of the demos/thetes in Athenian politics may have created a drive for more opportunities for revenue through greater imperialism
- radicals in control: Pericles and others (ie Tolmides, Myronides) were deciding policy, although conservatives concerted the attacks. Power and authority in Athens clearly lay with more radical politicians.

Events
- Megara's revolt from Corinth allowed Athens' control over the Megarid preventing Sparta from invading Attica.
- Athens' alliance with Argos and Thessally increased tension with Sparta.
- 460-454 military action took place in Cyprus and mainland Greece, which stretched Athenian forces considerably.
- Tanagra 457 – Sparta defeated Athens, securing a 4 month truce to allow them to return home via the Megarid.
- 457-54 Athens expanded her land empire: marching into central Greece - Boeotia, Phocis, Opuntian Locris, Aegina capitulated, the Spartan Dockyard at Gytheum was burned, Chalcis was captured, Sicyon was defeated, Troezen was (possibly) captured, alliance with Achaea occurred, Athens focuses on its allies.
- Athenian losses took place in Egypt c.454.
- Battle of Cyprus (return of Cimon) 451.
- 5 Year Truce made with Sparta through Cimon, followed by 2 Athenian victories over Persia.
- Peace with Persia c.449.
- Problems broke out in Boeotia – 447 Battle of Coroneia was the end of land empire.

For Athens to maintain control of her land empire, three key foundations were necessary
- It required Athens' full and undivided attention.
- It was vital that Megara remain loyal.
- Spartan preoccupation, such as with the Helot revolt, was important.

When these pre-conditions were lost, so was the land empire
- Athens' needed to attend to the Persians and control the members of the Delian League.
- Megara had traditionally been a loyal ally of Sparta.
- The helot revolt ended sometime around 454.
- Athenian defeat in 454 in Egypt saw a major change in FP.
- There is little evidence of warfare in Greece after 454.
- The Athenians focus their attention on the Delian League.
- 447 Boeotians defeat Athens at Coroneia.
- As a result, Euboea revolted in 446, Megara left the alliance and Sparta immediately invaded Attica.
- King Pleistoanax with an army on the border of Attica 446 = 30 Year's Peace signed. More aggressive ephors in Sparta.

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
Introduction	
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
Subtotal	**3**
Understanding of historical narrative/context	
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
Subtotal	**7**
Argument	
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
Subtotal	**6**
Use of evidence	
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
Subtotal	**6**
Conclusion	
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
Subtotal	**3**
Total	**25**

Question 26 **(25 marks)**

Evaluate the impact of Brasidas and Cleon during the Archidamian War with particular reference to key events.

- Answers should assess the extent to which these two men were key agents of change, arguing either that they were or were not.
- The Archidamian War was a period of change brought about by a number of individuals. These might be identified: Cleon, Demosthenes Phormio and Nicias; Brasidas from 428. There are a number of key events including: revolts among allies and helots, plague, success at Pylos and Sphacteria (and Athens taking Spartiate hostages), Brasidas' Thraceward campaign from c.424 should be explored by candidates including its success, and its part in undermining Athens' position with her allies. Responses might also consider the impact of the deaths of Brasidas and Cleon as a reason (or not – it can be argued either way) for the advent of the Peace of Nicias (note Aristophanes' characterisation of Brasidas and Cleon as 'the mortar and pestle of war').
- Candidates may choose to discuss the influence of changes (arguably) to the foreign policy of both sides being explored at this time by a number of prominent leaders.
- Answers might discuss that the plague removed Pericles' leadership, which the sources report as significant because changes occurred thereafter to leadership and policy that impacted Athens' overall position. It is possible to argue that many of the policies after Pericles' death were continued, candidates may argue the significance of his death either way.

Candidates may note that the source tradition is very problematic for this period of the history – Thucydides representation of both Cleon and Brasidas is distorted.
- Cleon is depicted as violent/rash/harsh.
- Conversely, Brasidas is depicted as heroic, daring, brave, master strategist.
It is expected that relevant evidence/examples would be provided to explore these representations.

Accept other relevant answers.

Question 27 **(25 marks)**

Assess the reasons for failure of the Peace of Nicias. In your answer, identify the importance of key individuals and alliances.

A short background to the Peace itself might be appropriate but answers 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 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.
- The framework of the peace was that each side should return its gains from the war, the exceptions being Plataea and Nisaea, both sides claiming that each polis 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 promptly refused to comply.
- 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 by her unruly allies, too many of whom were going over to Argos
- By 418 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. Answers may relate this information:
- 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 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.

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)**

Discuss the role of Persia in the latter stages of the Peloponnesian War. To what extent did the Persians assist the Spartans to victory?

- Candidates must do more than present a narrative of the period. The question requires assessment of the extent to which Persian support had an impact on the course of the Ionian/Decelaean War. Candidates can interpret evidence presented either way – that Persian involvement did, or did not, have a significant impact.
- Answers should include assistance given by Persia to the Spartans during the Ionian War, and the changes that this assistance went through, including the roles of Tissaphernes, Pharnabazus and Cyrus and their Spartan counterparts. Candidates may frame an argument that suggests Persian involvement is connected to the defeat of Athens.

Persian influence did have a significant impact
- Initially, the nature of assistance from Persia was very disjointed i.e., Tissaphernes was a very difficult ally. The Persians did assist the Spartans, but in their own way and in their own time. In the end, the Persians were crucial.
- Pharnabazus was more helpful than Tissaphernes. Unfortunately, the Spartans were convinced that Tissaphernes could offer more and chose him over Pharnabazus which slowed and complicated progress.
- It was not until Cyrus became involved on the initiation of his father, Darius, that any policy from Persia becomes clear. Cyrus made enormous funding contributions (mostly from his personal wealth) to Lysander on his return in 406/5.
- Cyrus used his influence to get Lysander reinstated. Lysander's leadership represents another key component of Spartan success.
- Sparta, through Persia, now had the resources that the Athenians lacked - manpower (after the losses in Sicily), money and ships. Evidence for this should be provided.

Persian influence did not have a significant impact
- The disjointed/difficult nature of Persian support in the early stages of the war and how detrimental this was to the Spartans.
- Alcibiades' victories in the Aegean after Sicily.
- Athens confidence in victory i.e., rejecting Spartan peace offers.
- Athens can be viewed as the main contributors to their own downfall, examples should be offered: The defeat at Aegospotamai can be attributed more to Athenian incompetence, which may be linked back to the execution of the generals.
- The loss of the Allies to Athens was crucial i.e., Chios, Erythrae, Mytilene, Miletus.
- Athens' inability to hold onto its grain routes cost Athens dearly.
- The Sicilian disaster can be suggested as a factor that undermined Athens.
- Athens' failure to recruit Persian assistance - Persian contribution was the key to long term success in the war.
- Losses encouraged Athens' enemies and prevented Athens from replacing losses when they occurred.

Accept other relevant answers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS