

2022 Year 7 History Topic Test

Investigating the Ancient Past

Time allowed: 1 hour
Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

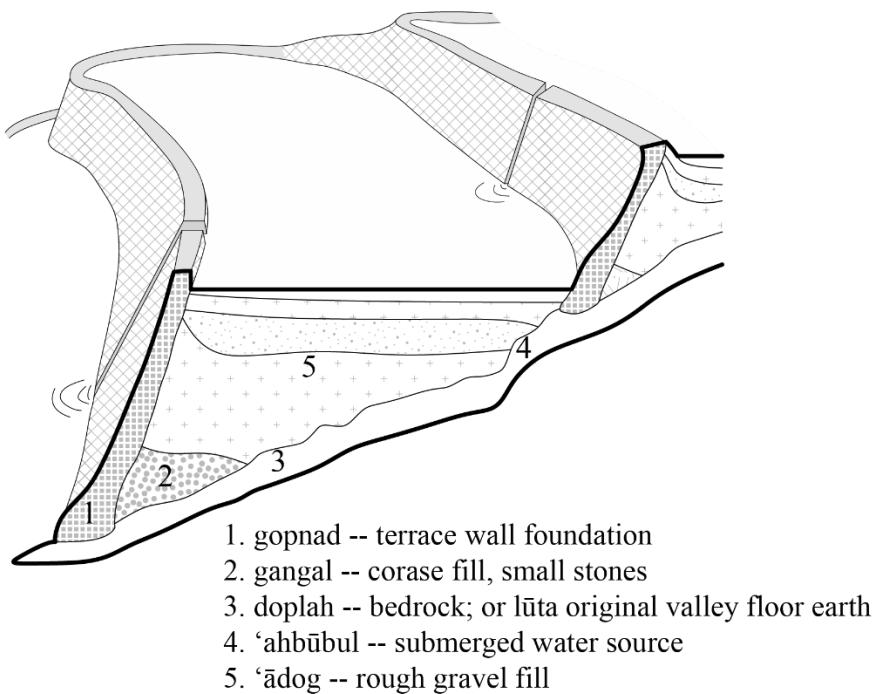
Question 1

What is the most accurate description of a nomadic lifestyle?

- A. A person who works and tends to the same plot of land over an extended period of time, such as farmers
- B. A person who has a fixed habitation and lives within an established community
- C. A person who is continually moving from place to place, such as hunter-gatherers
- D. A person who migrates from a rural area to a built-up area

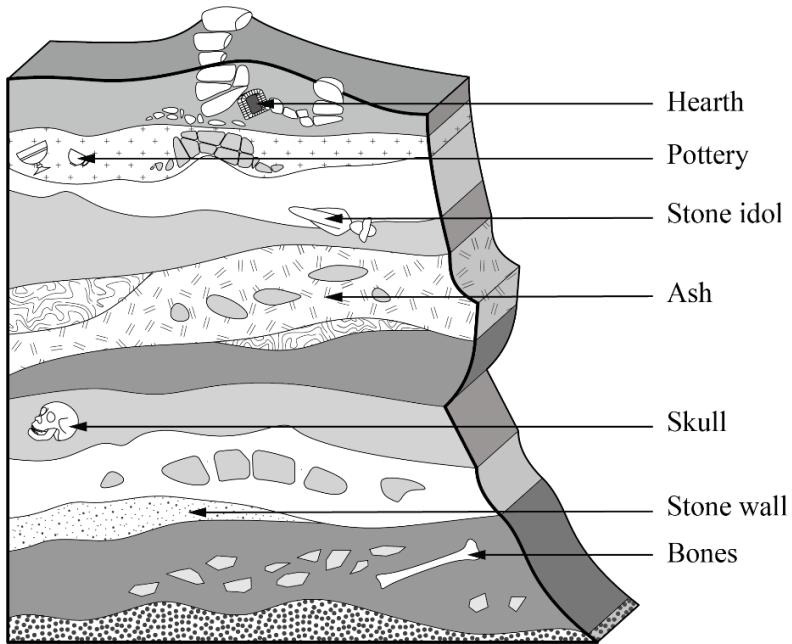
Question 2

Pond-field terrace composition



What type of image is seen above?

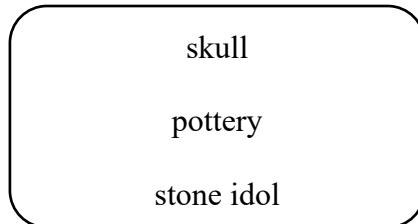
- A. Cross-section
- B. Map
- C. Depiction of radiocarbon dating
- D. Sketch of a fossil

Question 3 (7 marks)**a.** What is stratigraphy?

