SOURCE L Comparing Saladin and Richard I

The Crusades were a series of wars fought between Muslims and Christians over control of the 'Holy Land', territory sacred to both faiths. Sultan Saladin led Muslim forces and King Richard I of England led the Crusader army. They were both heroes to their followers, with Richard gaining the nickname 'Lionheart'.

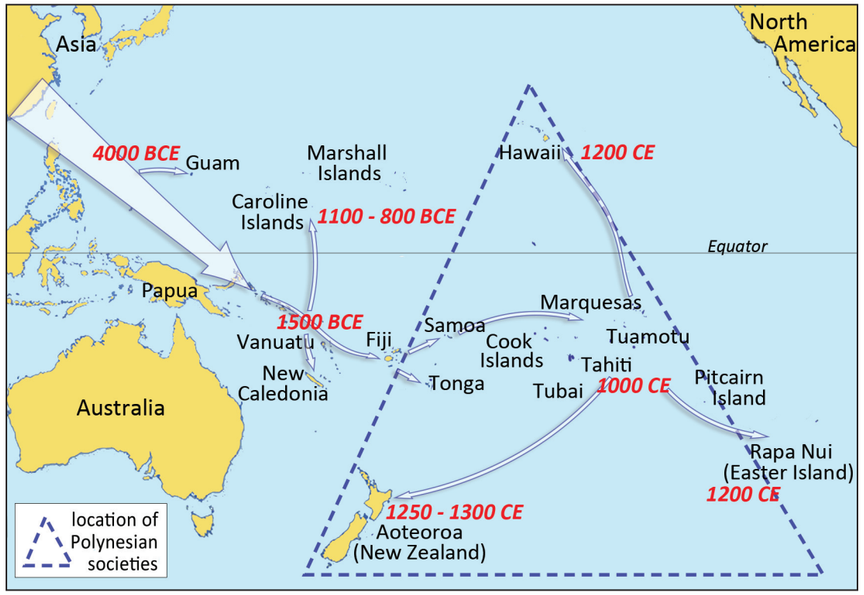
Saladin	Richard
Saladin ruled a vast Muslim region. He united Muslims in these various countries to fight against the Crusaders.	Richard's time as king of England was spent fighting in the Crusade. He spent only 6 months of his 10-year reign in England.
Saladin united his diverse forces and won many victories e.g., at Hattin, Acre, Beirut and Jaffa. He conquered most of the kingdom of Jerusalem and in 1187 the city of Jerusalem surrendered to his army.	The Pope called for a Third Crusade to recapture Jerusalem, a kingdom that had been held by the Crusaders for more than 80 years. Richard I joined with other Christian leaders and forces from France and Germany.
The Third Crusade ended with a truce while a treaty was negotiated. Jerusalem remained under Muslim control, but Saladin allowed Christian pilgrims to visit.	The main battles of the Third Crusade, fought in 1191-1192, at Acre, Arsuf and Jaffa were won by Richard I and his Crusader army. However, they did not recapture Jerusalem.

SOURCE M Historic tattooing in Polynesia

Polynesia includes hundreds of scattered islands. People arrived in Polynesia around 3,000 years ago and developed into different cultural groups, including Samoans, Tongans, Tahitians, Maori, Marquesans and Hawaiians. Because of their common ancestry, Polynesians shared some aspects of culture, such as tattooing, which was widespread. Societies applied their designs to different parts of the body: feet, hands, limbs, buttocks, chest and shoulders, the whole body or just the face, as shown in Source O. A rare tattooing kit found in Tonga has been dated to 2700 years ago (670BCE).

Tattoos had social, cultural and religious meaning to Polynesians. They could indicate tribal origin, kinship and social status and offer spiritual protection. They show that the tattooed person had respect for their culture and the strength to endure the process. Both men and women were tattooed, with women's tattoos more delicate in design. When Europeans colonised the islands of Polynesia, they tried to stop the ancient practice of tattooing. However, tattooing is still widely practised in many Polynesian countries.

SOURCE N



SOURCE O



Early photograph of a Maori man with facial tattoo (moko). These were worn by high-status men. Women wore a smaller tattoo on their lips and chin.

SOURCE A Artefact from Tutankhamun's tomb



Mark Fischer, CC BY-SA 2.0

SOURCE B Sensational Archaeological Discovery

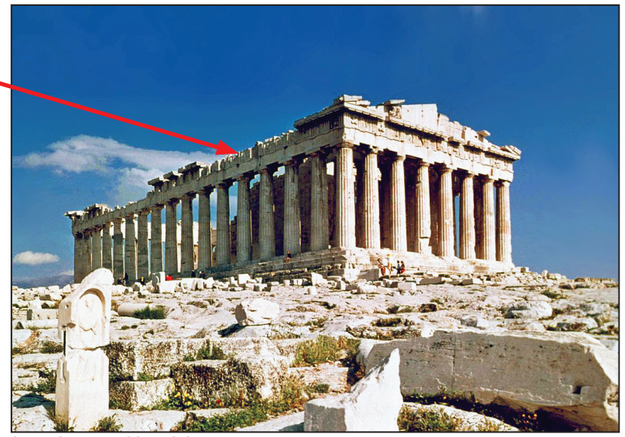
Howard Carter's discovery of Pharaoh Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922 became the most famous discovery in archaeology. Newspapers around the world reported daily on the excavation and the thousands of objects found in the tomb. The tomb is one of the most visited tourist sites in the world.

Tutankhamun became pharaoh in 1333 BCE and ruled Egypt for only ten years, yet he is perhaps the best known of all the pharaohs. His tomb, one of the smallest in the Valley of the Kings, had been disturbed in ancient times but had not been stripped of its contents. It contained fabulous treasures, including his mummy with its gold death mask. There were also objects of daily life that ancient Egyptians believed the pharaoh would need in the afterlife.

