**AS/A-Level Ancient History**

**Revision Checklist**

**Component 2: Roman Period Study**

**Component 1: Greek Period Study**

Use the following checklist to structure your revision and ensure that all aspects of the course are covered. When you have finished revising an individual topic you should test your understanding of this by attempting a selection of timed exam question.

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| **Component 1 Period Study: Relations between Greek States and between Greek and No-Greek States, 492-404 BC** |
| **Topic 1: The Challenge of the Persian Empire 492-479 BC** | **Tick when revised** |
| The nature and reliability of Herodotus as a source |  |
| Darius’ policy towards the Greeks – ‘Earth and Water’, Mardonius’ campaign of 492 |  |
| First Persian Invasion 490 – aims, event, outcome, Battle of Marathon 490 |  |
| Second Persian Invasion 480-479 – Causes, Xerxes, Hellenic League, Thermopylae, Salamis, Plataea, Mycale |  |
| **Topic 2: Greece in Conflict 479-446 BC** | **Tick when revised** |
| The nature and reliability of Thucydides, Diodorus and Plutarch as sources |  |
| The *Pentecontaetia*  |  |
| The development of the Delian League |  |
| Growth in Athenian power – Themistocles, Athens’ wall, naval power |  |
| The ‘First Peloponnesian War’ – Megara joining the Delian League, conflict with Corinth, Spartan invasion in 446 |  |
| **Topic 3: Peace and Conflict 446-431 BC** | **Tick when revised** |
| The Thirty Years Peace of 446 – key terms, who did it favour? How sustainable was it? |  |
| Breakdown of relations: Samos and Miletus – the role of Athens, Sparta and Corinth |  |
| Breakdown of relations: Epidamnus and Corcyra, Poitdaea, Megara, Aegina, Ambracian Gulf |  |
| The Spartan decision to go to war – ‘Corinthian complaint’, Archidamus II, Sthenelaidas,  |  |
| Athenian decision to go to war – Role of Pericles  |  |
| **Topic 4: The Archidamian War 431-420 BC** | **Tick when revised** |
| Spartan and Athenian strategy at the stat of the war |  |
| The Plague in Athens |  |
| Pylos and Sphacteria  |  |
| Brasidas and Cleon – Brasidas’ campaign in Thrace, the Battles of Amphipolis |  |
| The Peace of Nicias – what was agreed? How did the allies react? How sustainable? |  |
| **Topic 5: The End of the Peloponnesian War and its Aftermath 419-404 BC** | **Tick when revised** |
| Athens’ alliance with Argos, Mantinea and Elis – the Battle of Mantinea 418 BC |  |
| The Sicilian Expedition – Causes, events, outcome, role of Alcibiades, Nicias, Demosthenes |  |
| The occupation of Decelea  |  |
| Persian involvement and alliance with Sparta |  |
| Final years of the war – Role of Lysander, Battles of Cynossema, Abydos, Cyzicus, Notion, Arginusae, Aegospotami |  |

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| **Key Debates – A-Level Only** | **Tick when revised** |
| **1** | Why were the Greeks successful against the Persians? (92-479 BC) |  |
| **2** | What caused the Peloponnesian War in 431? |  |
| **3** | Why did Athens fail in the Peloponnesian War? |  |

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| **Component 2 Period Study: The Julio-Claudian Emperors, 31 BC – AD 68** |
| **Topic 1: Augustus, 31 BC – AD 14** | **Tick when revised** |
| The victory at Actium – how was it presented? |  |
| The Constitutional Settlements of 27 and 23 BC – what powers was Augustus given? |  |
| Augustus’ Military achievements – Triple triumph, Egypt, Dalmatia, Armenia |  |
| The view of Augustus in poetry and coinage – Horace, Virgil, Ovid  |  |
| The revival of traditional Roman values – the moral reforms |  |
| Augustus’ attitude towards religion and the imperial cult |  |
| Changes to the government of Rome, the Senate and the provinces |  |
| Augustus’ building programme |  |
| Augustus’ relationship with senators, equestrians and plebs |  |
| Challenges and conspiracies against Augustus |  |
| Agrippa, Livia and Tiberius – how important were they under Augustus? |  |
| The succession – Marcellus, Gaius, Lucius, Tiberius |  |
| **Topic 2: Tiberius, AD 14-37** | **Tick when revised** |
| The nature and reliability of the ancient sources on Tiberius – Tacitus, Suetonius, Dio and Paterculus |  |
| Challenges to his reign – Mutinies of AD 14, Tacfarinas Rebellion |  |
| Tiberius’ relationship with Germanicus and Sejanus |  |
| The Treason Trials – what were they? How is Tiberius portrayed? |  |
| Tiberius’ attitude towards religion and the imperial cult |  |
| Tiberius’ relationship with senators, equestrians and plebs |  |
| **Topic 3: Gaius, 37-41** | **Tick when revised** |
| The nature and reliability of the ancient sources on Gaius – Suetonius, Dio, Josephus, Seneca |  |
| Changes to the government of Rome and Gaius’ building programme |  |
| Gaius’ attitude towards religion and the imperial cult |  |
| Gaius’ relationship with senators, equestrians and plebs |  |
| Gaius’ assassination in 41 – who? Why? What was the reaction? |  |
| **Topic 4: Claudius, 41-54** | **Tick when revised** |
| Claudius’ accession – how and why did he become emperor? |  |
| The role of freedmen and wives under Claudius  |  |
| Claudius’ invasion of Britain – what were the motives? How is Claudius portrayed? |  |
| Claudius’ relationship with Nero and Britannicus  |  |
| Changes to the government of Rome and Claudius’ building programme |  |
| Claudius’ relationship with senators, equestrians and plebs |  |
| The events surrounding Claudius’ death in 54 |  |
| **Topic 5: Nero, 54-68** | **Tick when revised** |
| The nature and reliability of the ancient sources on Nero – Tacitus, Suetonius, Dio, Pliny |  |
| The changing role of Agrippina and the importance of Nero’s wives |  |
| The Great Fire of Rome 64 – the accounts of Tacitus and Suetonius  |  |
| The Piso Conspiracy 65 and the revolt of Vindex 68 |  |
| Nero’s attitude towards religion and the imperial cult |  |
| Changes to the government of Rome  |  |
| Nero’s relationship with senators, equestrians and plebs |  |
| The death of Nero and the accession of Galba 68 |  |

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| **Key Debates – A-Level Only** | **Tick when revised** |
| **1** | To what extent did Augustus actually restore the Republic? |  |
| **2** | The characters of Tiberius, Gaius, Claudius an Nero |  |
| **3** | What were the benefits of imperial rule for the inhabitants of Rome? |  |