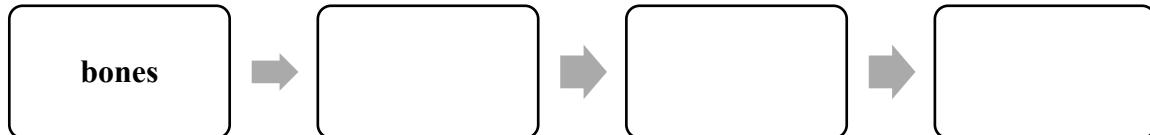
1 mark

b.

3 marks



List the relative age of the above artefacts, by writing from oldest to most recent, in the boxes given below. The first box has already been done for you.

**c.** List three different types of information that can be revealed by examining layers of the earth. 3 marks

Question 4 (5 marks)

The image depicts the skeleton of 'Mungo III', estimated to be 40,000 years old.



Source: <https://www.ancient-origins.net/news-history-archaeology/mungo-man-returns-home-there-still-much-he-can-teach-us-about-ancient-021724>

a. State how the human remains and artefacts found at the Lake Mungo site were initially, and then fully, exposed. 2 marks

b. Outline the significance of the discovery of Mungo I and how it contributed to understanding of Aboriginal culture. 3 marks

2022 Year 7 History
Investigating the Ancient Past
Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question	Answer
1	C
2	A
3	B
4	A
5	C
6	A
7	D
8	B
9	D
10	C

Question 1

A person who leads a nomadic lifestyle generally does not stay in one place or cultivate one section of land for an extended period of time, instead moving constantly. Hence, C is the most accurate option.

Answer is C.

Question 2

The image displayed in a cross section, as the image has been ‘cut’ such that the different layers of the earth are exposed.

Answer is A.

Question 3

Wood, leather and plant material all contain carbon/organic matter, hence are the most vulnerable to decay. Thus, B (stone) is the most durable material and the best dating tool for archaeologists.

Answer is B.

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWERS (4 questions, total 20 marks)**Question 1 (4 marks)**

a. 2 marks

Model answer:

Radiocarbon dating is a method used by archeologists upon which the **age** of organic remains (objects containing carbon-14) is determined through analysing **carbon levels**.

- *Accept other reasonable answers.*

b. 2 marks

- *Students should provide exactly two distinct limitations of radiocarbon dating. Maximum of one mark per point.*

Answer may include:

- *accuracy of radiocarbon dating.*
- *cannot be used on objects that are older than 40000 years.*
- *only works on artefacts that have organic material e.g. wood, plant, shells, animal matter.*

Question 2 (4 marks)

- *Students must provide 2 similarities and 2 differences in order to receive full marks for this question.*

Example answers are below.

Similarities

- *both techniques are used to obtain information about the past.*
- *both techniques are performed by archaeologists.*

Differences

- *DNA evidence is mainly used for uncovering information about human lineage whereas stratigraphy concerns information within different layers of ground material.*
- *stratigraphy is a relative dating technique, DNA evidence is relatively more precise.*

2022 Year 7 History Topic Test

The Asian World – Ancient China

Time allowed: 1 hour
Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question 1

Which one of the religions/belief systems below were **not** practiced in Ancient China (Before Common Era)?

- A.** Daoism.
- B.** Christianity.
- C.** Confucianism.
- D.** Buddhism.

Question 2

Which of the following statements about the social structure of Ancient China is **incorrect**?

- A.** Artisans and merchants were ranked above the peasants because they specialise in a particular trade, which was considered more useful to society as a whole.
- B.** The Emperor was ranked highest in the hierarchy.
- C.** Artisans and merchants were ranked below the peasants as they were considered to have a comparatively less useful role.
- D.** Wealthy landowners were ranked above artisans and merchants.

Question 3

- i. Most people lived in western China due to better weather and agricultural conditions.
- ii. Confucianism is a belief system, not an established religion.

Which of the following options correctly matches with the above statements?

A.	i: True	ii: True
B.	i: True	ii: False
C.	i: False	ii: False
D.	i: False	ii: True

Question 7

What is the name of the passage that facilitated trade between the Chinese and other civilisations, such as the Indians and the Romans?

- A. The Yangtze River.
- B. The Silk Road.
- C. The Spice Route.
- D. The Tea Horse Road.

Question 8

Which of the following statements about Daoism is **incorrect**?

- A. The idea of Yin and Yang originated from Daoist principles.
- B. Being connected with nature is an important aspect of Daoism.
- C. The martial art Kung Fu originated from Daoist practices.
- D. Historians have heavily relied upon the text *The Analects* (or *Lun-yu*) to gain a greater understanding of Daoism.

