

Resit Information: CLAH4007

If you have been offered the opportunity to resit any failed coursework components of this module in 2018, please follow these instructions.

1. For [Component 1](#) (1,000-word equivalent in set exercises- i.e. **the timelines for each semester**):
 - a. If you submitted, but failed (i.e. you have achieved a mark between 1 and 39): Rework the piece of work.
 - b. If you did not submit (i.e. you achieved a mark of 0 NA): Please submit two timelines, using the points outlined on moodle, in the appropriate Resit TIN link (in this module page).
 - c. [Submit in the appropriate Resit TIN link \(in this module page\)](#).
2. For [Component 2](#) (1,500-word essay):
 - a. If you submitted, but failed (i.e. you have achieved a mark between 1 and 39): Rework the piece of work.
 - b. If you did not submit (i.e. you achieved a mark of 0 NA) answer one of the following questions in a 1,500-word essay.
 - 1) '...the hoplite phalanx and its fighting principles were in all crucial respects essentially 'right' more or less from the very beginning' (Schwartz 2013: 144). To what extent do you agree with this statement, and why?
 - 2) Explain the role of the Persian Empire during the Great Peloponnesian War (431 - 404BCE).
 - 3) 'On the events of the war, I did not think it proper to write on the basis of chance encounters, or of my own judgement, but of events at which I was present myself and in the other cases investigating each matter with as much accuracy as possible' (Thucydides 1.22.2). Discuss the validity of Thucydides as a source and his position as the 'father of history'.
 - 4) Discuss if the Delian League became an Athenian Empire.
 - c. [Submit in the appropriate Resit TIN link \(in this module page\)](#).
3. For Component 3 (1,000-word gobbet):
 - a. If you submitted, but failed (i.e. you have achieved a mark between 1 and 39): Rework the piece of work.
 - b. If you did not submit (i.e. you achieved a mark of 0 NA) answer one of the following questions in a 1,500-word essay.



- 1)
- 2) Alexander went in person to see him and found him basking at full length in the sun. When he saw so many people approaching him, Diogenes raised himself a little on his elbow and fixed his gaze upon Alexander. The king greeted him and inquired whether he could do anything for him. 'Yes,' replied the philosopher, 'you can stand a little to one side out of my sun.' Alexander is said to have been greatly impressed by this answer and full of admiration for the hauteur and independence of mind of a man who could look down on him with such condescension. So much so that he remarked to his followers, who were laughing and mocking the philosopher as they went away, 'You may say what you like, but if I were not Alexander, I would be Diogenes.'

Plutarch *Life of Alexander* 14

- 3) So, as soon as he heard that Eurydicê was at Euia in Macedonia with her army, he hastened against her with the intention of deciding the campaign in a single battle. When, however, the armies were drawn up facing each other, the Macedonians, out of respect for the position of Olympias and remembering the benefits that they had received from Alexander, changed their allegiance. King Philip with his court was captured at once, while Eurydicê was taken as she was making her way to Amphipolis with Polycles, one of her counsellors. But after Olympias had thus captured the royal persons and had seized the kingdom without a fight, she did not carry her good fortune as a human being should, but first she placed Eurydicê and her husband Philip under guard and began to maltreat them. Indeed she walled them up in a small space and supplied them with what was necessary through a single narrow opening. But after she had for many days unlawfully treated the unfortunate captives, she ordered certain Thracians to stab Philip to death, who had been king for six years and four months; but she judged that Eurydicê, who was expressing herself without restraint and declaring that the kingdom belonged to herself rather than to Olympias, was

worthy of greater punishment. She therefore sent to her a sword, a noose, and some hemlock, and ordered her to employ whichever of these she pleased as a means of death, neither displaying any respect whatever for the former dignity of the victim whom she was unlawfully treating, nor moved to pity for the fate that is common to all.

Diodorus 19.11

- 4) I am Antiochus, the great king, the legitimate king, the king of the world, king of Babylon, king of all countries, the caretaker of the temples of Esagila and Ezida, the first (-born) son of King Seleucus, the Macedonian, king of Babylon.

When I conceived the idea of (re)constructing Esagila and Ezida, I formed with my august hands (when I was still) in the country of Hatti the (first) brick for Esagila and Ezida with the finest oil and brought (it with me) for the laying of the foundation of Esagila and Ezida. And in the month of Addaru, the 20th day, the 43rd year, I did lay the foundation of Ezida, the (only) true temple of Nebo which is in Borsippa.

O Nebo, lofty son, (most) wise among the gods, splendid (and) worthy of all praise, first-born son of Marduk, child of Erua, the queen who fashioned all creation, do look friendly (upon me) and may – upon your loft command which is never revoked – the overthrow of the country of my enemy, the fulfilment of (all) my wishes against my foes, constant predominance, a kingdom (ruled) in justice (to all), an orderly government, years of happiness, enough progeny be your permanent gift to the kingship of Antiochus and his son, King Seleucus...

Antiochus I Borsippa Cylinder

- c. Submit in the appropriate Resit TIN link (in this module page).