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School Curriculum and Standards Authority

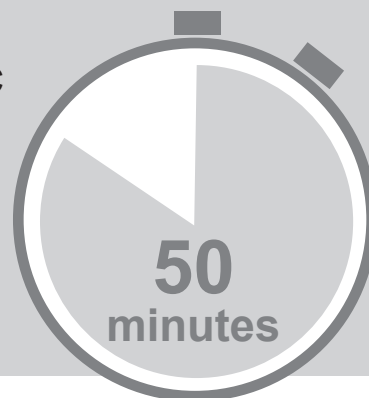
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Ancient History

General course

Rome, the Late Republic to the Lex Manilia c. 133–66 BC

Externally set task 2023



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In words

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Before starting this task check that you have:

- black or blue pen, 2B pencils
- sharpener
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Total time for the task: 50 minutes
Total marks: 26 marks
Weighting: 15% of the school mark

Use the **two** sources provided to answer the questions that follow.

Source 1

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Source 2

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(3 marks)

- (2 marks)

modern source ☐

Reason: _____

- (1 mark)

reconstruction ☐

(4 marks)

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

[illegible]

Question 3 (4 marks)

Identify and explain the message/s conveyed by Source 2. Provide evidence from the source in your response.

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Question 4

(5 marks)

Summarise what Source 1 and Source 2 tell us about change in this ancient society.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins or other markings on the paper.

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Question 5

(10 marks)

Outline **two** major changes, **other than** those shown in Source 1 and Source 2, that occurred in this society. Explain the importance of these changes.

[illegible]

Supplementary page

Question number: _____

[illegible]

Question number: _____

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Supplementary page

Question number: _____

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Supplementary page

Question number: _____

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Source 1** Plutarch. (2005). Marius (R. Warner, Trans.). In R. Seager (Ed.), *Fall of the Roman Republic* (p. 11). Penguin Books. (Plutarch c.46–c. 119 CE)
- Source 2** Cary, M., & Scullard, H. H. (1975). *A History of Rome: Down to the Reign of Constantine* (3rd ed.). Palgrave, p. 216.



Ancient History

General course

Rome, the Late Republic to the Lex Manilia c. 133–66BC

Externally set task 2023

Marking key

Total marks for this task: 26

Question 1

(3 marks)

- (a) Tick **one** box to best describe Source 1. State a reason to support your response.

(2 marks)

Description	Marks
Identification	
Identifies the source as an ancient source	1
Subtotal	1
Reason	
States a reason to support the response	1
Subtotal	1
Total	2
Answer could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The source was written by Plutarch who was an ancient Greek writer. Plutarch, the writer, lived from c.46AD – c.120AD. Accept other relevant answers	

- (b) Tick **one** box to best describe Source 1.

(1 mark)

Description	Marks
Identifies the source as a written source	1
Total	1

Question 2

(4 marks)

Describe the historical context of Source 1. You should consider the following where appropriate:

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

Description	Marks
Describes in accurate detail the historical context of Source 1	4
Provides some specific details about the historical context of Source 1	3
Makes simple or general comments about the historical context of Source 1	2
Makes superficial comment/s about the historical context of Source 1	1
Total	4
<p>Answer could include:</p> <p>Key events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marius had recently returned from Numidia to stand for the consulship of 107 BC • after his successful election win with the support of the people, he was granted command of the war against Jugurtha by the assemblies (i.e. not the Senate), replacing Metellus • he then set about gathering an army to take with him • he made changes to recruitment, allowing the unpropertied to volunteer, making the army a semi-professional career for up to 16 years. <p>Key people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaius Marius becoming consul 107 BC • Metellus being replaced by Marius in the war in North Africa. <p>Key ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marius' election was a triumph • the poor/unpropertied had never been seen as good enough to enlist in the army. <p>Accept other relevant answers</p>	

Question 3

(4 marks)

Identify and explain the message/s conveyed by Source 2. Provide evidence from the source in your response.

