

## 2019 HSC Ancient History

### Marking Guidelines

#### Section I — Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum

##### Question 1

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides accurate information to explain how useful private buildings are in providing evidence about the economy in Pompeii and Herculaneum</li> <li>Supports response using Source A and other relevant sources</li> <li>Communicates using historical terms and concepts appropriately</li> </ul>	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides sound information about how useful private buildings are in providing evidence about the economy in Pompeii and Herculaneum</li> <li>Makes some reference to Source A</li> <li>Communicates using some historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides limited information about how useful private buildings are in providing evidence about the economy in Pompeii and Herculaneum</li> <li>Makes limited reference to Source A</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Makes general statement(s) about the question</li> </ul>	1

##### **Answers could include:**

- Source A is an inscription from the estate of Julia Felix shows how private individuals used their property for commercial purposes
- Many houses contained shops and workshops
- Private buildings also provide evidence about the economic life of individuals through mosaics and wall paintings: for example, the House of the Vettii, where paintings show wine-making scenes, and the House of Scaurus, where mosaics display *garum* containers.
- In contrast, private buildings are far less useful in providing evidence regarding large-scale commercial enterprises, and the ways that public spaces like marketplaces functioned.
- Houses illustrate the wealth of the owners – evidence for social structure.

## Question 2

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a well-developed and accurate explanation about the ethical issues facing archaeologists who study Pompeii and Herculaneum</li> <li>Supports response using Source <i>B</i> and other relevant sources</li> <li>Uses historical terms and concepts appropriately</li> </ul>	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a sound explanation about the ethical issues facing archaeologists who study Pompeii and Herculaneum</li> <li>Refers to Source <i>B</i> and other relevant sources</li> <li>Uses historical terms and concepts appropriately</li> </ul>	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some explanation about the ethical issues facing archaeologists who study Pompeii and Herculaneum</li> <li>Refers to Source <i>B</i></li> <li>May use historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Makes general statements relevant to the question</li> <li>May refer to Source <i>B</i></li> </ul>	1–2

### **Answers could include:**

- Display of human/animal remains: for example, skeletons in Herculaneum boatshed
- Study of human/animal remains: for example, Bisel's and/or Lazer's approach and conclusions
- Reconstruction: for example, misleading interpretations
- Conservation: for example, appropriate materials, purpose, question of further excavation
- Tourism: inclusion of plaster casts in travelling exhibitions; beneficial vs negative impact.
- Custodianship and management of the site.

### Question 3

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a well-developed and reasoned judgement about the value and limitations of sources as evidence about religion in Pompeii and Herculaneum</li> <li>• Supports response using Sources <i>C</i> and <i>D</i> and other relevant sources</li> <li>• Provides a well-structured response</li> <li>• Uses historical terms and concepts appropriately</li> </ul>	11–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a reasoned judgement about the value and limitations of sources as evidence about religion in Pompeii and Herculaneum</li> <li>• Refers to Sources <i>C</i> and <i>D</i> and other relevant sources</li> <li>• Provides a structured response</li> <li>• Uses historical terms and concepts appropriately</li> </ul>	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates some judgement about the value and limitations of sources and/or religion in Pompeii and Herculaneum</li> <li>• May refer to Sources <i>C</i> and <i>D</i></li> <li>• Makes limited use of historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	6–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates some knowledge and/or understanding of sources or religion in Pompeii and Herculaneum</li> <li>• May refer to Source <i>C</i> or <i>D</i></li> </ul>	3–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes general statements about sources or religion in Pompeii and Herculaneum</li> </ul>	1–2

## **Section II — Ancient Societies**

**Option A: New Kingdom Egypt society to the death of Amenhotep III**

**Option B: New Kingdom Egypt society during the Ramesside period**

**Option C: Society in Israel from Solomon to the fall of Samaria**

**Option D: Persian society at the time of Darius and Xerxes**

**Option E: Society in China during the Han Dynasty  
206 BC – AD 220**

**Option F: Bronze Age – Minoan Crete**

**Option G: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC**

**Option H: Athenian society in the time of Pericles**

## Questions 4–11

### Part (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a developed outline relevant to the question</li> <li>Communicates using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a sound outline relevant to the question</li> <li>Communicates using some appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a basic outline relevant to the question</li> <li>May use historical terms and/or concepts</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Makes a general statement(s) relevant to the question</li> </ul>	1

#### **Sample answer to Question 4 (a):**

There was a range of crafts and industry in Egypt in this period. One of the most popular industries was pottery, which was mass-produced using Nile mud. Other industries include baking, wine-making, and brewing. Examples of crafts involve work in wood (carpentry), stone (sculpture) and metal (jewellery).

