

AUSTRALIAN

HISTORY
COMPETITION

2023 – Years 7 & 8

Question Booklet

50 Questions

Time allowed – 45 minutes

Instructions

- You will be given this **Question Booklet**, a **Source Sheet** and an **Answer Sheet**.
- Many of the questions will ask you to refer to the Source Sheet.
- Answer all questions on the Answer Sheet.
- Indicate your answer by **WRITING THE LETTER FROM BESIDE THE BEST ANSWER** in the **FIRST** box using a blue or black pen.
- Think carefully about your answer before making a choice, but if you wish to change an answer, put your new answer in the second box. **DO NOT** cross out the old answer.
- If you wish to change your answer a second time, put your new answer in the third box. **DO NOT** cross out either of the first answers.
- Before starting, your teacher will explain how to fill in your name and year level on the Answer Sheet – it is important to do this accurately **USING CAPITAL LETTERS** so that your name will be spelt correctly on your certificate.

The 2023 Australian History Competition is created and run by the
History Teachers' Association of Australia and The Giant Classroom.

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1. What term is used for a period of one thousand years?
A Century
B Decade
C Era
D Millennium
2. In which of the following countries can pyramids be found?
A Egypt
B Greece
C Iran
D Italy
3. In what country were the ancient Olympic games held?
A France
B Greece
C Italy
D Turkey
4. The emperor of which country was buried with thousands of terracotta (clay) warriors?
A China
B Egypt
C India
D Japan

Questions 5 – 7 refer to Source A

5. What is the artefact shown in Source A?
A A statue
B A painting
C A death mask
D A chest ornament
6. What was the most likely purpose of this artefact?
A To resemble Tutankhamun's face
B To display the great wealth of the pharaoh
C To protect Tutankhamun's face from decay
D To prevent tomb robbers damaging his face
7. Why is Tutankhamun shown wearing a false beard?
A To show he was a man
B To show how old he was
C To show that he was a god
D To show that Egyptian men wore beards

Questions 8 – 12 refer to Source B

8. How did people around the world first learn about the discovery and excavation of the tomb?
A By attending lecture
B By watching television
C By reading newspapers
D By searching the Internet
9. What evidence does Source B give to show that people in the 21st century are still interested in Tutankhamun?
A The number of books about him
B The number of visitors to his tomb
C The popularity of movies about him
D The popularity of websites about him

10. Why did the tomb contain objects of daily life as well as precious objects?
- A They were left behind by the tomb builders.
 - B They were left for the use of visitors to the tomb.
 - C They were meant for the pharaoh to use in his afterlife.
 - D They were meant to provide evidence of Egyptian civilisation.
11. What is most remarkable about Tutankhamun's tomb?
- A It is one of the largest ever found.
 - B It had not been looted of all its treasures.
 - C It was not discovered until the 19th century.
 - D It had remained completely sealed from the time of his burial.
12. Why is Tutankhamun better known than other pharaohs?
- A He was only a boy when he died.
 - B His was the first royal tomb to be excavated.
 - C His was the only royal mummy to be discovered.
 - D His tomb contained a spectacular collection of artefacts.

Questions 13 – 14 refer to Table 1

Table 1: What science reveals about Tutankhamun

Investigation	Revealed	Conclusion
Early x-rays of the mummy	His joints had not matured, his wisdom teeth had not appeared.	1
Recent x-rays and CT scans of the mummy	He had suffered from multiple malaria infections and had broken his left leg not long before he died.	2
DNA analysis of Tutankhamun and other royal mummies	Tutankhamun's father was Pharaoh Akhenaten. His father and mother were brother and sister.	3
X-ray of Tutankhamun's gold death mask	The mask was made by hammering together two sheets of gold, shaping it, then polishing it.	4

Conclusions

- W** Ancient Egyptians had advanced technology and skills in working with precious metals.
- X** Tutankhamun was around 18 – 20 years of age when he died.
- Y** Pharaohs often married close relatives to protect their family's wealth and power.
- Z** There is no clear cause of Tutankhamun's death.

13. Which answer matches the above conclusions with their correct place in the third column of Table 1?

	1	2	3	4
A	W	X	Z	Y
B	X	Z	Y	W
C	Y	X	W	Z
D	X	Y	Z	W

14. What statement about the cause of Tutankhamun's death is supported by information in Table 1?
- A He was murdered.
 - B There is no firm evidence.
 - C A wisdom tooth became infected.
 - D He died from a rare form of malaria.

