Task Number	1	**Task Name**	Source analysis and research task
Course	Year 11 Ancient History	**Faculty**	HSIE
Teacher	Miss Katie Magriplis	**Head Teacher**	Mr Paul Clifford
Issue date	Week 4, Term 1 2024	**Due date**	Friday 22nd March, 2024 (Term 1)
Focus (Topic)	Representation of the Ancient Past and Troy	**Task Weighting**	40%

Outcomes

A student:
AH11-1: describes the nature of continuity and change in the ancient world
AH11-3: analyses the role of historical features, individuals and groups in shaping the past
AH11-6: analyses and interprets different types of sources for evidence to support an historical account or argument
AH11-7: discusses and evaluates differing interpretations and representations of the past
AH11-10: discusses contemporary methods and issues involved in the investigation of ancient history

Task description

Part 1
Analyse each of the given sources (see attached sheet) regarding Troy and/or The Trojan War. For each source, you should address the following:

- who created the source
- the nature and purpose of the source
- a brief summary/description of the source
- any issues relating to reliability and usefulness of the source.

Your analysis of each source should be approximately 200-250 words.

Part 2
How do ancient and modern representations of Troy and the Trojan War contrast with the available archaeological and written evidence?

Your response should:
- refer to at least three sources; two sources MUST come from the given sources from Part 1, and at least one other source from your own research.
- contain approximately 750 words.
- include a bibliography (footnotes/in-text referencing is optional – bibliography is not included in the word count).

11 Ancient History – Assessment Task 1 Marking Criteria

Criteria	Outstanding – A 21-25	High – B 16-20	Sound – C 11-15	Basic – D 6-10	Limited – E 0-5
Describes the nature of archaeological and written sources for Troy and the Trojan War	Extensive description of the nature of archaeological and written sources for Troy and the Trojan War	Thorough description of the nature of archaeological and written sources for Troy and the Trojan War	Satisfactory description of the archaeological and/or written sources for Troy and the Trojan War	Attempts to describe of sources about Troy and/or the Trojan War	Little/no attempt to describe sources
Analyses and interprets different types of sources for Troy and the Trojan War	Comprehensive and detailed analysis and interpretation of a range of different sources for Troy and the Trojan War	Detailed analysis and interpretation of a range of different sources for Troy and the Trojan War	Some analysis and/or interpretation of different sources for Troy and the Trojan War	Attempts to analyse and/or interpret sources about Troy and/or the Trojan War	Little/no attempt to analyse/interpret sources
Discusses and evaluates what the evidence reveals about the representation of Troy and the Trojan War in ancient and modern sources	Extensive discussion and evaluation of what the evidence reveals about the representation of Troy and the Trojan War in ancient and modern sources	Thorough discussion and evaluation of what the evidence reveals about the representation of Troy and the Trojan War in ancient and modern sources	Satisfactory discussion and/or evaluation of the evidence and/or the representation of Troy and/or the Trojan War in ancient and/or modern sources	Attempts to discuss and/or evaluate some evidence from Troy and/or the Trojan War	Little/no attempt to discuss/evaluate evidence
Identifies and discusses the issues involved with the available evidence for Troy and the Trojan War	Correctly identifies with insightful discussion of the issues involved with the available evidence for Troy and the Trojan War	Correctly identifies and discusses the issues involved with the available evidence for Troy and the Trojan War	Identifies some issues involved with the available evidence for Troy and/or the Trojan War	Attempts to identify issues with evidence from Troy and/or the Trojan War	Little/no attempt to identify issues with evidence
Late submission – no misadventure – malpractice – assessment not submitted					Parental notification

Comments: **/25**

Part 1 – Sources for Troy and the Trojan War

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Source 1:
Homer, Iliad, Book 1.1

The Wrath of Achilles is my theme, that fatal wrath [anger] which, in fulfilment of the will of Zeus, brought the Achaeans* so much suffering and sent the gallant souls of many noblemen to Hades, leaving their bodies as carrion [decaying flesh] for the dogs and passing birds. Let us begin, goddess of song, with the angry parting that took place between Agamemnon King of Men and the great Achilles son of Peleus. Which of the gods was it made them quarrel?

Greeks

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Source 2:
Achilles with Hector's corpse, a scene from an Attic red-figure cup, c.490–480BC

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The Setting of the Iliad

Homer took for granted that his audience knew a war had been fought for what was alternately called Ilios or Troy. The bard was mainly concerned with describing the wrath of Achilles and its consequences. He used Troy and the war as a poetic setting for a conflict between men and gods. From the archaeologist's point of view, however, the Iliad can be interpreted as a "setting" in an entirely different sense. One may see Homer or his informants as eyewitnesses to Troy and the landscape of Troy at the close of the eighth century B.C., the period when scholars generally agree Homer composed his epic.

Troy was largely a ruined site in Homer's day, but the remains of Troy VI/VIIa, both the citadel and the lower city, were still impressive. Contemporary audiences and later ones from the area around the city were supposed to be able to recognize the general outlines of places where the action happened from descriptive references in the Iliad. They could visualize it, for instance, whenever they climbed up a slope to a sanctuary in "holy Ilios." "Holy Ilios" is the most frequently repeated epithet in the Iliad, and one would expect to see a sacred building in such a place. We can make a convincing case for a sanctuary or sanctuaries, maybe in the form of a wooden building, from the early seventh century B.C. at the latest--roughly contemporary with Homer--on this site, which subsequently served as a cult center into the late Roman Empire. There is nothing in the archaeological record to contradict the assertion that Troy and the surrounding countryside formed the setting for Homer's Iliad in 700 B.C.

Source 4:

Artist reconstruction of the site at Hissarlik (Troy) based on archaeological findings at Level VI