Question 9

Which of the following inventions did not first originate in Ancient China?

- A. Gunpowder.
- B. Acupuncture.
- C. The wheel.
- D. Magnetic compasses.

Question 10

Image of a section of the Great Wall. Source: worldhistory.org, published by Steve Webel, 2012.

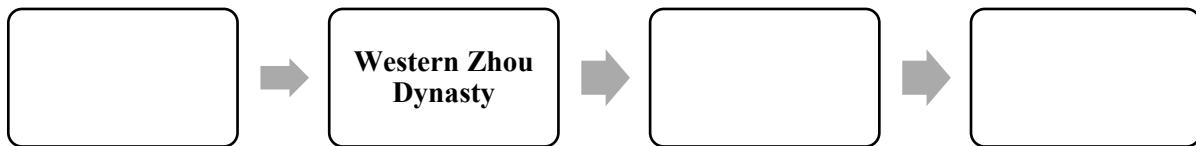
Which of the following statements about the Great Wall of China is **incorrect**?

- A. The Great Wall was built in order to protect China's territory from attackers, such as the Mongols.
- B. The construction of the Great Wall began in the Han dynasty but was still incomplete when the dynasty fell.
- C. The workers who built the Great Wall were mostly convicts, soldiers and slaves.
- D. The Great Wall is more than 5000 kilometres long.

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWERS (5 questions, total 20 marks)**Question 1 (3 marks)**

Xia Dynasty
Han Dynasty
Eastern Zhou Dynasty

List the Chinese dynasties in order from oldest to most recent. The second box has already been done for you.

**Question 2 (3 marks)**

The image below shows an ivory cup, extracted from Fu Hao's tomb. Fu Hao was the wife of Shang dynasty King, Wu Ding.



Source: Image extracted from <https://www.goldenageproject.org.uk/469.php>

Why were important Ancient Chinese individuals, such as Fu Hao, buried with luxurious and expensive items?

You may wish to reference other artifacts that have been discovered in tombs, as well as the above source.

SECTION C – LONG ANSWERS (1 question, total 5 marks)

Question 1 (5 marks)



Source: Image by Shawn Kinkade, <https://www.worldhistory.org/image/7541/the-terracotta-army-shaanxi-province/>

Write about Emperor Qin Shi Huangdi's notable achievements and his influence in both Ancient and Modern China. You may refer to the source above to aid your response.

2022 Year 7 History
The Asian World – Ancient China
Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question	Answer
1	B
2	A
3	D
4	C
5	A
6	C
7	B
8	D
9	C
10	B

Question 1

Christianity did not arrive in China until approx. 630 CE. Daoism, Confucianism and Buddhism are some of the oldest known practiced religions/beliefs in Ancient Chinese society.

Answer is **B**.

Question 2

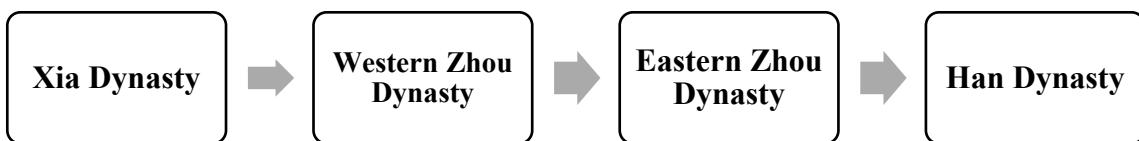
Artisans and merchants were ranked below, not above, the peasants as they were considered to have a comparatively less useful role.

Answer is **A**.

Question 3

‘i’ is false because approx. 90% of China’s population lived in the East, a main reason being better conditions for agriculture. ‘ii’ is true – Confucianism is considered to be more of a philosophy or belief than a religion.

Answer is **D**.

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWERS (5 questions, total 20 marks)**Question 1 (3 marks)**

- Award 1 mark for each correct answer.

Question 2 (3 marks)

- Award up to 1 mark for reference to the source.
- Award up to 2 marks for details about burial practices of important historical figures. Two distinct and reasonable points are an ideal response.

Answer may include:

1. Ivory was an expensive material, displaying the power/honour/wealth, can infer that Fu Hao was a significant individual.
2. Important figures would be buried with other items such as bronze, gold and silver pottery, even sacrificial soldiers said to protect them in the afterlife.
3. Burial practices such as rituals and temple offerings, usually conducted by relatives or followers of the individual.
4. The role of religion in burial practices and the afterlife.

Question 3 (4 marks)

a. 2 marks
 - Award 2 marks for two distinct and accurate points on factors which contributed to the fall of the Han.

