

Cities of Vesuvius – Pompeii and Herculaneum

1.1 Geographical Setting and Natural Features of Campania

- Geographical Setting and Natural Features of Campania

1.2 Eruption of AD 79 and Its Impact on Pompeii and Herculaneum

- Eruption of AD 79 and Its Impact on Pompeii and Herculaneum

1.3 Early Discoveries and the Changing Nature of Excavations in the 19th and 20th Centuries

- Early Discoveries and the Changing Nature of Excavations in the 19th and 20th Centuries

1.4 Representations of Pompeii and Herculaneum over Time

- Representations of Pompeii and Herculaneum over Time

1.5 Evidence Provided by the Range of Sources

- Economy: role of the forum, trade, commerce, industries, occupations
- Social structure: men, women, freedmen, slaves
- Local political life: decuriones, magistrates, comitium
- Everyday life: housing, leisure activities, food and dining, clothing, health, baths, water supply, sanitation
- Religion: household gods, temples, foreign cults and religions, tombs
- Influence of Greek and Egyptian cultures: art and architecture

1.6 Reconstructing and Conserving the Past

- Changing interpretations: impact of new research and technologies
- Issues of conservation and reconstruction: Italian and international contributions and responsibilities
- Ethical issues: excavation and conservation, study and display of human remains
- Value and impact of tourism: problems and solutions

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Ancient Societies - New Kingdom Egypt Society to the Death of Amenhotep III

2.1 Historical and Geographical Context

- Geographical setting, natural features and resources of New Kingdom Egypt and its neighbours
- Significant sites: Thebes, Valley of the Kings, Malkata

2.2 Social Structure and Political Organisation

- Roles and images of the pharaoh, the concept of maat
- Roles of the vizier and members of the religious, administrative and military elites
- Nature and role of the army
- Roles and status of women: royal and non-royal
- Scribes, artisans and agricultural workers

2.3 Economy

- Importance of the Nile: agriculture, animal husbandry, transport
- Economic exchange: barter and taxation
- Impact of empire: booty, tribute and trade
- Occupations, crafts and industry: wood, stone and metal
- Technology: tools, building materials, techniques and construction

2.4 Religion, Death and Burial

- Gods, goddesses, cults and priesthoods including Amun-Re, Osiris
- Festivals: Opet, Beautiful Feast of the Valley, Heb-Sed Festival
- Myths and legends: Creation myth, Osiris myth
- Funerary customs, rituals and texts: afterlife concepts, mummification
- The Book of the Dead and the Amduat (Book of What is in the Netherworld)
- Temples – architecture and function: Karnak, Luxor, Deir el-Bahri
- Tombs – architecture and decoration: Thebes

2.5 Cultural and Everyday Life

- Art: sculpture, jewellery and wall paintings
- Writing and literature – love poetry, Papyrus Lansing: Be a Scribe, Wisdom Literature: the Instruction of Ani
- Leisure activities
- Health of New Kingdom Egyptians in this period as revealed by human remains

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Ancient Societies - New Kingdom Egypt Society during the Ramesside Period

2.1 Historical and Geographical Context

- Geographical setting, natural features and resources of New Kingdom Egypt and its neighbours
- Significant sites: Memphis, Thebes, Per-Ramesses, Deir el-Medina, Abu Simbel, Valleys of the Kings and Queens

2.2 Social Structure and Political Organisation

- Roles and images of the pharaoh, the concept of maat
- Roles of the vizier and members of the religious, administrative and military elites
- Nature and role of the army
- Roles and status of women: royal and non-royal
- Scribes, artisans and agricultural workers

2.3 Economy

- Importance of the Nile: agriculture, animal husbandry, transport
- Occupations, crafts and industry: wood, stone and metal
- Economic exchange: unit of value (deben), taxation, tribute and trade
- Technological development: tools, building materials, techniques and construction, shaduf
- Workers' strike, tomb robberies and corruption

2.4 Religion, Death and Burial

- Gods, goddesses, cults and priesthoods: Amun, Re, Ptah, Osiris
- Personal religion: magic and personal piety
- Festivals: Opet, Beautiful Feast of the Valley, Heb-Sed Festival
- Funerary customs: afterlife concepts and mummification
- Funerary texts: The Book of the Dead and the Amduat (Book of What is in the Netherworld), The Book of Gates
- Temples – architecture and function: Karnak, Luxor, the Ramesseum, Medinet Habu
- Tombs – architecture and decoration: Thebes, Memphis, Deir el-Medina

2.5 Cultural and Everyday Life

- Art: sculpture, jewellery and wall paintings
- Writing and literature: love poetry, The Tale of the Two Brothers, Horus and Seth, The Report of Wenamun
- Leisure activities
- Health of New Kingdom Egyptians in this period as revealed by human remains