SOURCE C The Parthenon, temple to Athena, patron goddess of Athens, built in 5th century BCE



Detail from the sculptures which once decorated the Parthenon. They are part of a procession to honour Athena.



Steve Swayne, CC BY 2.0

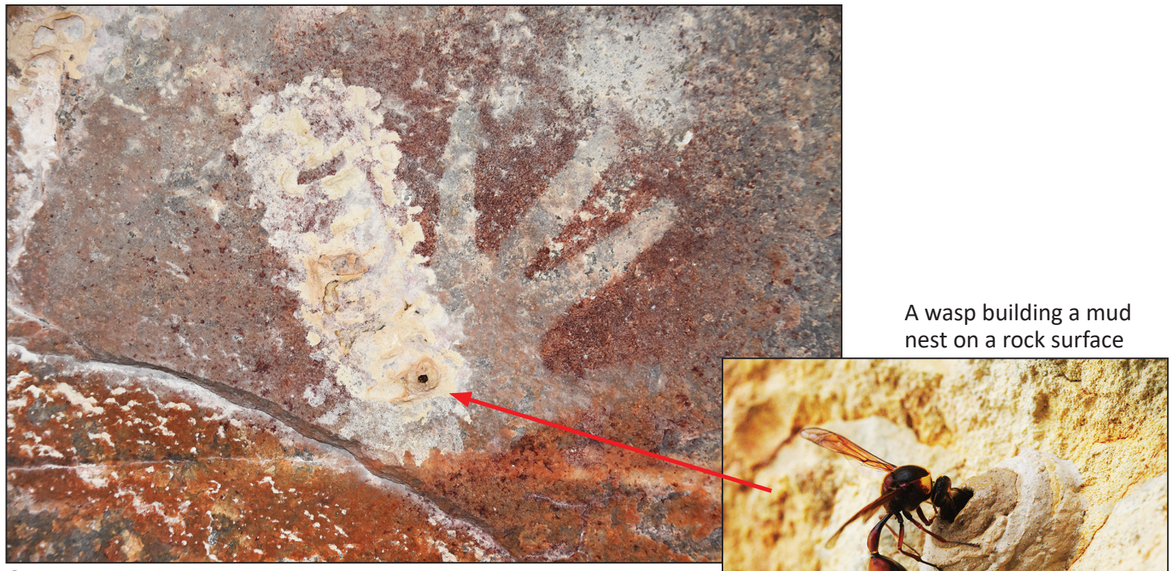
SOURCE D A 200-Year-old Argument

An argument between the governments of the United Kingdom and Greece is again in the news. The Greek government is demanding that the UK returns the Parthenon marbles, sculptures which were taken from the Parthenon. They have been on display in the British Museum in London since the early 1800s. The sculptures were acquired by Lord Elgin, British Ambassador to Turkey, which controlled Greece at the time. Lord Elgin later arranged for the British Museum to buy the sculptures.

The Greek government argues that the sculptures are an inseparable part of the Parthenon. They are an illustration of the outstanding cultural achievement of ancient Greece.

The UK government has so far refused to return the sculptures. They claim that the sculptures have been protected from the damaging pollution of Athens. They also argue that the sculptures represent world heritage, a celebration of human achievement, not just Greek.

SOURCE E Hand stencil partially covered by remains of wasps' nests



© Damien Finch, Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation

A wasp building a mud nest on a rock surface

Ian Alexander, CC BY-SA 4.0

SOURCE F Wasps' nests help archaeologists

Aboriginal art in rock shelters in Western Australia's Kimberley region is the focus of an exciting scientific development. Often there are layers of paintings on top of each other, which show numerous animal, human and spirit figures as well as hand stencils as shown in Source E. In the past, it has not been possible to date these paintings.

Archaeologists found that many paintings were covered by nests built by mud wasps over time. The ochre used in the paintings cannot be dated, but the mud in the wasps' nests can be dated. The wasps use mud to build their nests which become fossilised over thousands of years. Things like seeds and charcoal, sealed in the nests, can be dated using radiocarbon dating (C14).

The oldest date revealed so far is 17,300 years for a painting of a kangaroo in Balanggarra country. Other Aboriginal art sites have been dated to between 13,000 and 17,000 years ago. This age can be compared with other early human cultural achievements such as the Lascaux cave paintings in France, done 15,000 – 17,000 years ago.

SOURCE G Mulan

Mulan is a legendary Chinese folk heroine whose story is told in the famous Ballad of Mulan. The ballad was created around 386–534 CE when the northern region of China was often at war with invaders.

According to the ballad, Mulan's elderly father is conscripted to fight in the army. Mulan takes her father's place by disguising herself as a man. She fights bravely in the war, but refuses to accept any reward for her service. Instead, she returns to her family and changes back into female clothing.

In traditional Chinese society, women were regarded as inferior to men. Confucius* taught that women's roles were in the home. They should spend their lives obeying and serving their menfolk and raising children. He said that women should not have ambitions. Confucius also emphasised the importance of filial piety, the need for children to respect and honour their parents.

*Confucius (c. 551–479 BCE) was a famous Chinese philosopher and teacher.

SOURCE H Modern statue of Mulan and her father in Xinxiang, China



Kruuth, CC BY-SA 3.0

SOURCE I 18th century painting of Mulan on silk



SOURCE J Statue of Saladin (1137 – 1193), Muslim Sultan of Egypt, Syria and Palestine, erected in Damascus, Syria in 1993



Dosseman, CC BY-SA 4.0

SOURCE K Statue of Richard I (1157 – 1199), Christian King of England, erected in London, England in 1860



Jitze Couperus, CC BY-SA 2.0