### **Ancient History 2019 v1.2**

General Senior Syllabus

MERIDAN STATE COLLEGE - AHS (possible 4 QCE credits)

DISCLAIMER: excerpt only - refer to QCAA website for further details www.qcaa.qld.edu.au/senior/senior-subjects



### 1 Course overview

### 1.1 Introduction

### 1.1.1 Rationale

Ancient History is concerned with studying people, societies and civilisations of the past, from the development of the earliest human communities to the end of the Middle Ages. Students explore the interaction of societies and the impact of individuals and groups on ancient events and ways of life, enriching their appreciation of humanity and the relevance of the ancient past. Ancient History illustrates the development of some of the distinctive features of modern society which shape our identity, such as social organisation, systems of law, governance and religion. Ancient History highlights how the world has changed, as well as the significant legacies that exist into the present. This insight gives context for the interconnectedness of past and present across a diverse range of societies. Ancient History aims to have students think historically and form a historical consciousness. A study of the past is invaluable in providing students with opportunities to explore their fascination with and curiosity about stories of the past and the mysteries of human behaviour.

Ancient History enables inquiry-based learning, where students investigate the past by analysing and interpreting archaeological and written evidence. Historical skills form the learning and subject matter provides the context. Learning in context enables the integration of historical concepts and understandings into four units of study: Investigating the Ancient World, Personalities in their times, Reconstructing the Ancient World, and People, power and authority. Throughout the course of study, students develop increasingly sophisticated skills and understandings of historical issues and problems by interrogating the surviving evidence of ancient sites, societies, individuals and significant historical periods. Students investigate the problematic nature of evidence and pose increasingly complex questions about the past. They use their skills of historical inquiry, analysis and interpretation of sources to formulate reasoned responses. The development of these skills is cumulative, with students showing understanding of different and sometimes conflicting perspectives of the past.

A course of study in Ancient History empowers students with multi-disciplinary skills in analysing textual and visual sources, constructing arguments, challenging assumptions, and thinking both creatively and critically. Ancient History students become knowledge creators, productive and discerning users of technology, and empathetic, open-minded global citizens.

### Assumed knowledge, prior learning or experience

Before studying Ancient History, it is assumed students have studied the *Australian Curriculum:* 7–10 *History.* Through this prior learning it is assumed students understand and can apply historical <u>concepts</u>, including:

- evidence
- · continuity and change
- · cause and effect
- significance
- perspectives
- empathy
- contestability.

It is also assumed students understand and can apply historical skills, including:

- chronology, terms and concepts
- historical questions and research
- analysis and use of sources
- perspectives and interpretations
- explanation and communication.

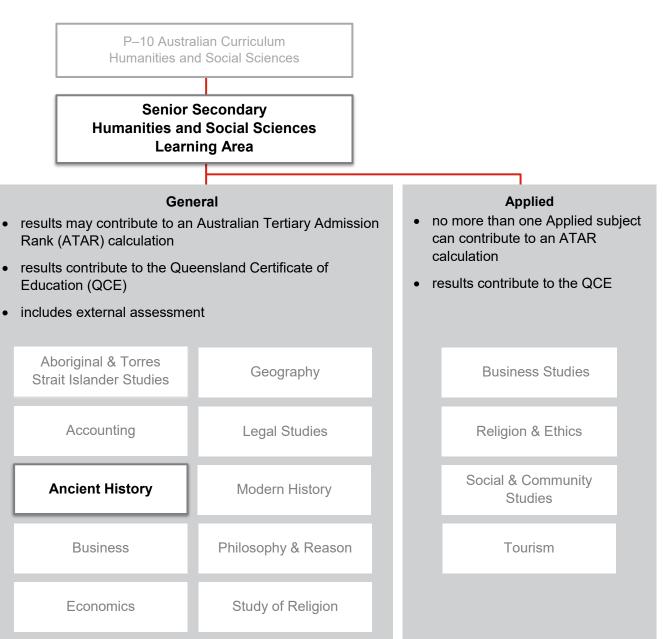
### **Pathways**

Ancient History is a General subject suited to students who are interested in pathways beyond school that lead to tertiary studies, vocational education or work. A course of study in Ancient History can establish a basis for further education and employment in the fields of archaeology, history, education, psychology, sociology, law, business, economics, politics, journalism, the media, health and social sciences, writing, academia and research. The skills developed in Ancient History can be used in students' everyday lives — including their work — when they need to understand situations, place them in perspective, identify causes and consequences, acknowledge the viewpoints of others, develop personal values, make judgments and reflect on their decisions.

