

SOURCE G

Few facts are known about the life of HERODOTUS, although his personality is reflected clearly in his writing. He was born between 490 and 480 B.C. at Halicarnassus on the south-west coast of Asia Minor. As a young man he travelled widely – in Egypt, in Africa, and in other parts of the Greek world. He knew Athens well, and is said to have given a public reading of part of his History there in 446 and to have been awarded ten talents. Herodotus has been called by Cicero and others 'the Father of History'. In later life he became a citizen of Thuria in Italy, where he expanded and revised his History. He died in 425 B.C.

AUBREY DE SÉLINCOURT, scholar and translator, translated Livy's *The Early History of Rome* (Books I-IV) and *The War with Hannibal* (Books XXI-XXX), *The Histories of Herodotus* and *The Life of Alexander the Great* by Arrian, all for the Penguin Classics. He was born in 1896 and educated at Rugby, and University College, Oxford. A schoolmaster of genius for twenty-six years, he retired in 1947 to the Isle of Wight where he lived until his death in 1962.

A. R. BURN was born in 1902, and educated at Uppingham School and Christ Church, Oxford. His publications include *The World of Hesiod* (1936), *The Lyric Age of Greece* (1960), *Persia and the Greeks* (1962), and *The Pelican History of Greece* (1966). A. R. Burn was Reader in Ancient History at Glasgow University until his retirement in 1969.

To build it took, as I said, ten years – including the underground sepulchral chambers on the hill where the pyramids stand; a cut was made from the Nile, so that the water from it turned the site of these into an island. To build the pyramid itself took twenty years; it is square at the base, its height (800 feet) equal to the length of each side; it is of polished stone blocks beautifully fitted, none of the blocks being less than thirty feet long. The method employed was to build it in steps, or, as some call them, tiers or terraces. When the base was complete, the blocks for the first tier above it were lifted from ground level by contrivances made of short timbers; on this first tier there was another, which raised the blocks a stage higher, then yet another which raised them higher still. Each tier, or storey, had its set of levers, or it may be that they used the same one, which, being easy to carry, they shifted up from stage to stage as soon as its load was dropped into place. Both methods are mentioned, so I give them both here. The finishing-off of the pyramid was begun at the top and continued downwards, ending with the lowest parts nearest the ground. An inscription is cut upon it in Egyptian characters recording the amount spent on radishes, onions, and leeks for the labourers, and I remember distinctly that the interpreter who read me the inscription said the sum was 1600 talents of silver.

From Herodotus, *The Histories* p179

Answer in complete sentences using some of the main words from the question in your answer.

Remember in your answers to briefly quote one or two words from one of the documents and blend these words into your own sentences.

For example : *Garner noted in source B that the Egyptians did use "wooden s ledges and scaffolding"*.

1. How does Von Daniken claim the Egyptians were able to build the Great Pyramid?
2. In source A Von Daniken argues that the Egyptians did not use wooden rollers to move the stone blocks. According to Von Daniken, why didn't the Egyptians cut down trees or import wood for the rollers?
3. How does Garner (Source B) believe the Egyptians transported the huge blocks of stone and raised them into place?
4. Why does source E on page two support Garner's explanation?
5. Is source E a primary or secondary source? Explain your answer.
6. Do Petrie's calculations support Von Daniken's claim or the explanation provided by Garner? Explain why. (Source E)
7. Who was Herodotus and about when did he write of his journey to Egypt?
9. Explain how Herodotus said the Egyptians transported the stones to the pyramid and lifted them into place. (In an earlier passage he also noted that they transported stones on boats.)
10. Compare the different sources. Does Herodotus' claim on how the Egyptians built the pyramids contradict what Von Daniken claims? Explain which do you think is the most accurate view.