Answer may include:

1. Dissent among the peasants culminating in local uprisings.
2. The influence of *The Yellow Turbans* in sparking a larger rebellion, resulting in collapse of the government.

b. 2 marks
 - Award 2 marks for the impact on society, depending on detail and accuracy.

Answer may include:

1. The impact of government collapse – creating a power vacuum, allowing for warlords to gain power.
2. The proceeding civil war and human suffering, disproportionately affecting the lower classes/peasants.

2022 Year 7 History Topic Test

The Asian World – Ancient India

Time allowed: 1 hour
Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question 1



Source: worldhistory.org, depiction of the Hindu God Brahma, published by Denny Jarvis

Which of the following statements about Hinduism is **incorrect**?

- A. Hinduism is both a pantheistic and polytheistic religion.
- B. Vegetarianism is widely practiced by Hindus.
- C. Hindus are monotheistic, worshipping only the God Brahma.
- D. A significant Hindu belief is that of reincarnation, the concept that a person's spirit is reborn into another body after their death.

Question 2

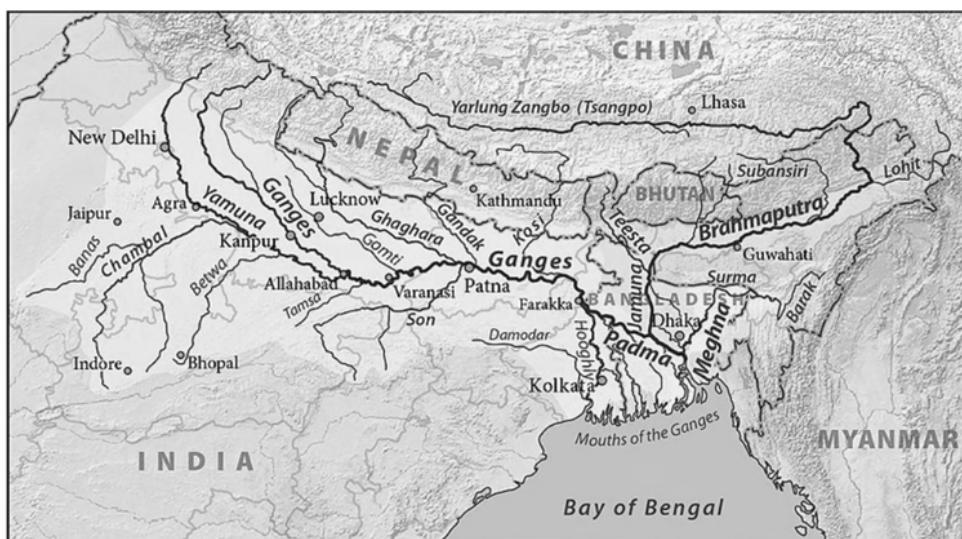
The Indus Valley Civilisation was situated in what is now known as

- A. Bangladesh
- B. Northern India
- C. Bhutan
- D. Pakistan

Question 7

Which of the following statements most accurately describes Alexander the Great's involvement in Ancient India?

- A. Alexander the Great first invaded Southern India, then gradually made his way up North to conquer other areas in Asia.
- B. Alexander the Great's attempt to conquer Indian territory was a disaster and resulted in the Macedonian's crushing defeat.
- C. Alexander the Great's invasion of India began in approximately 100 CE.
- D. Alexander the Great successfully brought down the Persian Empire, which had been occupying India prior to the Macedonian invasion.

Question 8

Source: worldhistory.org, The Course of the Ganges River, published by Pfly

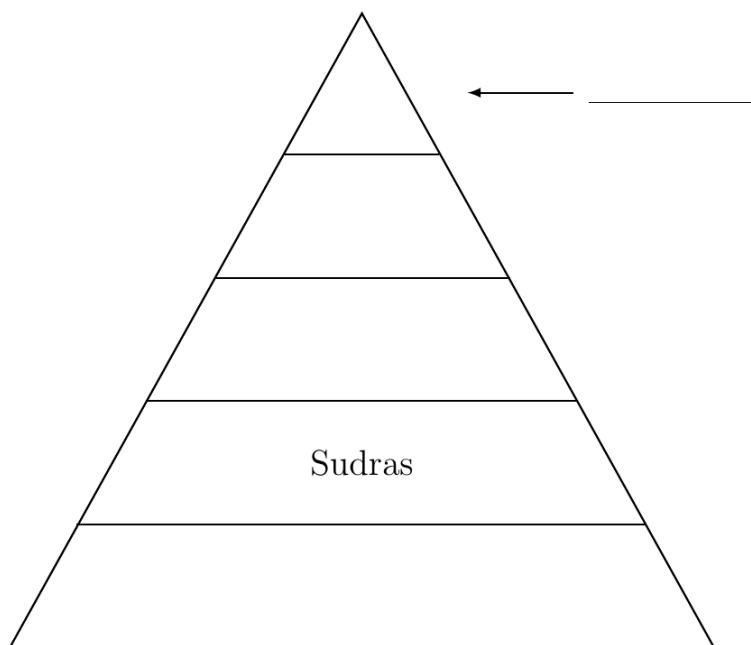
Which of the following statements about the Ganges River is **correct**?

