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Friday 18 May 2018 - Afternoon**AS GCE CLASSICS: ANCIENT HISTORY****F391/01** Greek History from original sources

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

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

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Complete the boxes on the Answer Booklet with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Use black ink.
- This Question Paper contains questions on the following three options:
Option 1: Athenian Democracy in the 5th century BC
Option 2: Delian League to Athenian Empire
Option 3: Politics and society of Ancient Sparta
- Choose **one** option. Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B. Both questions must be from the same option.
- Write the number of each question answered in the margin.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in this paper.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

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Option 1: Athenian Democracy in the 5th century BC

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

SECTION A – Commentary Questions

Answer **one** question from this section.

Marks are awarded in parts (b) and (c) of Questions 1 and 2 for the quality of written communication in your answer.

- 1** Read these passages and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passages and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

Paphlagonian: Where did you get the audacity to speak in opposition to me?

Sausage-seller: 'Cos I can talk as well as you, and garnish my speech with the best sauces too.

Paphlagonian: You can talk, eh? I suppose you can take a case all red and raw, dress it up beautifully and serve it to the jury, yes?

5

Aristophanes, *Knights* 342–5

Moreover, cities governed by an oligarchy must of necessity abide by their alliances and agreements. If they do not, or if some injustice is committed, then among so few the names of those who made the agreement are well known. But when the common people make any agreement, they can always fix the blame on the individual who proposed the measure or who put it to the vote, and the rest of them can deny responsibility, saying 'I wasn't there, and I don't approve of it', when they find that it was agreed at a full meeting of the common people. If they decide against the policy, they have countless reasons to hand for not doing what they do not want to do. And if a policy which the common people counselled then turns out badly, the common people accuse a few men of acting against their interest and destroying them, while if the policy succeeds they claim the credit for themselves.

5

10

Old Oligarch 2.17

[LACTOR 2]

- (a) What do these passages tell us about how decisions were made in Athens? **[10]**
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the importance of public speakers in the assembly? **[20]**
- (c) On the basis of these passages and other sources you have studied, to what extent do you agree that public speakers in the assembly were unable to control what happened? **[25]**

Option 1: Athenian Democracy in the 5th century BC

Do not answer this question if you have already answered Question 1.

- 2 Read the passage and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passage and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

The dissension between Alkibiades and Nicias became so acute that recourse was had to the procedure of ostracism People loathed the lifestyle of Alkibiades and dreaded his audacity ... His wealth made Nicias an object of envy, but above all his lifestyle struck them as unfriendly and unpopular and indeed antisocial, oligarchic and alien. Since he often resisted their desires and tried to force them against their wishes to adopt the expedient course, they found him objectionable. But to put it simply, it was a contest between youthful warmongers and elderly peacemakers, the former voting against Nicias and the latter against Alkibiades. 5

“But in time of strife, the villain too has his share of honour”, and so in this case also the people, by splitting in two, made room for the most ruthless and depraved men. One of these was Hyperbolos of Perithoidai, whose boldness did not derive from any influence of his, but he acquired influence through his boldness. His credit in the city was a discredit to the city. At this time he thought himself beyond the reach of ostracism (he was indeed a fitter candidate for the pillory), and he expected that when one of the two rivals had been banished, he would become a match for the survivor. 10 15

Plutarch, *Life of Nicias* 11

[LACTOR 5]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about political leaders in Athens? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about how the Athenians viewed their political leaders? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, to what extent was there a change in political leadership in Athens during the Peloponnesian War? [25]

Section A Total [55]

Option 1: Athenian Democracy in the 5th century BC**SECTION B – Essays**

Answer **one** question.

Start your answer on a new page.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

3 To what extent do the sources allow us to assess the role and significance of Cleon in Athens?

In your answer, you should:

- outline what is known about Cleon's background, personality and career;
- consider what the sources tell us about his role and significance;
- assess the reliability of these sources.

[45]

4 How far was the power of the people limited in Athenian democracy?

In your answer, you should:

- outline how the ordinary people of Athens exercised power through the assembly, the council (*boule*) and courts;
- include what the sources tell us about how this power was limited;
- evaluate how reliable these sources are.

[45]

Section B Total [45]

Paper Total [100]

Option 2: Delian League to Athenian Empire

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

SECTION A – Commentary Questions

Answer **one** question from this section.

Marks are awarded in parts (b) and (c) of Questions 5 and 6 for the quality of written communication in your answer.

- 5 Read the passage and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passage and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

The Council and People decided. The tribe Antiokhis were prytaneis, Drakontides was President, Diognetos made the proposal: The Athenian Council and dikasts are to swear an oath on the following terms: 'I will not expel Khalkidians from Khalkis, nor will I uproot their city; I will deprive no individual of civic rights nor punish any with exile nor take any prisoner, nor execute any, nor confiscate the money of anyone not condemned in court unless that is the decision of the Athenian people; whenever I am a prytanis, I will not put anything prejudicial to the interests of an individual or the community to the vote without due notice, and any embassy that is sent I will bring before the Council and People within ten days, as far as I can; I will maintain this while the Khalkidians obey the Athenian people.' An embassy is to come from Khalkis with the commissioners for oaths and administer the oath to the Athenians and list the names of those who have sworn; the Generals having responsibility to see that all take the oath. 5

The Khalkidians are to swear an oath on the following terms: 'I will not revolt from the people of Athens by any means or device whatsoever, neither in word nor in deed, nor will I obey anyone who does revolt, and if anyone revolts I will denounce him to the Athenians, and I will pay to the Athenians whatever tribute I persuade them to agree, and I will be the best and fairest ally I am able to be. 10

The Khalkis decree, ML 52

[LACTOR 1]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the relationship between the Athenians and the Khalkidians? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the way other states viewed the Athenians? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, to what extent did the Athenians restrict the freedom of members of the Delian League? [25]

Option 2: Delian League to Athenian Empire

Do not answer this question if you have already answered Question 5.