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LEARNING

Ancient Societies - Society in Israel from Solomon to the Fall of Samaria

2.1 Historical and Geographical Context

- Geographical setting, natural features and resources of ancient Israel
- Significant sites: Samaria, Tirzah (Tell el-Far'ah), Shechem, Jerusalem, Megiddo, Beersheba

2.2 Social Structure and Political Organisation

- Roles and features of the Israelite kingship, the Davidic dynasty
- Roles of the Jerusalem temple and priests in opposition to Israel
- Roles and importance of prophets in Israelite society: Elijah, Amos, Elisha, Hosea
- Roles of the bureaucracy, merchant class, workers, artisans
- Roles and status of women: royal and non-royal
- Nature and role of the army

2.3 Economy

- Importance of agriculture
- Occupations, crafts and industry: wood, stone, metal, mining
- Technology: tools, weapons, engineering, water systems – the Siloam Tunnel
- Economic exchange: trade with Judah and Assyria
- Features of fortified cities, including silos, Megiddo stables

2.4 Religion, Death and Burial

- Nature of conflicting religious beliefs and practices: polytheism, Ba'al, Asherah, Yahweh
- Roles of priests and prophets
- Roles and importance of religious places: High Places – Dan and Bethel
- Importance of the Jerusalem temple

2.5 Cultural and Everyday Life

- Art and architecture: Samaria, Jezreel and Megiddo, Samarian ivories, seals
- Writing and literature: biblical narrative and Samarian Ostraca
- Leisure activities

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Ancient Societies - Persian Society at the Time of Darius and Xerxes

2.1 Historical and Geographical Context

- Geographical setting, natural features and resources of ancient Persia and its empire
- Significant sites: Persepolis, Pasargadae, Susa, Ecbatana, Naqsh-e-Rostam, Behistan

2.2 Social Structure and Political Organisation

- Roles and images of the king
- Role and nature of the bureaucracy: arstibara, vacabara, hazarapatis, and provincial government: satraps, legal system, laws
- Nature and role of the army and navy, workers and artisans
- Roles and status of women: royal and non-royal
- Vassal states: satrapies, and subject peoples within the empire

2.3 Economy

- Importance of agriculture
- Economic exchange throughout the empire: taxation, tribute, trade, coinage, royal treasuries
- Technology: weapons, building materials, techniques and construction, irrigation works
- Transport and communications: the Royal Road
- Occupations, crafts and industry: wood, stone and metal, role of foreign workers

2.4 Religion, Death and Burial

- Religious beliefs throughout the empire: Ahura-Mazda, Bel Marduk, Hebrew beliefs, Egyptian gods
- Religious policy throughout the empire
- Rituals and practice: role of the Magi, fire rituals
- Royal funerary customs and tombs

2.5 Cultural and Everyday Life

- Art: palace reliefs, rock relief, sculpture, jewellery
- Architecture of palace complexes: Persepolis, Pasargadae, Susa
- Writing and inscriptions: Behistan, Fortification Tablets, Persepolis Treasury Tablets
- Leisure activities

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LEARNING

Ancient Societies - Society in China during the Han Dynasty 206 BC–AD 220

2.1 Historical and Geographical Context

- Geographical setting, natural features and resources of Ancient China
- Significant sites: Chang'an, Xuzhou, Luoyang

2.2 Social Structure and Political Organisation

- Roles and images of the emperor, the mandate of heaven
- Nature and roles of the imperial bureaucracy: scholars, court officials and eunuchs
- Role of provincial administrators: royal family and the local elite
- Imperial Confucianism: role in politics and social structure
- Role and status of women: royal and non-royal
- Nature and role of the army

2.3 Economy

- Importance of agriculture: innovations
- Economic exchange throughout the empire: taxation, trade, government monopolies, coinage
- Technology: weapons, metallurgy, pottery, inventions
- Transport and communications: road systems, canal systems
- Occupations: merchants, artisans and agricultural workers

2.4 Religion, Death and Burial

- Religious beliefs: Daoism, chief deities and the Cult of Heaven
- Cult of the Dead: spirits and ancestor worship
- Imperial Confucianism: cosmological beliefs
- Religious role of the emperor
- Rituals and practice: sacrifices, rites and divination
- Funerary customs: afterlife concepts, human remains, entombment of Lady Dai
- Tombs: architecture and decoration

2.5 Cultural and Everyday Life

- Art: bronze work, silk paintings, figurines and pottery
- Writing and literature: the Shiji, Lessons for Women, poetry of Sima Xiangru
- Leisure activities

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Ancient Societies - Bronze Age – Minoan Crete

