

Candidate 1 evidence

1.	<p>Source S is quite useful in telling us about enslavement in athenes.</p> <p>Source A says, 'the enslaved people who are used on private estates must be privately owned and those used on public land owned by the Athenian state should be publicly owned.' This tells us that their different types of slave ownership in ancient Greece. One being that slaves that are owned privately should only work for their owner and the other kind is the slaves owned by the state and they should do public work. This is useful because it tells us that there were different types of slave ownership.</p> <p>Source a also says, 'in addition to this enslaved these enslaved people should not be Greek speakers.' This tells us that the slaves in ancient Greece were not Greek speakers. This is useful as it tells us how the owners would feel safer with their slaves as they could not understand them.</p> <p>Source A was written by a philosopher Aristotle this is useful as he will be a very intelligent individual and have many highly educated opinions as he will be a educated individual. This makes it useful as he will understand the points made and be able to explain them well.</p> <p>Source A was written in the 4th century bc. This is useful as it was written around the time of enslavement in Athens. This means the author will be a primary account meaning they were around during the time of the enslavement in athenes.</p> <p>However, source A is less useful as it fails to mention a number of points about enslavement in Athens.</p> <p>Source A fails to mention that publicly owned slaves could do several jobs. The publicly owned slaves did not do the stereotypical slave jobs such as farming. Publicly owned slaves worked as police for firefighters. They were enslaved to help the people of Athens.</p> <p>Source A also fails to mention many jobs the slaves would do. Slaves would do housework, but highly trusted slaves would help their owners in their business or jobs. This allowed the owner free time.</p> <p>Source A also failed to mention how slaves would be punished. Some slave punishments were tamer such as being whipped but others were harsher. Some would go without food or even be mutilated.</p> <p>Source A also fails to mention that some slaves would even be freed. It wasn't common but sometimes slaves would be freed by their owners to no longer be enslaved. This was if their slave was well liked by the owner.</p>	
2	<p>Source B says, 'until the 1960s many schools in the uk had separate playgrounds for boys and girls.' This tells us about that school in the uk in the 1960s were separated. This is similar to ancient Greece as boys would go school and be taught however the girls would stay home and be taught house skills.</p> <p>Source B says, 'in schools it was mostly girls who were taught household skills whereas boys were taught technical skills.' This tells us that the education for girls and boys in the uk was different. This is similar to ancient Athens as boys and girls were taught different things boys were also taught more technical skills such as fighting and the girls would learn household skills such as weaving.</p>	

	<p>Source B also says, 'many women were married at a young age and until the 1970s often remained housewives.' This tells us that women would marry young to help provide for their husband and stay home. This is similar to ancient Athens as girls would get married as young as 13 to men more than twice their age. The girls would stay home while the men would go to work.</p> <p>Source B says, 'their duties involved running the home and generally having responsibility for the care of the whole family with limited support from others.' This tells us that women would look after the home matters like the cooking cleaning and parenting. This is similar to ancient Athens as the women would stay home and care for the family and home while the man would go to work.</p> <p>In conclusion the modern-day view and ancient Athen's view on the experiences of women are very similar. The girls would be separated from the boys in both, and they would also learn different things. Along with that the women would also stay women in both and look after the family and home. So overall the experience of women in modern world and ancient Athens are very similar.</p>	
3b.	<p>the Athenian control over the allied states of the Dillian league would affect the states negatively. This is because each state would have to pay taxes to Athens to continue being part of the league. The taxes would be collected annually and be stored in the Athenian Treasury and used when needed. This had a negative impact on the states as they now had another financial burden on them if they wished to continue being part of the league. Along with this the league would not know what the taxes were being spent on as they were stored in Athens and used when needed but not told on what.</p> <p>The Athens control over the Dillian league would provide each of the allied states with protection. This would come in important with the invasion of the Persians. The navy of Athens would come to the rescue to many of the states and ultimately the military power of the Persians was no match for the power of the Delian league. This had a positive impact on the states of the Delian league because each state now had more protection from invasions and know had some piece of mind, they were safe.</p> <p>The Athenian control over the Delian league would take men away from each state and have them trained to keep the size of the military up to scratch. The states would have to supply a certain number of men each to provide Athens with a big enough army to defend the whole Delian league. This had a negative impact on the states as they would lose young healthy men which could have helped the states develop individually. However, they were still put to a good cause in defending the Delian league and keeping all the states safe.</p> <p>The Athens control over the Delian league would help them keep their military up to scratch. With the men provided by the league and the taxes collected they would put them together to train the men into powerful soldiers and used the taxes to train them and build new warships and equipment to help keep the league safe from opponents. This would positively affect the Delian league as they would keep getting an up-to-date military defending them at all times. However, they would have to sacrifice a lot of men and materials for this protection.</p>	
7.	Sources A, B and C talk about the government in the Roman republic quite fully.	