- A. The Ganges is utilised in various religious festivals, such as the Hindu festival *Kumbh Mela*.
- B. The Ganges is approximately 2500 km long.
- C. The Ganges was a major water source for Ancient Indian civilisations.
- D. All of the above.

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWERS (4 questions, total 20 marks)**Question 1 (7 marks)**

a. Fill in the sections of the Ancient Indian caste system below, using the words provided below. 4 marks
One section has been completed for you.

Vaishyas; Brahmins; Untouchables; Kshatriyas;



b. 'The caste system in Ancient India was unjust'.

3 marks

Do you agree or disagree with the above statement? Provide a reason/s for your answer.

Question 4 (4 marks)



Photograph of the Sanchi Stupa, c. 3rd to 1st century BCE. Source: Eileen Delhi, <https://www.worldhistory.org/image/3881/sanchi-stupa/>

Describe the various death and funeral customs used by Ancient Indians, and how their belief systems influenced these practices. You may wish to reference the image above.

2022 Year 7 History
The Asian World – Ancient India
Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question	Answer
1	C
2	D
3	B
4	C
5	B
6	C
7	D
8	D
9	C
10	A

Question 1

C is incorrect because Hinduism is a pantheistic and polytheistic religion, as suggested by option A.

Answer is C.

Question 2

Notable Indus Valley sites that were excavated in the early 20th century, Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa, were found in present-day Pakistan, specifically in the Punjab and Sindh regions.

Answer is D.

Question 3

B is the correct option, because samskara was the umbrella term for important stages of life, such as *Jatakarmā*, a birthing ritual, and *Karnavedha*, the ear-piercing tradition.

Answer is B.

Question 2 (5 marks)

Two major religions practiced in both ancient and modern India are Jainism and Hinduism. The followers of both religions are **vegetarians** and believe in **reincarnation**. There are ‘Five Vows’ which followers of **Jainism** must respect, such as **Ahimsa** – avoiding violence at all costs. Hinduism is a **polytheistic** religion, whereas Jains do not place as much significance on worshipping gods.

- Award 1 mark for each correct answer (in bold).

Question 3 (4 marks)**a.**

2 marks

- Award up to 2 marks for two trading partners, e.g. Mesopotamians, the Romans, China, civilisations in Central and West Asia.

b.

2 marks

- Award up to 2 marks for discussion about materials and methods used to facilitate trading.

Answer may include:

1. Materials such as *Indus seals*, pottery, jewellery, spices, clothing dyes, textiles.
2. The evidence of a dockyard/port at Lothal inferring that trade by sea was being conducted, starting with the Indus Valley Civilisation.

Question 4 (4 marks)

- Award up to 2 marks for commentary on the source and linking it with course knowledge regarding *Stupas*.

- Award marks based on depth and accuracy, including commentary on at least one religion and their specific practices.

Answer may include:

1. Reference to the Hindu (and also Buddhist) cremation practice and subsequent scattering of the ashes in a sacred location e.g. the Ganges.
2. Existence of professional mourners or *rudaali*, upper caste members employed to attend funerals.
3. Religious beliefs e.g. reincarnation, spirit and soul.

2022 Year 7 History Topic Test

The Mediterranean World – Ancient Egypt

Time allowed: 1 hour
Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question 1

What was Hapi the Ancient Egyptian god of?

- A. Hapi was the god of the underworld and death.
- B. Hapi was the god of war and hunting.
- C. Hapi was the god of the Nile's annual flooding (known as the 'Inundation').
- D. Hapi was the god of embalming and care of the dead.

Question 2



One of the Pyramids at Giza. Source: worldhistory.org, published by David Stanley, 2016.

What were the Pyramids of Giza built for?

- A. They were built to show off the Egyptian's wealth and ability, warding off potential attackers.
- B. They were built as tombs for three pharaohs, named Cleopatra, Tutankhamun and Ramses II.
- C. They were built to be used as shelters for people and valuable items during the annual sandstorms.
- D. They were built as tombs for three pharaohs, named Khufu, Khafre and Menkaure.

Question 3

What is the most accurate description of polytheism, which was practiced in Ancient Egyptian society?