Description	Marks
Identifies and explains the message/s conveyed by Source 2 and provides relevant evidence from the source	4
Identifies the message/s conveyed by Source 2 and provides evidence from the source	3
Makes simple or general comments in relation to the message conveyed by Source 2. Provides limited evidence from the source	2
Makes superficial comments in relation to the message conveyed by Source 2	1
Total	4
<p>Answer could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marius had made many changes to normal military practices. • The unpopularity of conscription had meant that Marius turned to the <i>proletarii</i> to fill the legions. • The impact of this change to recruitment had significant long-term effects. <p>Accept other relevant answers</p>	

Question 4

(5 marks)

Summarise what Source 1 and Source 2 tell us about change in this ancient society.

Description	Marks
Summarises what both sources tell us about change in the society	5
Outlines what both sources tell us about change in the society	4
Provides specific points about at least one source and change in the society	3
Makes simple or general comments about at least one source and change in the society	2
Makes superficial comments about at least one source and change in the society	1
Total	5
<p>Answer could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A change in Source 1 is Marius was elected to the consulship. • As shown in Source 1 and Source 2, soldiers could no longer just be recruited from the properties class, but could now be recruited from 'lower' classes. • As seen in Source 2, this change to recruitment brought about significant changes to Rome later on. <p>Accept other relevant answers</p>	

Question 5

(10 marks)

Outline **two** major changes, **other than** those shown in Source 1 and Source 2, that occurred in this society. Explain the importance of these changes.

Description	Marks
For each of the two major changes (2 x 2 marks)	
Outlines a major change, other than those shown in Source 1 and Source 2, that occurred in the ancient society, providing some relevant detail	2
Lists a major change that occurred in the ancient society	1
Subtotal	4
For each of the two explanations (2 x 3 marks)	
Explains the importance of the major change, providing specific details to support the response	3
Provides some relevant points about the importance of the major change, using some relevant evidence/examples	2
Makes superficial comments about a major change	1
Subtotal	6
Total	10
<p>Answer could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to the role of the Tribune, seen where the tribunes become legislators (i.e. Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus), link with generals to pass <i>lex agrarias</i> for the generals' veterans (i.e. Saturninus 102 BC) or pass extraordinary commands through the assemblies (i.e. Gabinius 67 BC) et al. • The further growing power of the Tribunes, who also began to involve themselves in such areas as foreign affairs, extraordinary commands, links with military commanders, citizenship etc. This significantly empowered their role and influence in Roman politics and helped to undermine the authority of the Senate. • Marius' reforms to the Roman army made it better: stronger, fitter, faster and better equipped. His reforms paved the way for the extension and maintenance of the empire for the next centuries. • Marius' new army had given its loyalty to Marius instead of the Senate (as hinted in Source 2). It facilitated the transition to a situation when commanders would use their armies as their own private forces. For example, Sulla's march on Rome in 88 BC and Pompey's threats to march his legions on Rome during the 70s BC. It also resulted in the series of Civil Wars that destroyed the Republic by 27 BC i.e. Sulla vs Marians 84–82 BC, etc. • Extraordinary commands changed from being unusual to regular. For example, in the years 104–100 BC, Marius was elected to an unprecedented succession of consulships every year to deal with the threat from the Celts/Germanic tribes who were threatening Italy from the north. This was important because extraordinary commands came to be seen as an essential part of political power and this power was dominated by men who had armies loyal to them. • Reasserting the authority of the Senate. Sulla's attempt to put the people firmly under the control of the Senate was important because Sulla felt that political power should rest firmly in the hands of the Senate and consequently, he gave the State a single head, the Senate, removing those elements that had threatened its authority. 	

- Extension of citizenship to the Italian Allies and the Latins as a consequence of the Social War 91–89 BC. For example, in 89 BC the *Lex Julia* was carried which granted franchise to all in Italy who applied within 60 days. This was important because it healed the relationship between Rome and its allies, which had consistently been tense as they (the allies), had previously only enjoyed limited privilege.
- The growing use of violence to solve political issues, including the murders of the Gracchi, marches on Rome by ambitious generals (Marius, Sulla, Pompey et al) and proscriptions by Sulla c.80 BC.

Accept other relevant answers

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