	<p>Source A shows us a meeting of the senate. This shows us that many people would take part in the senate which would give a wide range of views and opinions. Anyone could attend these meeting they would enter a lottery and be selected if they were called upon. This would get the wants of each tribe heard in the senate.</p> <p>Source B say, 'one of their duties shall be to help keep the people entertained.' This tells us that the government in the roman republic wants all about politics and laws. They would often host festivals and lavish events for the people. This was aimed at gaining support and aiming at gaining more power within the roman government.</p> <p>Source C says, 'there were also many groups of people who lived in the city of Rome who were denied the opportunity to vote in elections.' This tells us that not everyone was allowed to vote even if you lived within the city. You had to be a citizen of Rome. If you were a metica or a foreigner, you were not allowed to vote. You also had to be 30 years old.</p> <p>In conclusion sources A, B and C talk about the government in the-roman republic. They all cover different areas of the government which gives a balanced view across the government. It tells us about the goods and the bads. The good being the entertainment aimed to keep the people happy the bad being not everyone was allowed to vote. But they missed out several points about the government in the roman republic. It fails to mention the requirements to vote and how people get into the different positions. So overall the sources talk about the government in the roman republic quite fully.</p>	
8a.	<p>Privately owned slaves would do different jobs compared to publicly owned slaves. The privately owned slaves would do work for just their owners do what they say only. But thew publicly owned slaves would serve the people of Rome. The privately owned slaves would work the fields or in the house, but thy publicly owned slaves would work in bath houses or act as a police force. This means that private slaves would be the desirable slaves, and the publicly owned ones would usually be the less skilled ones. However, the privately owned slaves would have to work harder the publicly owned slaves.</p> <p>Each of the slaves would have different skills. Some may be good at weaving and looking after the homes. Others might be smart and strong. This all decided what work they would do. The smart slaves would often be bought and become teachers and teach their owners children. But if you could speak many languages, you may be a publicly owned slave and work as a police officer. This tells us that the skill that the slave had decided if they would be bought privately or work publicly, and it would also decide what jobs they did. However, not all slaves had a skill and would be undesirable.</p> <p>Slaves would be equired in many ways. Some captured during a roman invasion some through kidnapping from piracy some would even go into slavery to pay a debt. This would often play a role in if the slave was private or publicly owned. If the slave went to into slavery to pay a debt they would often be privately owned. But if they were captured during an envision, they would likely work for the public. This meant that slaves wouldn't have a choice if they were publicly owned or privately owned it all was out of their control and depended on their sercomstances. However, this wasn't always the case as slaves captured during an invasion would sometime be sent off at action to private owners.</p>	

	<p>The conditions of the slave's life would all depend on who they were owned by if they were privately owned their conditions could vary massively. They could live in very good conditions or very poor condition all depend on the owner. But with publicly owned slaves the slave would often have very consistent conditions nit too bad to too good. This means that privately owned slaves often could have their conditions hanged but with publicly owned slaves they would stay the same. However, the conditions of privately owned slaves was often better as the owners would want to look after their slaves as they would have paid a lot of money for them.</p>	