



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 19 October 2021 – Afternoon

A Level Ancient History

H407/22 The Eleven Caesars

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: The Julio-Claudian Emperors, 31 BC–AD 68

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

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

- 1* How useful is the evidence for our understanding of attitudes towards the Imperial Cult during this period?

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

- 2* 'Claudius was a more effective and successful emperor than Tiberius.' To what extent is this a fair assessment?

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.

Augustus' claim was not at all that he had set back the clock to some fictitious date in the Roman past and revived the authentic traditional constitution. On the contrary, he claimed to have placed himself within a long tradition of evolution, to have scoured the past for the best precedents to solve present problems, and to have offered to future generations a series of new solutions and new precedents for imitation. ... When he spoke of the 'new status' the foundations of which he felt he had laid, he did not mean that he had given Rome a 'new constitution', but a new version of an old constitution which was founded on deep respect for the past, ...

5

Just as it is possible to replace over the course of time the parts of a car one by one, until nothing remains of the original machine, and yet to continue to regard it as the same car ... it is reasonable to think of Augustus as 'restoring' the Republic, although substantially overhauling and replacing a good many of its parts. It is pedantry to complain that he did not restore the status quo that had existed immediately before the civil wars: he did not claim to be doing so.

10

A. Wallace-Hadrill, *Augustan Rome* (adapted)

How convincing do you find Wallace-Hadrill's interpretation that Augustus gave Rome 'a new version of an old constitution'?

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

SECTION B: The Flavians, AD 68–96

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

Answer question 4.

4 Read the source below.

[3] And that it be lawful for him to convene the senate, to introduce or send back a motion, and to pass senatorial decrees by motion and by voting, just as it was lawful for Divus Augustus, Tiberius Julius Caesar Augustus, and Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus. ...	
[10] And that all candidates for a magistracy, power, post, or curatorship of anything whom he recommends to the senate and people of Rome, and to whom he gives and promises his support, an extraordinary reckoning is to be held for them at their elections.	5
[14] And that it be lawful for him to advance and enlarge the city's sacred boundary, when he judges it to be in the state's interest, just as it was lawful for Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus.	10
[17] And that whatever he judges to be to the state's advantage and in keeping with the majesty of things divine and human, public and private, let him have the legal power to perform and do this, just as it was for Divus Augustus, Tiberius Julius Caesar Augustus, and Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus. ...	
[29] And that whatever has been performed, accomplished, decreed or commanded by Emperor Caesar Vespasian Augustus before this statute was proposed or by anyone commanded acting by his order or command, these things are to be lawful and binding just as if they had been performed by command of the people or commoners.	15
Law on the power of Vespasian, AD 69/70 [Lactor 20]	

How useful is this source for our understanding of the position and power of Vespasian? [12]

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

5* 'The actions Vespasian took to maintain the support of the ordinary people of Rome and the Empire were successful, while those of Domitian failed.' How far 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]

6* To what extent do the sources, literary and material, provide an adequate account of the reigns of the Flavians?

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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