Question 15 refers to Source B and Table 1

15. At approximately what age did Tutankhamun become pharaoh?
- | | | | |
|---|---------|---|---------|
| A | 9 – 10 | B | 12 – 14 |
| C | 18 – 20 | D | 29 – 30 |

Questions 16 and 17 refer to Source C

16. To which Greek god/goddess was the Parthenon dedicated?
- | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|---------|
| A | Apollo | B | Athena |
| C | Aphrodite | D | Artemis |
17. Approximately how many years ago were the Parthenon and its sculptures created?
- | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|
| A | 5,500 | B | 3,000 |
| C | 2,500 | D | 2,000 |

Questions 18 and 19 refer to Source D

18. How did the Parthenon sculptures end up in the British Museum?
- | | |
|---|--|
| A | Lord Elgin arranged to sell them to the museum. |
| B | The Greek government sold them to the museum. |
| C | A deal was arranged between the Turkish and the British governments. |
| D | The Greek government arranged to lend the sculptures to the museum. |
19. What is the main issue in the argument about the Parthenon marbles?
- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| A | Where they belong | B | Their artistic quality |
| C | How much they are worth | D | Their historical significance |

Questions 20 and 21 refer to the conversation

A conversation about the Parthenon sculptures

Speaker 1 (female silhouette): We have kept the sculptures safe and enabled millions of people from around the world to see them. They should stay in London.

Speaker 2 (male silhouette): The sculptures were made for the Parthenon and belong there. They are an important part of Greek heritage. They should be returned to Athens.

20. Who is most likely to have expressed the view of Speaker 2?
- | | |
|---|--|
| A | A British citizen |
| B | A descendant of Lord Elgin |
| C | A member of the Greek government |
| D | A representative of the British Museum |

21. The conversation best reflects differences in
- A empathy.
 - B perspective.
 - C cause and effect.
 - D factual knowledge.

Questions 22 – 27 refer to Sources E and F

22. According to Source F, what do archaeologists want to find out about Aboriginal rock art?
- A The age of the rock art
 - B How the mud wasps built their nests
 - C The methods used by ancient artists to create the paintings
 - D To see how similar the rock art is to other ancient cave paintings
23. The radiocarbon dating of which of the following has allowed archaeologists to date Aboriginal rock art sites?
- A Charcoal
 - B Ochre
 - C Rock
 - D Sand
24. Which of the following can be dated using radiocarbon dating?
- A Stone
 - B Metal
 - C Organic material
 - D Chemical compounds
25. How did the fossilising of the mud wasps' nests assist in the dating of the rock art?
- A It protected the paintings from damage by natural forces.
 - B It created a permanent impression of the art beneath the mud.
 - C It sealed the surface, preventing other paintings from being added.
 - D It preserved material from the time when the paintings were made.
26. Which of the following is the approximate date for the oldest Kimberley rock art referred to in Source F?
- A 1,300 BCE
 - B 15,000 BCE
 - C 17,000 BCE
 - D 19,000 BCE
27. Why is the dating of the rock art significant?
- A It indicates when Aboriginal people arrived in Australia.
 - B It reveals Aboriginal artistic techniques in ancient Australia.
 - C It provides evidence of plants and animals that lived in the region.
 - D It shows that Aboriginal rock art is among the oldest art in the world.

Questions 28 – 32 refer to Source G

28. The story of Mulan is set during what time?
- A Peaceful times
 - B A time of conflict
 - C The time of Confucius
 - D A time of mass migration
29. Why did Mulan disguise herself as a male?
- A Women could not fight in the army.
 - B Her father asked her to take his place.
 - C She found male clothing more comfortable.
 - D The army did not have suitable armour for women.

30. What is the meaning of *conscription*?

- A Compulsory military service
- B Voluntary enlistment in the army
- C Physical fitness test for military service
- D Punishment for breaking military rules

31. In what way did Mulan go against Confucian teaching about women's roles?

- A By fighting in the army
- B By disobeying her parents
- C She wanted to win fame and glory as a warrior.
- D She wanted to escape the limitations of a woman's life.

32. In what way did Mulan show *filial piety* as mentioned in Source G?

- A By serving her country in wartime
- B By taking her father's place in the army
- C By achieving success in military service
- D By refusing to accept any reward for military service

Question 33 refers to Source H

33. What does the modern statue in Source H suggest about the significance of Mulan's story?

- A It glorifies her role as a warrior.
- B It proves that she was a historical figure.
- C It emphasises her role as a good daughter.
- D It supports women's equality in China today.

