



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Monday 10 June 2019 – Afternoon**

**A Level Ancient History**

**H407/13 Macedon 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 Rise of Macedon, c.359–323 BC**

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

Answer question 4.

4 Read the passage below.

Arrian, 'The Campaigns of Alexander 6.9-10', pp313-314, translator A de Selincourt, 'The Campaigns of Alexander', Penguin Books Ltd, 1971, © A de Selincourt 1971. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

5

10

15

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Arrian, *The Campaigns of Alexander*, 6.9–10

How useful is this passage for our understanding of why Alexander was successful as a military leader? **[12]**

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

5\* 'Philip was only interested in gaining glory for himself.' 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]**

6\* 'Alexander became increasingly ruthless in his attitude towards others.' How far do the sources support 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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