2.1 Historical and Geographical Context

- Geographical setting, natural features and resources of Minoan Crete
- Significant sites: Knossos, Phaestos, Malia, Zakros, Agia Triada, Gournia

2.2 Social Structure and Political Organisation

- Issues relating to gender and identity of the ruler(s)
- Palace elite: bureaucracy, priests and priestesses
- Roles and status of women
- Craftsmen and agricultural workers

2.3 Economy

- Palace economy
- Importance of agriculture
- Role of towns: Gournia and Zakros
- Trade and economic exchange: Mediterranean and Aegean region
- Concept of thalassocracy
- Occupations, crafts and industry: pottery, stone, ivory, metal, jewellery, seal stones, purple dye
- Technology: building materials, techniques and construction, ashlar masonry; drainage and water supply

2.4 Religion, Death and Burial

- Nature and identity of deities
- Religious symbols: labrys, horns of consecration, the bull, snakes, trees, birds
- Religious places: peak sanctuaries, cave shrines, palace shrines, pillar crypts, lustral basins
- Rituals: sacrifice, libations, processions, dance
- Funerary customs and rituals: larnax, ossuary
- Tombs: rectangular, tholos and chamber
- Myths and legends relating to the Minoans: Theseus and the Minotaur, Icarus and Daedalus

2.5 Cultural and Everyday Life

- Art: frescoes, figurines, pottery, seals, metalwork
- Architecture of palace complexes: Knossos, Phaistos, Malia, Zakros and other palace sites
- Writing: Linear A and Linear B, the Phaistos Disc
- Leisure activities
- Health of Bronze Age Minoans as revealed by human remains

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LEARNING

Ancient Societies - Spartan Society to the Battle of Leuctra 371 BC

2.1 Historical and Geographical Context

- Geographical setting, natural features and resources of ancient Sparta
- Significant sites: Sparta

2.2 Social Structure and Political Organisation

- Great Rhetra: the issue of Lycurgus
- Roles and privileges of the two kings
- Government: ephorate, gerousia, ekklesia
- Social structure and occupations: Spartiates, periokoi, 'inferiors', helots
- Spartan army: training (agoge), composition
- Control of the helots: the military, syssitia, krypteia
- Role and status of women: land ownership, inheritance, education

2.3 Economy

- Land ownership: agriculture, kleroi, helots
- Technology: weapons, armour, pottery
- Economic roles of the periokoi and helots
- Economic exchange: use of iron bars, trade

2.4 Religion, Death and Burial

- Gods and goddesses: Artemis Orthia, Poseidon, Apollo
- Myths and legends: Lycurgus and the Dioscuri
- Festivals: Hyakinthia, Gymnopaedia, Karneia
- Religious role of the kings
- Funerary customs and rituals

2.5 Cultural and Everyday Life

- Art: sculpture, painted vases, bone and ivory carving
- Architecture: Amyklaion, Menelaion, the Sanctuary of Artemis Orthia
- Writing and literature: Alcman and Tyrtaeus
- Greek writers' views of Sparta: Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Aristotle, Pausanias, Plutarch
- Leisure activities
- Marriage customs

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Ancient Societies - Athenian Society in the Time of Pericles

2.1 Historical and Geographical Context

- Geographical setting, natural features and resources of Athens, Attica and its neighbours
- Significant sites: Athens, Piraeus

2.2 Social Structure and Political Organisation

- Concept of the polis
- Structure of Athenian society: pentakosiomedimnoi, hippeis, zeugitai, thetes
- Role of the military: strategoi, hippeis, hoplites, thetes
- Roles and status of women
- Roles of metics and slaves
- Structure and features of Athenian democracy: ekklesia, boule, strategia, heliaea

2.3 Economy

- Importance of the Agora and the Piraeus
- Impact of empire: tribute, maintenance of fleet, building program
- Economic exchange: trade, tribute, shipping, silver mining, coinage
- Occupations and industries: pottery, stone masonry, metalworking, shipbuilding

2.4 Religion, Death and Burial

- Gods and goddesses
- Beliefs, practices and organisations
- Significant myths and legends: birth of Athena, Theseus, competition between Athena and Poseidon
- Temples and sanctuaries: the Acropolis including the Parthenon and the Erechtheum
- Festivals: the Panathenaia, the Great Dionysia, the Thesmophoria
- Priests and priestesses
- Funerary customs and rituals

2.5 Cultural and Everyday Life

- Art: sculpture and painted vases
- Architecture: the buildings of the Agora and Acropolis
- Education
- Leisure activities
- Marriage customs