Question 34 refers to Source H and Source I

34. Read the two statements.

- I Both sources show different aspects of Mulan's life.
- II Both sources suggest the *Ballad of Mulan* remained popular over time.

Select the best answer

- A Both statements are correct.
- B Only Statement I is correct.
- C Both statements are incorrect.
- D Only statement II is correct.

Question 35 refers to Sources J and K

35. In which century did Saladin and Richard I live?

- A 10th
- B 11th
- C 12th
- D 13th

Questions 36 – 41 refer to Source L

36. What was the main cause of conflict in the Crusades?

- A Politics
- B Religion
- C Slavery
- D Trade

37. Why was the capture of Jerusalem important to both Saladin and Richard I?
- A It was the capital of Saladin's vast Muslim kingdom.
 - B Richard wanted to rescue hostages being held there.
 - C It had religious significance for both Christians and Muslims.
 - D Its temples held treasure that could finance further crusades.
38. What statement about Saladin's and Richard's military actions in the Holy Land is supported by the information in Source L?
- A Richard was more successful than Saladin.
 - B Both achieved their main military objective.
 - C Saladin refused to make concessions to the Crusaders.
 - D Both led forces made up of soldiers from different countries.
39. What is a *truce* as referred to in Source L?
- A A statement of a clear and decisive military victory
 - B An agreement to put a permanent end to the fighting
 - C An agreement between enemies to halt fighting for a time
 - D An indecisive outcome to a conflict in which neither side wins
40. What conclusion can be drawn from Source L about the role of Saladin and Richard I as rulers of their people?
- A Richard I was a more successful ruler than Saladin.
 - B Richard I ruled over a larger kingdom than Saladin's.
 - C Saladin and Richard I were equally accomplished as rulers.
 - D Saladin achieved more in his reign than Richard I did in his.
41. According to Source L, what do Saladin and Richard I have in common?
- A They lived to a very old age.
 - B Each relied on the support of the Pope.
 - C Both were regarded as heroes by later generations.
 - D They used diplomacy and negotiation instead of warfare.

Questions 42 – 43 refer to Source M

42. Which of the following best explains the main purpose of tattooing in Polynesian societies?
- A To attract the opposite sex.
 - B To demonstrate a person's wealth.
 - C To indicate social and cultural identity.
 - D To show which gods a person worshipped.
43. What conclusion can be drawn about Polynesian tattoos from Source M?
- A Only chiefs were tattooed.
 - B They were the same design in each society.
 - C They were applied mainly to the chest and shoulders.
 - D It was customary for both men and women to be tattooed.

Questions 44 – 47 refer to Source N

44. In which ocean are the islands of Polynesia?
 A Arctic B Atlantic
 C Indian D Pacific
45. Approximately when did people first arrive in Polynesia?
 A 3,000 BCE B 2,000 BCE
 C 1,000 BCE D 1,000 CE
46. Which place was the last to be settled by Polynesians?
 A Aotearoa (New Zealand) B Hawaii
 C Rapa Nui (Easter Island) D Vanuatu
47. Based on the information provided in Source N, what is the most suitable title for this map?
 A The Polynesian Triangle
 B The empire of Polynesia
 C Ancient tattoo sites in Polynesia
 D The spread of Polynesian settlement

Question 48 refers to Source O

48. The person shown in Source O came from which country?
 A Aotearoa (New Zealand) B Hawaii
 C Rapa Nui (Easter Island) D Tahiti

Questions 49 – 50 refer to the timeline and Source M

Timeline of human tattooing

Chinchorro mummies	Otzi 'Ice Man'	Female mummies	Tarim mummies	Scythian 'Ice Maiden'
Chile	Italian Alps	Egypt	China	Siberia
c. 7,000 years ago	c.5,200 years ago	c. 4,000 years ago	c.3,400 years ago	c.2,400 years ago
W	X	Y	Z	

49. At which approximate point on the timeline does the earliest evidence of Polynesian tattooing belong?
 A W B X
 C Y D Z
50. What conclusion can be drawn about tattooing from the timeline?
 A Tattooing began more than 10,000 years ago.
 B It was practised only in the southern hemisphere.
 C Polynesians were the earliest people to practise tattooing.
 D Tattooing was practised by many different ancient societies.