- A. The belief that there is only one God; the worship of a single God.
- B. The belief that there is more than one god; worship of several gods.
- C. The belief that there are no gods, and the Pharaoh was considered the highest power.
- D. The belief that humans can never know with certainty whether gods exist.

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWERS (4 questions, total 20 marks)

Question 1 (5 marks)

Soldiers

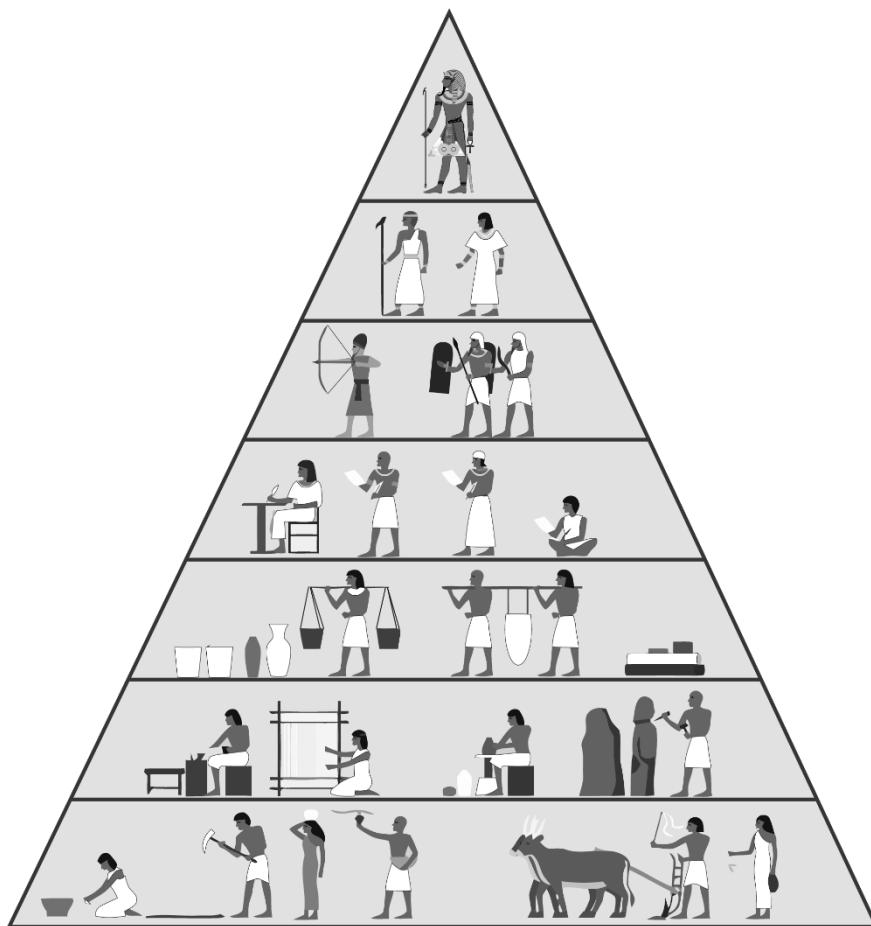
Farmers and Slaves

Craftsmen

Scribes

The Pharaoh

Label the following Ancient Egypt Social Pyramid diagram using the words above.



Nobles and Priests

Merchants

Question 4 (5 marks)

Why was the River Nile so important to the Ancient Egyptians? Discuss two different points. You may use the image below to help your answer.



Source: Nile Funerary River Boat from about 2000 B.C. from the Minneapolis Institute of Art. ThoughtCo

2022 Year 7 History**The Mediterranean World – Ancient Egypt****Total marks: 35 marks****SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)**

Question	Answer
1	C
2	D
3	B
4	A
5	D
6	A
7	C
8	B
9	D
10	C

Question 1

Hapi is celebrated as the god of the Inundation. The god of embalming and care of the dead is Anubis, Horus is the god of war, and Osiris was the god of the Underworld.

Answer is C.

Question 2

The Pyramids were built for the pharaohs Khufu, Khafre and Menkaure, who lived before the reign of Cleopatra, Tutankhamun and Ramses II. They served as tombs, not signs of wealth or shelters.

Answer is D.

Question 3

Polytheism is the worship and belief of the existence of several gods. The definition is sourced from the Oxford English Dictionary.

Answer is B.

Question 3 (5 marks)

a. 2 marks

- Award full marks for correct identification of what is shown in the source and its purpose – mummification and sarcophagus as preservation techniques for the dead.
- Award marks for similar/reasonable answers.

b. 3 marks

- Award 1 mark for each relevant fact about beliefs toward the afterlife.
- Award 1 mark for each relevant fact about burial practices and preservation.