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LEARNING

Personalities in their Times - Egypt – Hatshepsut

3.1 Historical Context

- Geography, topography and resources of Egypt and its neighbours
- Overview of the early Eighteenth Dynasty
- Overview of the social, political, military and economic structures of the early New Kingdom period
- Relationship of the king to Amun
- Overview of religious beliefs and practices of the early New Kingdom period

3.2 Background and Rise to Prominence

- Family background
- Claim to the throne and succession: Divine Birth and Coronation reliefs
- Political and religious roles of the king and queen in the Seventeenth Dynasty and early Eighteenth Dynasty
- Marriage to Thutmose II

3.3 Key Features and Developments

- Titles and changes to her royal image over time
- Foreign policy: military campaigns and expedition to Punt
- Building program: Deir-el Bahri, Karnak, Beni Hasan (Speos Artemidos) and her tombs
- Religious policy: devotion to Amun and promotion of other cults
- Relationship with the Amun priesthood, officials and nobles including Senenmut
- Relationship with Thutmose III; co-regency and later defacement of her monuments

3.4 Evaluation

- Impact and influence on her time
- Assessment of her life and reign
- Legacy
- Ancient and modern images, and interpretations of Hatshepsut

3.5 ONE Particular Source or Type of Source for Hatshepsut

- Value and limitations of the source
- Evaluation of the source in the context of other available sources, including problems of evidence

RUBIX
LEARNING

Personalities in their Times - Egypt – Akhenaten

3.1 Historical Context

- Geography, topography and resources of Egypt and its neighbours
- Overview of the Eighteenth Dynasty
- Overview of the social, political, military and economic structures of the Eighteenth Dynasty
- Role of Amun and Amun priesthood
- Roles of the king and relationship to the gods, including Amun
- Overview of religious beliefs, cults and practices of the Eighteenth Dynasty

3.2 Background and Rise to Prominence

- Family background and evidence for early years
- Marriage: queens and consorts

3.3 Key Features and Developments

- Titles and changes to his royal image over time
- Early building program, including East Karnak
- Transfer of capital to Akhetaten: political and religious motives
- Akhetaten: function and layout of the city
- Religious policy: reforms, nature, importance and impact of Aten worship
- Artistic innovations and development: representations of the Aten, Akhenaten and the royal family, the natural world
- Foreign policy: Syria–Palestine, Nubia
- Changes to afterlife beliefs and funerary customs: royal and non-royal tombs
- Role of Nefertiti and the issue of the co-regency
- Role of the royal family

3.4 Evaluation

- Impact and influence on his time
- Assessment of his life and reign
- Legacy
- Ancient and modern images and interpretations of Akhenaten

3.5 ONE Particular Source or Type of Source for Akhenaten

- Value and limitations of the source
- Evaluation of the source in the context of other available sources, including problems of evidence

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LEARNING

Personalities in their Times - The Near East – Sennacherib

3.1 Historical Context

- Geography, topography and resources of the Assyrian Empire
- Relations with neighbours
- Organisation of empire
- Assyrian concept of kingship
- Overview of the political, military, economic and social structure of the Assyrian Empire
- Overview of Assyrian and Babylonian religions

3.2 Background and Rise to Prominence

- Family background
- Education
- Early political and administrative career

3.3 Key Features and Developments

- Succession to kingship
- Military campaigns and defence of the empire
- Religious policies: promotion of Assur
- Imagery and representations of the king
- Technological innovations: public works and building programs
- Foreign policy: relations with vassal states, Babylon, Elam and Lachish
- Organisation and administration of the empire
- Manner and impact of his death

3.4 Evaluation

- Impact and influence on his time
- Assessment of his life and reign
- Legacy
- Ancient and modern images and interpretations of Sennacherib

3.5 ONE Particular Source or Type of Source for Sennacherib

- Value and limitations of the source
- Evaluation of the source in the context of other available sources, including problems of evidence

RUBIX
LEARNING

Personalities in their Times - The Near East – Xerxes

3.1 Historical Context

- Geography, topography and resources of the Persian Empire
- Overview of Persian political, social and military structures
- Expansion of the Persian Empire
- Overview of religion in the Persian Empire
- Persian concept of kingship

3.2 Background and Rise to Prominence

- Family background and status
- Succession to kingship

3.3 Key Features and Developments

- Administration of the Persian Empire
- Revolts in the empire: Egypt, Babylon
- Religious policy
- Building program: Persepolis
- Images and representations of Xerxes as king
- Foreign policy: role in the invasion of the Greek mainland
- Relationship with prominent Persians and non-Persians
- Manner and impact of his death

3.4 Evaluation

- Impact and influence on his time
- Assessment of his life and reign
- Legacy
- Ancient and modern images and interpretations of Xerxes

3.5 ONE Particular Source or Type of Source for Xerxes

- Value and limitations of the source
- Evaluation of the source in the context of other available sources, including problems of evidence