#### **Sample answer to Question 9 (a):**

The roles of women in Minoan Crete were varied according to status. It appears that wealthy women acted as priestesses and owned land. Linear B tablets refer to women as textile workers and slaves. Motherhood was seen as an important role, as shown through terracotta figurines.

#### **Sample answer to Question 10 (a):**

The helots are identified in sources as farm labourers or attendants to the king. Sources also state that helots were controlled by the krypteia, and in warfare they were used for light-armed skirmishes or as hoplites.

## Part (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates thorough knowledge and understanding of historical features relevant to the question</li> <li>• Communicates ideas and information logically using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates sound knowledge and understanding of historical features relevant to the question</li> <li>• Communicates using appropriate terms and concepts</li> </ul>	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some knowledge and/or understanding relevant to the question</li> <li>• Communicates using some historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes a general statement(s) relevant to the question</li> </ul>	1

### **Sample answer to Question 4 (b):**

Human remains provide useful demographic data, and reveal that Egyptians experienced a wide range of health issues and treatments. For example, life expectancy was less than 40 years of age for the average population, although for the elite this could be higher. So too, there was a high rate of osteoporosis, due to lack of calcium. As well, malaria, tuberculosis and dysentery were common, due to annual Nile flooding. Egyptian dental health was poor too, due to presence of sand in food. Finally there is evidence for medical treatments.

### **Sample answer to Question 9 (b):**

Rituals demonstrate Minoan preoccupation with nature and fertility, as well as the importance of religion in Minoan society. Evidence which can be used to elaborate on these general observations includes, for example, evidence for animal sacrifice (Agia Triada sarcophagus) and the possibility of human sacrifice (Anemospilian). We know about libations in the throne room, processions and dance raised by the walkways (shown on the Harvester Vase) and scenes of dancing (shown on seals, cups and bowls). Additionally, we know about bull leaping shown on frescoes, and votive offerings (material remains in caves).

### **Sample answer to Question 10 (b):**

The ephorate's structure and role indicate that Spartan political organisation was based on a balance between monarchy, oligarchy and democracy. Ephors were the most powerful individuals in Sparta. They were magistrates elected annually by the people (and could not be re-elected). They swore an oath to protect the constitution. They monitored the king's use of power and could place a king on trial. They accompanied kings on campaign. They declared war annually on helots.

## Part (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a well-developed and accurate explanation relevant to the question</li> <li>Integrates evidence from the source provided and other relevant sources to support the response</li> <li>Communicates ideas and information logically using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	13–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides an accurate explanation relevant to the question</li> <li>Uses evidence from the source provided to support the response</li> <li>Refers to other relevant source(s)</li> <li>Communicates ideas and information coherently using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	10–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a sound explanation relevant to the question</li> <li>Uses evidence from the source provided and may refer to other source(s)</li> <li>Communicates ideas and information using some appropriate historical knowledge</li> </ul>	7–9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some information relevant to the question</li> <li>May refer to the source provided and/or to other sources</li> <li>Communicates using some relevant historical terms and/or concepts</li> </ul>	4–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Makes general statements in relation to the question</li> <li>May refer to a source(s)</li> <li>May use some historical terms and/or concepts</li> </ul>	1–3

### **Question 4 (c) answers could include:**

Egyptian funerary customs and rituals help us to understand society by providing evidence for:

- The importance of the afterlife
- The importance of processions as indicative of the concept of journey
- The importance of personal piety and a moral life
- The structural nature of Egyptian religion: hierarchy, personnel, practice
- The role of balance between justice and chaos
- The role of the natural world
- The role of spells and prayers.

### **Question 9 (c) answers could include:**

The range of occupations in Minoan Crete helps us to understand the redistributive nature of the economy.

- The importance of farmers and fishermen in providing raw materials and export goods
- The palace economies, producing pottery and oil required by agricultural workers and for export
- The production of weapons and tools for export: metalworkers at Gournia
- The production of furniture for the elite: carpenters
- Animal husbandry producing food to support palace workers
- The production of textiles for local use and export.

**Question 10 (c) answers could include:**

Religious festivals provide many insights into the nature of Spartan society in this period.

- The Spartan code – obedience, conformity, state before self
- The military way of life
- The priestly role of the kings
- The importance of women
- Devotion to the gods
- Honouring and mourning the dead
- Commemorating specific battles
- Historical origins
- Marriage, fertility, procreation, parenthood
- Key festivals reflecting one or more of these facets of Spartan society include:
  - Karneia
  - Hyakinthia
  - Gymnopaedia
  - Artemis Orthia
  - Eileithyia
  - Helen.