Answer may include:

- Belief in the afterlife and proper burial practices to guarantee immortality after death.
- Significance of the Egyptian gods such as Anubis – god of Embalming and care of the dead.
- Funerary practices such as anointing, prayer, funerary banquet.

Question 4 (5 marks)

- Award 2 marks for two distinct points about the importance of the Nile River.
- Award 2 marks for the elaboration and detail on the two distinct points.
- Award 1 mark for reference to the source in answer.
- If student does not reference the source, marks may be awarded dependent on depth of answer.

Answers may include:

- Flooding of the Nile was predictable and were used as a way to plan crop rotation.
- Trade within Egypt and with neighbouring civilisations.
- Transportation within Egypt and to neighbouring places.
- The role of the Nile in funerary/other religious practices.

2022 Year 7 History Topic Test

The Mediteranean World – Ancient Greece

Time allowed: 1 hour
Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question 1



The entrance to the Olympic Stadium at Olympia. Source: worldhistory.org, image published by Mark Cartwright, 2012.

When do historians think the first Olympics were held and how long were the intervals between each of the Games?

- A. 422 BCE; every four years
- B. 776 BCE; every year
- C. 422 BCE; every year
- D. 776 BCE; every four years

Question 2

Which of the following statements about *ostracisation* in Athens is **incorrect**?

- A. Ostracisation was the expulsion of any citizen from the city-state of Athens for committing wrongdoing or becoming too power hungry.
- B. At least 10,000 citizens had to agree in order to ostracise someone.
- C. If citizens decided it to be so, a person would be ostracised for 10 years.
- D. Ostracisation is an example of how Athens made some decisions democratically.

Question 3

Which of the following is the most accurate description of the Greek gods/goddesses?

- A. Immortal beings who had human flaws. Each god/goddess oversaw a certain subject, such as love, wisdom, and marriage.
- B. Human who had supernatural strength and ability, however, were not immortal.
- C. Immortal beings who were believed to have no flaws. Each god/goddess oversaw a certain subject, such as war, wine, and the sea.
- D. Immortal beings who all resided on Mount Olympus.

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWERS (5 questions, total 20 marks)**Question 1 (3 marks)**

Answer the following questions about the Battle of Salamis.

a. Who did the Greeks fight in the Battle of Salamis?

1 mark

b. Was the battle on land or on sea?

1 mark

c. Who won the battle?

1 mark

Question 2 (5 marks)

Agora; Parthenon; Metic; Immortals; Hera

Write down the correct term from the list above for each of the following definitions.

Term	Definition
	An ancient temple devoted to the goddess Athena, which served as a treasury in Athens.
	The goddess of marriage and children.
	A public meeting space and marketplace in Greek cities. It can be translated as “assembly” in English.
	People who weren’t born in Athens. They were freemen and freewomen, however, did not have the same rights as an Athenian (e.g. lacked voting and property rights).
	A term used to refer to the gods, who could not die.

SECTION C – LONG ANSWERS (1 question, total 5 marks)

Question 1 (5 marks)

Discuss how the Ancient Olympics differed from the modern-day Olympics.



An amphora (type of pottery) depicting the goddess Nike crowning an Olympic winner. c. 363–362 BCE, The Paul Getty Museum. Sourced from <https://blogs.getty.edu/iris/the-getty-villa-guide-to-the-ancient-olympics/>

2022 Year 7 History**The Mediterranean World – Ancient Greece****Total marks: 35 marks****SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)**

Question	Answer
1	D
2	B
3	A
4	C
5	A
6	B
7	D
8	A
9	C
10	B

Question 1

Historians have reached a consensus that the first Olympic games were held in 776 BCE. They were held every four years, a tradition which has carried into the present day.

Answer is **D**.

Question 2

B contains the incorrect statement because only a minimum of 6,000 citizens had to speak up against an individual for that person to be ostracised.

Answer is **B**.

Question 3

Gods/goddesses are immortal beings. In mythology, only twelve are known to reside permanently on Mount Olympus and are said to have human flaws such as jealousy and greed.

Answer is **A**.

Question 4 (4 marks)

Alexander the Great is one of the most notable historical figures. He was the King of **Macedon** from 336 to 323 BC, and well known for defeating the **Persians** in the Battle of Issus. In 327 BC, Alexander the Great invaded **India** and went on to create one of the largest **empires** in ancient times.

- Award 1 mark for each correct answer (*in bold*).

Question 5 (5 marks)**a.**

2 marks

- Award 2 marks for 2 distinct and accurate points on the everyday life of women.
- e.g. women had a very domestic-centred lifestyle; a focus on raising children and were married young; expectation to give birth to sons.

b.

3 marks

- Award 1 mark for student's clear opinion on the question ('no' would be favourable).
- Award up to 3 marks for discussion of men and women's rights, based on detail and accuracy.

