



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Monday 10 June 2019 – Afternoon**

**A Level Ancient History**

**H407/11 Sparta and the Greek World**

**Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes**



**You must have:**

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet (OCR12 sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

- None

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Use black ink.
- There are **two** sections in this paper: Section A and Section B. In Section A, answer Question 1 or 2 and Question 3. In Section B, answer Question 4 and Question 5 or 6.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

**INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is **98**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (\*).
- This document consists of **4** pages.

**Section A: Relations between Greek states and between Greek and non-Greek states, 492–404 BC**

Answer **either** question 1 **or** question 2 **and** then question 3.

Answer **either** question 1 **or** question 2.

- 1\* 'Athens' allies quickly learned that Athenians always tried to dominate the Greek world.' To what extent do the sources support this view?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as your own knowledge to support your answer. **[30]**

- 2\* How far did the Peace of 446 BC address the challenges of the First Peloponnesian War (462–446 BC)?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as your own knowledge to support your answer. **[30]**

Answer question 3.

- 3 Read the interpretation below.

The Spartans had declared in their final ultimatum that if the Athenians let the Greeks go free there could be peace; but the allies had no grounds for confidence in their liberators. They knew that Sparta had ignored them in the Thirty Years' Peace, that she had failed to support the Samian revolt, and discouraged Mytilene from coming out into the open. Nor could democratic parties relish liberation by Spartans who maintained their leadership of the Peloponnesian League by encouraging oligarchies. Even those who might have welcomed Spartan garrisons will have realised Sparta's military helplessness. *The Old Oligarch was not the only one who understood the importance of sea power. Without a strong fleet Sparta would find most of the Athenian allies inaccessible.*

5

R. Meiggs, *The Athenian Empire*

How convincing do you find R. Meiggs' interpretation of Sparta's position at the start of the Peloponnesian War?

You must use your knowledge of the historical period and the ancient sources you have studied to analyse and evaluate R. Meiggs' interpretation. **[20]**

**Section B: The Society and Politics of Sparta, 478–404 BC**

Answer question 4 **and** then **either** question 5 **or** question 6.

Answer question 4.

4 Read the passages below.

They are responsible for the safe-keeping of all oracles (the ‘Pythians’ also have knowledge of them), and certain definite legal matters are left to their sole decision. These are as follows: first, if a girl inherits her father’s estate and had not been betrothed by him to anybody, the kings decide who has the right to marry her; secondly, all matters connected with the public roads are in their hands; and, thirdly, anyone who wishes to adopt a child must do it in the king’s presence. They sit with the twenty-eight Elders in the Council chamber, and, in the event of their absence from a meeting, those of the Elders who are nearest of kin to them take over their privilege and cast two votes, in addition to their own.

5

Herodotus, *Histories*, 6.57

Just before the battle could begin, the Corinthian contingent, reflecting that they were acting wrongfully, changed their minds and withdrew. Then Demaratus, the son of Ariston, one of the two Spartan kings and joint commander of the expedition, though he had no previous difference with Cleomenes, followed suit. This difference in matter of policy gave rise to a new law in Sparta; previously both kings had gone out with the army, but this was now made illegal, and it was further provided that, as one had to remain in the capital, one of the Tyndaridae as well should stay behind – both of whom had hitherto accompanied the army as auxiliaries. Then the other allied troops, when they saw the split between the Spartan kings and the desertion of the Corinthians, also abandoned their positions and left the field.

5

10

Herodotus, *Histories*, 5.75

How useful are these passages for our understanding of the importance of the kings in Spartan society? [12]

Answer **either** question 5 **or** question 6.

5\* To what extent did the power of the ephors increase throughout this period?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as your own knowledge to support your answer. [36]

6\* ‘The Athenians understood little about the strengths and weaknesses of Sparta.’ To what extent do you agree with this statement?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as your own knowledge to support your answer. [36]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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