## Section III — Personalities in their Times

**Option A: Egypt – Hatshepsut**

**Option B: Egypt – Akhenaten**

**Option C: The Near East – Sennacherib**

**Option D: The Near East – Xerxes**

**Option E: China – Qin Shihuangdi**

**Option F: Greece – Pericles**

**Option G: Greece – Alexander the Great**

**Option H: Rome – Tiberius Gracchus**

**Option I: Rome – Julius Caesar**

**Option J: Rome – Agrippina the Younger**

### Questions 12–21

#### Part (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a well-developed and detailed description relevant to the question</li> <li>Communicates ideas and information logically using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a detailed description relevant to the question</li> <li>Communicates ideas and information coherently using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a sound description relevant to the question</li> <li>Communicates ideas and information using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a limited description</li> <li>Communicates using some historical terms and/or concepts</li> </ul>	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Makes general statement(s) about the personality</li> <li>May use some historical terms and/or concepts</li> </ul>	1–2

## Part (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a well-developed and reasoned judgement in relation to the question</li> <li>• Demonstrates comprehensive historical knowledge and understanding relevant to the question</li> <li>• Integrates evidence from the source provided and other relevant sources to support the response</li> <li>• Communicates ideas and information logically using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	13–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a reasoned judgement in relation to the question</li> <li>• Demonstrates thorough historical knowledge and understanding relevant to the question</li> <li>• Uses evidence from the source provided to support the response and may refer to other source(s)</li> <li>• Communicates ideas and information coherently using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	10–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some judgement in relation to the question</li> <li>• Demonstrates some historical knowledge and understanding relevant to the question</li> <li>• Uses evidence from the source provided</li> <li>• Communicates ideas and information using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	7–9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates some knowledge and/or understanding relevant to the question</li> <li>• May refer to evidence from the source provided and/or other sources</li> <li>• Uses some relevant historical terms and/or concepts</li> </ul>	4–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes a general statement(s) in relation to the question</li> <li>• May refer to the source(s)</li> <li>• May use some historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	1–3

## **Section IV — Historical Periods**

**Option A: New Kingdom Egypt to the Death of Thutmose IV**

**Option B: New Kingdom Egypt – Amenhotep III to the Death of Ramesses II**

**Option C: The Ancient Levant – First Temple Period  
c. 970–586 BC**

**Option D: Persia – Cyrus II to the Death of Darius III**

**Option E: Imperial China – The Qin and Han 247–87 BC**

**Option F: The Greek World 500–440 BC**

**Option G: 4th-Century Greece to the Death of Philip II**

**Option H: The Fall of the Roman Republic 78–31 BC**

**Option I: The Augustan Age 44 BC – AD 14**

**Option J: The Julio-Claudians AD 14–69**

## Questions 22–31

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates perceptive judgement relevant to the question</li> <li>• Demonstrates extensive and accurate historical knowledge and understanding relevant to the question</li> <li>• Supports the response with interpretation and well-selected evidence from relevant sources; may analyse and evaluate sources</li> <li>• Communicates ideas and information in a sustained, logical and cohesive response using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates judgement relevant to the question</li> <li>• Demonstrates accurate historical knowledge and understanding relevant to the question</li> <li>• Supports the response with interpretation and/or evidence from relevant sources</li> <li>• Communicates ideas and information in a logical and cohesive response using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates some judgement relevant to the question</li> <li>• Demonstrates sound historical knowledge and understanding</li> <li>• Supports the response with interpretation and/or evidence</li> <li>• Presents a logical response using some historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates some knowledge relevant to the question</li> <li>• May use evidence from relevant sources</li> <li>• Communicates using some appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes general statements</li> <li>• May refer to source(s)</li> <li>• May use some historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	1–5

# 2019 HSC Ancient History Mapping Grid

## Section I — Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1	5	Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum	AH12-6
2	8	Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum	AH12-6, AH12-10
3	12	Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum	AH12-6, AH12-9

