



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Tuesday 19 October 2021 – Afternoon**

**A Level Ancient History**

**H407/23 Emperors and Empire**

**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: Ruling Roman Britain, AD 43–c.128**

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

Answer question 4.

4 Read the document below.

18 May, net number of the First Cohort of Tungrians, of which the commander is Julius Verecundus the prefect,	752
including centurions 6,	
of whom there are absent:	
guards of the governor	46
at the office of Ferox	
at Coria	337
	including centurions (?) 2
at London	centurion
...	1
total absentees	456
	including centurions 5
remainder present	296
	including centurion 1
from these:	
sick	15
wounded	6
suffering from inflammation of the eyes	10
total of these	31
remainder, fit for active service	265
	including centurion 1
Vindolanda tablet military strength report ( <i>Tab. Vindol. 2.154</i> )	

How useful is this document for our understanding of life on the frontier in Britain?

[12]

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

5\* 'The Romans had more difficulty in conquering Wales than anywhere else in Britain.' How far do you agree with this assessment of the Roman conquest of Britain?

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

6\* 'Claudius' invasion of Britain had no benefits for the Romans whatsoever.' To what extent do the sources 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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