RUBIX
LEARNING

Personalities in their Times - China – Qin Shihuangdi

3.1 Historical Context

- Geography, topography and resources of China and its neighbours
- Historical overview of the Warring States Period
- Overview of social, political and legal structures of the state of Qin
- Overview of significant political and military developments

3.2 Background and Rise to Prominence

- Family background and status
- Succession to kingship of Qin
- Regency: relationship with Lu Buwei
- Early career: attempted coup of Lao Ai

3.3 Key Features and Developments

- Wars of conquest: campaigns against Han, Zhao, Wei, Chu, Yan and Li
- Role in the establishment of imperial power – reforms of standardisation, policies and titles
- Relationship with court officials – Li Si
- Organisation and administration of the empire: commanderies and counties, road system, royal tours
- Building program: Xi'an, provincial and defensive projects
- Impact of personality on his career
- Assassination attempts
- Search for immortality and construction of the emperor's tomb
- Manner and impact of his death

3.4 Evaluation

- Impact and influence on his time
- Assessment of his life and career
- Legacy
- Ancient and modern interpretations of Qin Shihuangdi

3.5 ONE Particular Source or Type of Source for Qin Shihuangdi

- Value and limitations of the source
- Evaluation of the source in the context of other available sources, including problems of evidence

RUBIX
LEARNING

Personalities in their Times - Greece – Pericles

3.1 Historical Context

- Geography, topography and resources of Athens, Attica and the Athenian Empire
- Overview of the development of Athenian democracy
- Overview of Athenian social, religious and economic structures

3.2 Background and Rise to Prominence

- Family background and education
- Early political career to 460 BC

3.3 Key Features and Developments

- Democratic reforms and policies
- Military career
- Building program
- Roles as general (strategos) and politician
- Methods of maintaining leadership and influence
- Promotion of Athenian imperialism
- Role and influence in the development of Athens, the 'Golden Age'
- Relationships with prominent individuals: Aspasia, Ephialtes, Pheidias
- Role in the Peloponnesian War 431 BC: causes, strategies and leadership
- Manner and impact of his death

3.4 Evaluation

- Impact and influence on his time
- Assessment of his life and career
- Legacy
- Ancient and modern images and interpretations of Pericles

3.5 ONE Particular Source or Type of Source for Pericles

- Value and limitations of the source
- Evaluation of the source in the context of other available sources, including problems of evidence

RUBIX
LEARNING

Personalities in their Times - Greece – Alexander the Great

3.1 Historical Context

- Geography, topography and resources of Macedon
- Macedon's relationship to the Greek world
- Overview of Macedonian political and social structures
- Impact of Philip II's military reforms

3.2 Background and Rise to Prominence

- Family background
- Education, early career and ambitions
- Problems with the succession

3.3 Key Features and Developments

- Impact of the assassination of Philip II
- Consolidation of Macedonian control of Greek mainland
- Generalship and military campaigns: Issus, Granicus, Gaugamela, Hydaspes
- Organisation and administration of the empire, foundation of cities, marriages
- Impact of personality on career
- Relationship with army and generals: Parmenio, Cleitus, Hephastion
- Relationships with Macedonians, Greeks and non-Greeks
- Manner and impact of his death

3.4 Evaluation

- Impact and influence on his time
- Assessment of his life and reign
- Legacy
- Ancient and modern images and interpretations of Alexander

3.5 ONE Particular Source or Type of Source for Alexander the Great

- Value and limitations of the source
- Evaluation of the source in the context of other available sources, including problems of evidence

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LEARNING

Personalities in their Times - Rome – Tiberius Gracchus

3.1 Historical Context

- Geography, topography and resources of Rome and provinces
- Overview of significant political, military economic and social developments

3.2 Background and Rise to Prominence

- Family background and position
- Education
- Early career

3.3 Key Features and Developments

- Tribune: 133 BC
- Lex agraria: impact on Rome and Italy, his motives and methods
- Relationship with Senate and plebeians
- Other reforms: foreign affairs, finances
- Political supporters: Appius Claudius, P. Scaevola, Crassus Mucianus, G. Gracchus
- Political opponents: Octavius, Scipio Nasica, Scipio Aemilianus
- Assassination: motives, manner and impact of his death

3.4 Evaluation

- Impact and influence on his time
- Assessment of his life and career
- Legacy
- Ancient and modern images and interpretations of Tiberius Gracchus

3.5 ONE Particular Source or Type of Source for Tiberius Gracchus

- Value and limitations of the source
- Evaluation of the source in the context of other available sources, including problems of evidence

