



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Monday 12 October 2020 – Morning**

**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

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **four** questions in total:  
Section A: Answer Question 1 **or** Question 2 **and** answer Question 3.  
Section B: Answer Question 4 **and** answer Question 5 **or** Question 6.

**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 has **4** pages.

**ADVICE**

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

**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\*** 'The change in relationship between Sparta and Corinth after 446 BC led to the Spartans declaring war on Athens in 432 BC.' To what extent do you agree with 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\*** 'After the Peace of Nicias (421 BC), Alcibiades could have won the war for Athens, but in the end caused her to lose it.' To what extent do you agree with this view?

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.

...Greek cities collaborated in the war effort against Persia to secure success, but Greek unity is largely a myth. In addition to Athens and the Peloponnesian League the number of mainland Greek cities who joined the struggle on the Greek side was small, their combined forces practically insignificant. What Herodotus' account of the war reveals is how slight and how temporary a concession was made in the in-fighting of Greek cities. Even those cities which fought together rapidly turned to claiming of one another that they had tried to desert, or to casting aspersions on the motives which led others to fight. **5**

R. Osborne, *Greece in the Making, 1200–479 BC*

How convincing do you find R. Osborne's interpretation of the contribution of Greek unity to the victory over the Persians in 480–479 BC?

You must use your knowledge of the historical period and the ancient sources you have studied to analyse and evaluate R. Osborne's 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.

Philip returned to his kingdom and, just as shepherds drive their flocks at different times into winter or summer pastures, so he now capriciously transplanted whole peoples and cities as he felt regions needed to be populated or depopulated. Everywhere it was a dismal picture, almost one of desolation. True, it was not a scene of panic inspired by an enemy; there was no movement of troops through a city, no armed melee, nor the plundering of property and abduction of people; but there was silent, forlorn dejection, as men feared that even their tears might be taken to signify opposition. ... 5

...Some of these peoples Philip settled right on his borders as a bulwark against his enemies, others he set on the remote frontiers of the empire, and some, who were prisoners-of-war, he distributed to supplement the populations of his cities. Doing this he made one kingdom and one people from large numbers of different clans and tribes. After organising and settling affairs in Macedonia, Philip next outwitted and defeated the Dardanians and his other neighbours. He did not keep his hands from kindred blood either; for he decided to drive from his throne Arrybas, king of Epirus, who was a very close blood-relation of his wife, Olympias, and then he summoned to Macedonia Arrybas' stepson, Alexander, ... the brother of his own wife, Olympias. Philip summoned him in his sister's name and then made every effort to seduce him, holding out the promise of his stepfather's throne and pretending to be in love with him... When Alexander reached the age of twenty, Philip gave him, though he was hardly more than a boy, the throne which he had taken from Arrybas. 10 15 20

Justin, *Epitome of Trogus*, 8.5–6

How useful is this passage for our understanding of how Philip secured Macedon against external and internal threats? [12]

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

5\* How far do the sources enable us to understand Philip and Alexander's attitudes towards the Athenians?

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

6\* 'The conspiracies and mutinies of Macedonians and Greeks were serious challenges to Alexander's authority.' To what extent do you agree with this view?

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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