## Section II — Ancient Societies

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
4 (a)	4	Option A: New Kingdom Egypt society to the death of Amenhotep III	AH12-9
4 (b)	6	Option A: New Kingdom Egypt society to the death of Amenhotep III	AH12-5
4 (c)	15	Option A: New Kingdom Egypt society to the death of Amenhotep III	AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-9
5 (a)	4	Option B: New Kingdom Egypt society during the Ramesside period	AH12-9
5 (b)	6	Option B: New Kingdom Egypt society during the Ramesside period	AH12-5
5 (c)	15	Option B: New Kingdom Egypt society during the Ramesside period	AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-9
6 (a)	4	Option C: Society in Israel from Solomon to the fall of Samaria	AH12-9
6 (b)	6	Option C: Society in Israel from Solomon to the fall of Samaria	AH12-5
6 (c)	15	Option C: Society in Israel from Solomon to the fall of Samaria	AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-9
7 (a)	4	Option D: Persian society at the time of Darius and Xerxes	AH12-9
7 (b)	6	Option D: Persian society at the time of Darius and Xerxes	AH12-5
7 (c)	15	Option D: Persian society at the time of Darius and Xerxes	AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-9
8 (a)	4	Option E: Society in China during the Han Dynasty 206 BC – AD 220	AH12-9
8 (b)	6	Option E: Society in China during the Han Dynasty 206 BC – AD 220	AH12-5
8 (c)	15	Option E: Society in China during the Han Dynasty 206 BC – AD 2200	AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-9
9 (a)	4	Option F: Bronze Age – Minoan Crete	AH12-9
9 (b)	6	Option F: Bronze Age – Minoan Crete	AH12-5
9 (c)	15	Option F: Bronze Age – Minoan Crete	AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-9
10 (a)	4	Option G: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC	AH12-9
10 (b)	6	Option G: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC	AH12-5
10 (c)	15	Option G: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC	AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-9
11 (a)	4	Option H: Athenian society in the time of Pericles	AH12-9
11 (b)	6	Option H: Athenian society in the time of Pericles	AH12-5
11 (c)	15	Option H: Athenian society in the time of Pericles	AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-9

**Section III — Personalities in their Times**

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
12 (a)	10	Option A: Egypt – Hatshepsut	AH12-9
12 (b)	15	Option A: Egypt – Hatshepsut	AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9
13 (a)	10	Option B: Egypt – Akhenaten	AH12-9
13 (b)	15	Option B: Egypt – Akhenaten	AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9
14 (a)	10	Option C: The Near East – Sennacherib	AH12-9
14 (b)	15	Option C: The Near East – Sennacherib	AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9
15 (a)	10	Option D: The Near East – Xerxes	AH12-9
15 (b)	15	Option D: The Near East – Xerxes	AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9
16 (a)	10	Option E: China – Qin Shihuangdi	AH12-9
16 (b)	15	Option E: China – Qin Shihuangdi	AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9
17 (a)	10	Option F: Greece – Pericles	AH12-9
17 (b)	15	Option F: Greece – Pericles	AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9
18 (a)	10	Option G: Greece – Alexander the Great	AH12-9
18 (b)	15	Option G: Greece – Alexander the Great	AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9
19 (a)	10	Option H: Rome – Tiberius Gracchus	AH12-9
19 (b)	15	Option H: Rome – Tiberius Gracchus	AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9
20 (a)	10	Option I: Rome – Julius Caesar	AH12-9
20 (b)	15	Option I: Rome – Julius Caesar	AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9
21 (a)	10	Option J: Rome – Agrippina the Younger	AH12-9
21 (b)	15	Option J: Rome – Agrippina the Younger	AH12-5, AH12-6, AH12-7, AH12-9

**Section IV — Historical Periods**

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
22 (a)	25	Option A: New Kingdom Egypt to the Death of Thutmose IV	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9
22 (b)	25	Option A: New Kingdom Egypt to the Death of Thutmose IV	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9
23 (a)	25	Option B: New Kingdom Egypt – Amenhotep III to the Death of Ramesses II	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9
23 (b)	25	Option B: New Kingdom Egypt – Amenhotep III to the Death of Ramesses II	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9
24 (a)	25	Option C: The Ancient Levant – First Temple Period c. 970–586 BC	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9
24 (b)	25	Option C: The Ancient Levant – First Temple Period c. 970–586 BC	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
25 (a)	25	Option D: Persia – Cyrus II to the Death of Darius III	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9
25 (b)	25	Option D: Persia – Cyrus II to the Death of Darius III	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9
26 (a)	25	Option E: Imperial China – The Qin and Han 247–87 BC	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9
26 (b)	25	Option E: Imperial China – The Qin and Han 247–87 BC	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9
27 (a)	25	Option F: The Greek World 500–440 BC	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9
27 (b)	25	Option F: The Greek World 500–440 BC	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9
28 (a)	25	Option G: 4th-Century Greece to the Death of Philip II	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9
28 (b)	25	Option G: 4th-Century Greece to the Death of Philip II	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9
29 (a)	25	Option H: The Fall of the Roman Republic 78–31 BC	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9
29 (b)	25	Option H: The Fall of the Roman Republic 78–31 BC	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9
30 (a)	25	Option I: The Augustan Age 44 BC – AD 14	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9
30 (b)	25	Option I: The Augustan Age 44 BC – AD 14	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9
31 (a)	25	Option J: The Julio-Claudians AD 14–69	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9
31 (b)	25	Option J: The Julio-Claudians AD 14–69	AH12-1, AH12-2, AH12-3, AH12-6, AH12-9