RUBIX
LEARNING

Personalities in their Times - Rome – Julius Caesar

3.1 Historical Context

- Geography, topography and resources of Rome and provinces
- Overview of Roman political and social structures
- Overview of significant political and military developments

3.2 Background and Rise to Prominence

- Family background and position
- Education, early life and ambitions
- Paths to power: priesthoods, Marian connections, political alliances and marriages
- Early political career to 60 BC

3.3 Key Features and Developments

- Role in First Triumvirate
- Gallic Wars: campaigns and tactics, siege of Alesia
- Relationship with his army
- Relationship with the Senate
- Role in the Civil War
- Political supporters and enemies
- Personal relationships: Julia, Cleopatra VII, Brutus, Mark Antony, Cicero
- Impact of personality on career, the significance of his writings
- Dictatorship: policies and reforms
- Assassination: motives, manner and impact of his death

3.4 Evaluation

- Impact and influence on his time
- Assessment of his life and career
- Legacy
- Ancient and modern images and interpretations of Julius Caesar

3.5 ONE Particular Source or Type of Source for Julius Caesar

- Value and limitations of the source
- Evaluation of the source in the context of other available sources, including problems of evidence

RUBIX
LEARNING

Personalities in their Times - Rome – Agrippina the Younger

3.1 Historical Context

- Geography, topography and resources of Rome and the Roman Empire
- Overview of Roman social and political structures, the principate
- Role of imperial women in Roman society

3.2 Background and Rise to Prominence

- Family background and status
- Early life, ambitions and marriages

3.3 Key Features and Developments

- Basis of her power and influence, patronage
- Role during the reign of Gaius (Caligula), including exile
- Role during the reign of Claudius
- Role and changing relationship with Nero during his reign
- Relationships with other members of the imperial court: Seneca, Burrus and imperial freedmen
- Impact of her personality on her role and public image
- Attempts on her life
- Death: motives, manner and impact of death

3.4 Evaluation

- Impact and influence on her time
- Assessment of her life and career
- Legacy
- Ancient and modern images and interpretations of Agrippina the Younger

3.5 ONE Particular Source or Type of Source for Agrippina the Younger

- Value and limitations of the source
- Evaluation of the source in the context of other available sources, including problems of evidence

RUBIX
LEARNING

Historical Periods - New Kingdom Egypt to the Death of Thutmose IV

4.1 Chronological and Geographical Context of Egypt in the Near East, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

- Chronological and Geographical Context of Egypt in the Near East, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

4.2 Internal Developments

- Impact of the Hyksos: political, economic, technological
- Establishment of the Eighteenth Dynasty: wars against the Hyksos, reunification of Upper and Lower Egypt
- Role of queens: Tetisheri, Ahhotep II, Ahmose-Nefertari
- Development and importance of the cult of Amun
- Political and religious significance of building programs
- Role and contribution of: Ahmose, Amenhotep I, Thutmose I, Hatshepsut, Thutmose III, Amenhotep II, Thutmose IV
- Role and contribution of prominent officials within Egypt and the 'empire'

4.3 Expansion of Egypt's Boundaries

- Development and role of the army
- Relations with Nubia, Syria–Palestine, Mitanni
- Establishment of 'empire': military campaigns in Nubia, Syria–Palestine
- Image of the 'warrior pharaoh'
- Administration of the 'empire': Nubia and Syria–Palestine
- Nature of Egyptian imperialism
- Maintenance of the 'empire': Amenhotep II, Thutmose IV

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LEARNING

Historical Periods - New Kingdom Egypt – Amenhotep III to the Death of Ramesses II

4.1 Chronological and Geographical Context of Egypt in the Near East, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

- Chronological and Geographical Context of Egypt in the Near East, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

4.2 Internal Developments

- Reign of Amenhotep III
- Amarna 'revolution': religion, kingship, Akhetaten (Tel el-Amarna)
- Failure of the Amarna 'revolution'
- Post-Amarna reforms: restoration of Amun and other gods
- Political and religious significance of building programs
- Establishment and significance of the Nineteenth Dynasty to the death of Ramesses II
- Role and contribution of rulers: Amenhotep III, Akhenaten, Tutankhamun, Horemheb, Seti I, Ramesses II
- Changing role and contribution of queens: Tiye, Nefertiti, Ankhesenamun, Nefertari
- Role and contribution of prominent Egyptian officials within Egypt and the empire

4.3 Foreign Relations

- Maintenance and administration of the 'empire': Nubia and Syria–Palestine
- Relationship with vassal rulers: Rib-Addi of Byblos, Aziru of Amurru
- Image of the 'Warrior Pharaoh'
- Changing relations with foreign powers: Mitanni, Hittites
- Ramesside imperialism: the wars of Seti I and Ramesses II
- Battle of Kadesh: background, course and consequences
- Egyptian–Hittite Peace Treaty, diplomatic marriage, trade and cultural exchange