### 1.1.2 Learning area structure

All learning areas build on the P–10 Australian Curriculum.

Figure 1: Learning area structure



### 1.1.3 Course structure

Ancient History is a course of study consisting of four units. Subject matter, learning experiences and assessment increase in complexity from Units 1 and 2 to Units 3 and 4 as students develop greater independence as learners.

Units 1 and 2 provide foundational learning, which allows students to experience all syllabus objectives and begin engaging with the course subject matter. Students should complete Units 1 and 2 before beginning Unit 3. It is recommended that Unit 3 be completed before Unit 4.

Units 3 and 4 consolidate student learning. Only the results from Units 3 and 4 will contribute to ATAR calculations.

Figure 2 outlines the structure of this course of study.

Each unit has been developed with a notional time of 55 hours of teaching and learning, including assessment.

### **Ancient History**

## Unit 1 Investigating the Ancient World

- Digging up the past
- Ancient societies: slavery
- Ancient societies: art and architecture
- Ancient societies: weapons and warfare
- Ancient societies: technology and engineering
- Ancient societies: the family
- Ancient societies: beliefs, rituals and funerary practices

#### **Assessment**

Formative internal assessment/s

# Unit 2 Personalities in their times

- Hatshepsut
- Akhenaten
- Xerxes
- Perikles
- Alexander the Great
- Hannibal Barca
- Cleopatra
- Agrippina the Younger
- Nero
- Boudica
- Cao Cao
- Saladin (An-Nasir Salah ad-Din Yusuf ibn Ayyub)
- Richard the Lionheart
- Alternative choice of personality

#### Assessment

Formative internal assessment/s

Students should have opportunities in Units 1 and 2 to experience and respond to the types of assessment they will encounter in Units 3 and 4. For reporting purposes, schools should develop at least *one* assessment per unit, with a maximum of *four* assessments across Units 1 and 2.

## Unit 3 Reconstructing the Ancient World

- Thebes East and West, 18th Dynasty Egypt
- The Bronze Age Aegean
- Assyria from Tiglath Pileser III to the fall of the Empire
- Fifth Century Athens (BCE)
- Philip II and Alexander III of Macedon
- Early Imperial Rome
- Pompeii and Herculaneum
- Later Han Dynasty and the Three Kingdoms
- The 'Fall' of the Western Roman Empire
- The Medieval Crusades

### **Assessment**Summative internal

assessment 1:

Examination —
essay in response to
historical sources
(25%)

Summative internal
assessment 2:
Investigation —

independent source

investigation (25%)

## Unit 4 People, power and authority

- Egypt: New Kingdom Imperialism
- Greece: the Persian Wars
- Greece: the Peloponnesian War
- Rome: the Punic Wars
- Rome: Civil War and the breakdown of the Republic
- Thutmose III
- Rameses II
- Themistokles
- Alkibiades
- Scipio Africanus
- Julius Caesar
- Augustus

### Assessment Summative internal

assessment 3:
Investigation —
historical essay
based on research
(25%)
Summative external
assessment:
Examination — short
responses to
historical sources
(25%)

### **Additional Requirements**

| Study Requirements   | Special Requirements  |
|--|---|
| This is a research based General subject and will require significant commitment of time:  Three lessons per week face to face Individual study 2-3hours per week to complete homework Individual time will be required to complete research assessment. | Students need to have access to:  Internet at home/local library Computer at home and school  Students need to have good reading, comprehension, writing and analytical skills and are expected to read widely and keep abreast of current events/news. |