Answer may include:

Education – only boys were sent to institutional schools, girls from wealthy families may have had a tutor/music instructor.

Legal/political rights – women could not be citizens, no voting rights, limited participation in society except for rituals and religious ceremonies.

2022 Year 7 History Topic Test

The Mediterranean World – Ancient Rome

Time allowed: 1 hour
Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question 1

Which of the following statements about Pompeii is **incorrect**?

- A. Archaeologists have been able to retrieve valuable information about society in Pompeii because artefacts and human remains have been well preserved underneath the volcanic ash.
- B. Metres of ash covered Pompeii for over 1500 years until its excavation in the 19th Century.
- C. The total amount of deaths from the eruption is unknown and difficult to determine.
- D. Only the city of Pompeii was affected by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius; it did not reach any neighbouring cities.

Question 2

When did Rome become a republic?

- A. 509 BCE.
- B. 1023 CE.
- C. 509 CE.
- D. 1023 BCE.

Question 3



Source: welcomecollection.org, painting of Mt Vesuvius, 1834

When did the eruption of Mount Vesuvius occur?

- A. 14 January, 120 CE
- B. 24 August, 79 CE
- C. 14 January, 120 BCE
- D. 24 August, 79 BCE

Question 3 (3 marks)

Source: Photograph of the Colosseum, Richard Jones, c.1842. 'One of the Oldest photos of the Colosseum', extracted from <https://imperiumromanum.pl/en/curiosities/one-of-oldest-photographs-of-colosseum/>

What was the Colosseum used for and how is it significant to Ancient Roman culture?

Question 4 (4 marks)

Read the following quote, extracted from The Autobiography of Augustus.

At the age of nineteen, on my own initiative and at my own expense, I raised an army by means of which I restored liberty to the republic, which had been oppressed by the tyranny of a faction.

a. Describe Augustus' role within the Roman Empire.

2 marks

b. Are autobiographies a completely reliable and unbiased source? Why or why not?

2 marks

SECTION C – LONG ANSWERS (1 question, total 5 marks)

Question 1 (5 marks)

Read the following paragraph extracted from the book *Diodorus of Sicily*, which was written by an ancient Greek historian, c. 60-30BCE.

“The slaves, distressed by their hardships, and frequently outraged and beaten beyond all reason, could not endure their treatment. Getting together as opportunity offered, they discussed the possibility of revolt, until at last they put their plans into action.”

Referring to the above, quote describe who was a slave and what kind of life they led. Discuss their role and social impact within Ancient Roman society.

2022 Year 7 History**The Mediterranean World – Ancient Rome****Total marks: 35 marks****SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)**

Question	Answer
1	D
2	A
3	B
4	C
5	B
6	C
7	B
8	A
9	B
10	C

Question 1

Pompeii was not the only city affected by the Mt Vesuvius eruption; areas in Herculaneum, Stabiae and Oplontis were also negatively impacted.

Answer is **D**.

Question 2

Rome became a republic in 509 BCE, following the rebellion against and the expulsion of the Etruscan kings.

Answer is **A**.

Question 3

According to evidence currently known, the eruption of Mount Vesuvius occurred on the 24 August, 79 CE.

Answer is **B**.

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWERS (5 questions, total 20 marks)**Question 1 (4 marks)**

Term	Definition
<i>The Tiber</i>	A river which was the main water supply for the Romans.
<i>The Parthenon</i>	An ancient Roman temple built to worship the gods in c.120 CE.
<i>The Forum</i>	An area in Rome where legal decisions were made, public meetings were held and goods and services were sold.
<i>The Senate</i>	A government body who advised the consuls, made up of former magistrates.

- Award 1 mark for each correct answer.

Question 2 (5 marks)

Rome became a **republic** in approximately 509 CE after rebelling against the **Etruscan** kings.

This system of government had a lot of social impacts, especially in how decisions were made. For example, all freeborn **males** above the age of **25** were able to vote. Power was distributed among many roles, such as the 50 **magistrates** elected each year.

- Award 1 mark for each correct answer (in bold).

Question 3 (3 marks)

- Award 1 mark for the what the Colosseum was used for as an amphitheatre (may give details such as largest amphitheatre ever, longest-standing amphitheatre to date etc.)
- Award up to 2 marks for significance e.g. cultural and modern significance.

Answer may include:

- Cultural significance – Slaves were trained to become gladiators in the amphitheatre, fought against more experienced gladiators or even animals for entertainment.
- Modern significance – The Colosseum is still predominantly intact and a popular tourist destination, displaying the Roman's ability architectural strength; it is a World Heritage Site.