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LEARNING

Historical Periods - The Ancient Levant – First Temple Period c. 970–586 BC

4.1 Chronological and Geographical Context of the Ancient Levant in the Near East, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

- Chronological and Geographical Context of the Ancient Levant in the Near East, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

4.2 Israel and Judah in the Ancient Levant

- Ancient Levant as a strategic geopolitical location and the evidence for the presence of other peoples: the Philistines, Phoenicians, and the kingdoms of Edom, Moab, Ammon and Aram-Damascus
- Expansion of population, trade and settlement in the region
- Reign of Solomon and the building of the First Temple
- Division of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah under Rehoboam c. 931 BC
- Changing relations between the northern kingdom of Israel and the southern kingdom of Judah, 931–722 BC

4.3 Foreign Relations with Assyria and Babylon

- Prosperity of the northern kingdom of Israel and contact with its neighbours from the mid-10th century BC
- Assyrian conquest of the northern Kingdom of Israel and its capital Samaria in 722 BC
- Contributing factors and outcomes of the campaign of Assyrian King Sennacherib against Judah in 701 BC
- Judah's prosperity in the 8th to 6th centuries BC as a client-state of Assyria
- Relations with the Babylonian Empire

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Historical Periods - Persia – Cyrus II to the Death of Darius III

4.1 Chronological and Geographical Context of Persia in the Near East and Asia, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

- Chronological and Geographical Context of Persia in the Near East and Asia, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

4.2 Internal Developments of Persia

- Reign of Cyrus II
- Establishment of Achaemenid dynasty
- Nature and significance of Persian kingship, issues of dynastic succession
- Nature and purpose of building programs: Pasargadae, Susa, Persepolis
- Role and contribution of kings from Cyrus II to Darius III

4.3 Persian Empire

- Role and composition of the Persian army
- Expansion of the empire: conquests and expeditions, Persian invasions of mainland Greece under Darius and Xerxes
- Maintenance of the empire: suppression of revolts and treatment of subject peoples: Egypt, Babylon and the Jews
- Religious and economic policies
- Administration of the empire: role of satraps, taxation, coinage, transport, communication
- Macedonian invasion and overthrow of the Persian Empire
- 'Decline' of the Persian Empire

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Historical Periods - Imperial China – The Qin and Han

247–87 BC

4.1 Chronological and Geographical Context of China in the East, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

- Chronological and Geographical Context of China in the East, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

4.2 Establishment of Qin Power

- Reasons for the success of the Qin: unification of the Warring States
- Creation of the position of emperor: nature and basis of power
- Reforms of the Qin: political, cultural and legal
- Role and contribution of Li Si
- Problems of succession and decline of imperial power

4.3 Fall of the Qin and Establishment of the Han

- Reasons for the fall of the Qin: unification of the Warring States
- Establishment of the Han: role and contribution of emperors from Gaozu to Jingdi
- Nature and role of Confucianism in the Han government
- Role of empress dowagers: Empress Lu Zhi, Empress Dou
- Reign of Emperor Wudi: political and cultural reforms

4.4 Empire

- Expansion of the empire: relations with neighbouring tribes, conquests and expeditions, wars against the Xiongnu
- Management and maintenance of the empire: changing role of government officials and local elite, suppression of revolts, Rebellion of the Seven States
- Administration of the empire: provincial building programs, organisation of provinces, taxation, trade monopolies, communication, coinage

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Historical Periods - The Greek World 500–440 BC

4.1 Chronological and Geographical Context of Ancient Greece in the Mediterranean and the Near East, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

- Chronological and Geographical Context of Ancient Greece in the Mediterranean and the Near East, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

4.2 Persian Wars

- Origins: Persian imperialism, Ionian Revolt
- Invasion of 490 BC: Battle of Marathon, role of Miltiades
- Inter-war period: preparation and developments in Persia and Greece
- Invasion of 480–479 BC: Battles of Thermopylae and Artemisium, Salamis, Plataea and Mycale
- Role and contribution of Themistocles, Leonidas, Pausanias, Eurybiades
- Reasons for Greek victory and Persian defeat

4.3 Development of Athens and the Athenian Empire

- Delian League: origins, aims, organisation and activities to the Battle of the Eurymedon River, role and contribution of Cimon and Aristides the Just
- Transformation of the Delian League into the Athenian Empire
- Nature of Athenian imperialism, changing relations with allies
- Key democratic developments: influence of the thetes, ostracism, citizenship law

4.4 Athens and Sparta

- Impact of Persian Wars
- Nature, composition and activities of the Peloponnesian League: Spartan responses to Athenian imperialism

