



<b>Student name / number</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	HSC Ancient History
<b>Year</b>	12
<b>Task number</b>	2
<b>Task weighting</b>	25%
<b>Date task was issued</b>	Week 5
<b>Date task is due</b>	Week 8

**Task overview:**

## **Greece: The Bronze Age- Society in Minoan Crete**

- In Class Task- HSC Style Questions
- Students will be given one period to complete the task
- Source based, short answer and extended response
- The questions in the task will be similar to those that you will encounter on the HSC Exam and will be structured as follows:
  - 2 Mark Question
  - 4 Mark Question
  - 7 Mark Question
  - 12 Mark Question

*See the sample marking guideline for an example of how these sections are structured*

**Outcomes assessed:**

<b>AH12-1</b>	Accounts for the nature of continuity and change in the ancient world.
<b>AH12-5</b>	Assesses the significance of historical features, people, places, events and developments of the ancient world.
<b>AH12-6</b>	Analyse and interprets different types of sources for evidence to support an historical account or argument.
<b>AH12-7</b>	Discusses and evaluates differing interpretations and representations of the past.
<b>AH12-9</b>	Communicates historical understanding, using historical knowledge, concepts and terms, in appropriate and well-structured forms.

## 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 5–12

#### Part (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides an outline relevant to the question	2
• Makes a general statement(s) relevant to the question	1

#### **Sample answers:**

- Option A: New Kingdom Egypt society to the death of Amenhotep III  
Amun-Re was worshipped as the patron deity of Thebes. He was associated with creation and war.
- Option F: Bronze Age – Minoan Crete  
Knossos is the political, cultural and ceremonial centre of Minoan Crete. It was also an important economic centre.
- Option G: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC  
Apollo was worshipped due to his military prowess. He was also associated with the sun and as a preserver of life.

## Part (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a detailed explanation relevant to the question</li> <li>Communicates effectively using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides an explanation relevant to the question</li> <li>Communicates using appropriate historical terms and/or concepts</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some information relevant to the question</li> <li>Uses some historical terms and/or concepts</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Makes general statement(s) relevant to the question</li> </ul>	1

### **Answers could include:**

- Option A: New Kingdom Egypt society to the death of Amenhotep III  
Tombs were important in New Kingdom Egypt because they were designed to help the deceased transition to the afterlife, for royals and non-royals alike. Decorations (like frescoes) within the tomb also magically provided guidance and sustenance for the dead in the afterlife. Examples could include the 'Book of the Dead', ushabtis and amulets.
- Option F: Bronze Age – Minoan Crete  
Religious symbols appeared regularly in palace complexes and they are believed to have been significant to Minoan society in representing elements of spiritual beliefs. Connections to the natural world are also represented, for example the horns of consecration, depictions of the bull as well as trees and snakes. Similarly, the double-headed axe (labrys) also had religious significance to Minoans.
- Option G: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC  
Festivals were significant to Spartan society as they honoured the gods and brought the community together. For example, the Karneia celebrated Apollo on an annual basis during which military operations were suspended. The Hyakinthia and the Gymnopaedia were also important festivals.

## Part (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presents a well-developed and detailed explanation relevant to the question</li> <li>• Communicates ideas and information coherently, using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	6–7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presents an explanation relevant to the question</li> <li>• Communicates ideas and information clearly, using appropriate historical terms and concepts</li> </ul>	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presents some information relevant to the question</li> <li>• Communicates ideas using some historical terms and/or concepts</li> </ul>	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makes general statement(s) relevant to the question</li> </ul>	1

### **Answers could include:**

- Option A: New Kingdom Egypt society to the death of Amenhotep III
  - Reveals a rich cultural life
  - Texts indicate a literary society if only pertinent to an educated elite
  - Texts include a variety of forms, including poetry, wisdom and instruction literature (eg Instruction of Ani).
- Option F: Bronze Age – Minoan Crete
  - Architecture and building reveal the fascination of the Minoans with nature
  - Palaces were not simply elite residences, with the central court acting as a gathering place for society, including bull-leaping
  - Building practices (eg ashlar masonry) reveal the sophistication of society and its associated trades
  - Remains of buildings on the island indicate the style and way of living of Minoans
  - Archaeological remains reveal the living conditions of the local people.
- Option G: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC
  - Statuette of girl doing exercise, revealing the Spartan desire for fit and healthy women
  - Architecture of Sparta reveals the austere nature of buildings although some religious sanctuaries like the Amyclaeon are considered more exuberant
  - Lakonian painted vases depict hunting scenes, warfare and drinking parties, as well as mythological beings.

## Part (d)

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

### **Answers could include:**

- Option A: New Kingdom Egypt society to the death of Amenhotep III
  - Egypt was organised as a hierarchical society with the Pharaoh located at the top of the political pyramid
  - Maat underpins the hierarchy
  - Warrior pharaoh; underpinning this political organisation was Pharaoh’s control of the army
  - Administrative roles delegated to the viziers and other officials who were members of the elite, eg Source G, highlights the significance of officials within the political hierarchy
  - The Amun priesthood formed the religious elite.
- Option F: Bronze Age – Minoan Crete
  - There is a lack of understanding of the true nature of the political organisation of Minoan society; however, it is believed that society was hierarchical with palace complexes occupied by the elite, and a chief/leader/king, eg King Minos Source L
  - Legend identifies King Minos as a key ruler of Minoan Crete, who provided laws to the people of the island – see Source L
  - It is believed women played significant roles within all levels of society
  - It is believed that there was an organised bureaucracy that assisted in the running of society on behalf of the elite
  - Potentially theocratic in nature.
- Option G: Spartan society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC
  - Ephors

- Gerousia
- Dual kingship
- Ekklesia
- Mixed constitution – eg Source *M* reveals the perceived strength of Sparta's mixed constitution, made up of oligarchic, monarchical and democratic elements
- Lycurgan reform
- Strict citizenship of the city state
- Women participated in the assembly and could participate in acclamation but were excluded from other formal structures within Spartan society.