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Historical Periods - 4th–Century Greece to the Death of Philip II

4.1 Chronological and Geographical Context of Ancient Greece in the Mediterranean, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

- Chronological and Geographical Context of Ancient Greece in the Mediterranean, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

4.2 Significant Developments 404–362 BC

- Nature and impact of the Spartan hegemony, role and significance of Lysander, Agesilaus, the Corinthian War
- Persian intervention, significance of the 'King's Peace'
- Second Athenian Confederacy
- Changes in Greek warfare
- Nature and impact of the Theban hegemony, role of Epaminondas, Pelopidas

4.3 Greece and the Rise of Macedon

- Consequences of Battle of Mantinea
- Key political, economic and social features of the Macedonian kingdom
- Nature of Macedonian kingship, accession of Philip II
- Philip's reforms of the Macedonian army
- Macedonian expansion into Greece: diplomacy and war
- Battle of Chaeronea: background, course and consequences
- Opposition to Philip II: Demosthenes
- Assassination of Philip II: motives and manner of his death

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Historical Periods - The Fall of the Roman Republic 78–31 BC

4.1 Chronological and Geographical Context of Rome in the Mediterranean and the Near East, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

- Chronological and Geographical Context of Rome in the Mediterranean and the Near East, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

4.2 Political Developments in the Late Republic

- Legacy of Sulla
- Pompey: significance of military and political career
- Significance of the consulship of Pompey and Crassus in 70 BC
- Role and significance of Cicero
- First Triumvirate: aims, roles and responsibilities of Caesar, Pompey and Crassus
- Activities and breakdown of the First Triumvirate
- Political crises: role of the Senate, use of the army for political purposes, urban violence
- Role of optimates, populares
- Caesar and Pompey: political competition and responsibility for outbreak of the Civil War 49–45 BC
- Significance of Caesar's dictatorship

4.3 Wars and Expansion

- Pompey's extraordinary commands and the Eastern Settlement
- Caesar's military activities in Gaul, Germany and Britain
- Significance of the Mithridatic and Parthian wars

4.4 Fall of the Republic

- Impact of Caesar's assassination
- Formation, activities and breakdown of the Second Triumvirate
- Rivalry and Civil War between Mark Antony and Octavian: role of Cleopatra VII, Battle of Actium

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Historical Periods - The Augustan Age 44 BC–AD 14

4.1 Chronological and Geographical Context of Rome in the Mediterranean and the Near East, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

- Chronological and Geographical Context of Rome in the Mediterranean and the Near East, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

4.2 Establishment of the Principate

- Impact of death of Caesar, early career of Octavian, Second Triumvirate and Civil War
- Consequences and significance of the Battle of Actium
- Development of the principate: settlements of 27 and 23 BC
- Titles, honours and images of the princeps

4.3 Augustan Principate

- Augustus and the Senate: roles and responsibilities
- Roles of magistrates and officials
- Significance of equestrians and freedmen
- Augustan reforms: political, social, legal, religious and administrative
- Opposition to Augustus
- Augustus' building programs: the Forum Augustum, the Ara Pacis, Pantheon, Campus Martius
- Literature and propaganda: Virgil, Horace and Livy, role of Maecenas
- Imperial family and problems of the succession, role of imperial women: Livia, Julia
- Role and contribution of Agrippa
- Death of Augustus

4.4 Augustus and the Empire

- Augustus and the army
- Provincial government: imperial and senatorial
- Frontier policy

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Historical Periods - The Julio-Claudians AD 14–69

4.1 Chronological and Geographical Context of Rome in the Mediterranean and the Near East, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

- Chronological and Geographical Context of Rome in the Mediterranean and the Near East, Key Powers in the Region and the Nature of Contact with Other Societies

4.2 Development of the Principate

- Impact of the death of Augustus
- Changing role of the princeps under the Julio-Claudian rulers: Tiberius, Gaius (Caligula), Claudius, Nero
- Senate: changing role and responsibilities
- Reforms and policies of the Julio-Claudian rulers: political, social, legal, religious and administrative
- Changing image of the princeps
- Political roles of the Praetorian Guard and army, role of Sejanus, Macro and Burrus
- Significance of building programs
- Imperial family and problems of the succession: Livia, Julia, Germanicus, Agrippina the Elder, Messalina, Agrippina the Younger
- Consequences of the death of Nero
- Role and contribution of Seneca
- Year of the Four Emperors: Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian

4.3 Empire

- Expansion and consolidation of the empire
- Relationship of the princeps and the army
- Administration of the empire: development of the imperial bureaucracy; role of freedmen, Pallas and Narcissus
- Development of the imperial cult throughout the empire

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