- 6** Read these passages and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passages and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

Some time later occurred the revolt of Thasos. This was caused by a dispute over the markets on the mainland opposite in Thrace, and over the mine under the control of the Thasians. The Athenians sailed to Thasos with their fleet, won a naval engagement, and landed on the island. About the same time they sent out to the river Strymon 10,000 colonists from their own citizens and from allied states to settle in the place then known as Nine Ways, but now called Amphipolis. They occupied Nine Ways, driving out the Edonians who held the place.

5

Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War* 1.100

The Melians are a colony from Sparta. They had refused to join the Athenian empire like the other islanders, and at first had remained neutral without helping either side; but afterwards, when the Athenians had brought force to bear on them by laying waste their land, they had become open enemies of Athens.

Now the generals Cleomedes, the son of Lycomedes, and Tisias, the son of Tisimachus, encamped with the above force in Melian territory and, before doing any harm to the land, first of all sent representatives to negotiate. The Melians did not invite these representatives to speak before the people, but asked them to make the statement for which they had come in front of the governing body and the few.

5

Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War* 5.84

- (a) What do these passages tell us about the relationships between the Athenians and other states? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about how the Athenians dealt with those who resisted them? [20]
- (c) On the basis of these passages and other sources you have studied, to what extent did the Athenians change their attitude towards the Empire during the 5th century BC? [25]

Section A Total [55]

Option 2: Delian League to Athenian Empire**SECTION B – Essays**

Answer **one** question.

Start your answer on a new page.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

- 7** ‘Thucydides shows us very clearly the extent to which the Athenians controlled their Empire.’ How far do you agree?

In your answer, you should:

- outline what Thucydides tells us about how the Athenians controlled their Empire;
- consider the extent to which the Athenians were successful in maintaining control;
- evaluate how clear and reliable Thucydides’ account is.

[45]

- 8** To what extent can we understand how other Greek states reacted to the development of the Athenian Empire?

In your answer, you should:

- outline how other Greek states reacted to the development of the Athenian Empire;
- include what the sources say about the reasons for the reactions of these states to the Athenian Empire;
- consider how useful these sources are for our understanding of the reactions of other Greek states.

[45]

Section B Total [45]

Paper Total [100]

Option 3: Politics and society of Ancient Sparta

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

SECTION A – Commentary Questions

Answer **one** question from this section.

Marks are awarded in parts (b) and (c) of Questions 9 and 10 for the quality of written communication in your answer.

- 9** Read this passage and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passage and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

[Cleomenes] asked Aristagoras how far off Susa was, and how many days it took to reach it from the Ionian coast. Up to this, Aristagoras had been clever, and had led Cleomenes on with great success; but in answering this question he made a bad mistake. If he wanted to induce the Spartans to invade Asia, he never ought to have told the truth; but he did, and said it took three months. Cleomenes stopped Aristagoras from saying any more of the road to Susa. 'Milesian stranger,' he cried, 'you must leave Sparta before sunset. Your proposal to take Lacedaemonians a three months' journey from the sea is a highly improper one.' 5

Cleomenes then went home, and Aristagoras followed him with a branch of olive in his hand, like a suppliant, made his way in, and besought Cleomenes to listen, and send away the child – for his only daughter Gorgo, a little girl of eight or nine, happened to be standing by her father's side. Cleomenes told him to say what he wished and not to mind the child, and Aristagoras, in answer, began with an offer of ten talents, to be paid to Cleomenes if he consented to do what he asked. Cleomenes shook his head, and Aristagoras gradually increased his offer. When he went as high as fifty talents the little girl suddenly exclaimed: 'Father, you had better go away, or the stranger will corrupt you.' Cleomenes appreciated his daughter's warning, and went into another room, and Aristagoras left Sparta for good, without succeeding in saying any more about the road to Susa. 10 15

Herodotus 5. 50–51

- (a) What does the passage tell us about how the decision was made not to help Aristagoras and the Ionian Greeks? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the role of the kings in making decisions? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, discuss to what extent the sources provide a consistent account of the roles of the kings. [25]

Option 3: Politics and society of Ancient Sparta

Do not answer this question if you have already answered Question 9.

- 10 Read the passage and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passage and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

Another aspect of Lycurgus' institutions which may properly be a source of wonder is his establishment of the principle that a noble death is preferable to living in dishonour. ... It is proper not to omit the means by which Lycurgus achieved this; he made it clear that the reward for the brave would be happiness, for the cowardly misery. In other cities the coward suffers nothing more than the stigma of cowardice 5 – he goes to the same market-place as the brave man, sits with him, and attends the same gymnasium if he wishes. In Sparta anyone would think it a disgrace to take a coward into his mess or be matched against him in a wrestling bout. When teams are being selected for the *sphairai* contests, such a man is often not picked, and in 10 the chorus he is relegated to the most ignominious position; he must give way to others in the street, and rise even for younger men when seated. He must keep the unmarried women of his family at home, and answer to them for the disadvantages his cowardice inflicts on them; he must endure a house without a wife, and yet pay the penalty for being a bachelor. He must not go about the city looking cheerful, nor 15 must he imitate those who are without reproach; if he does, he must submit to a beating from his betters. When such disabilities are attendant on cowardice, I am not surprised that Spartans prefer death to such a deprived and disgraceful existence.

Xenophon, *Constitution of the Spartans* 9

- (a) What does this passage tell us about Spartan values? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about Spartan attitudes to cowardice? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, to what extent do you agree that the army was the most important institution for all Spartans? [25]

Section A Total [55]

Option 3: Politics and society of Ancient Sparta**SECTION B – Essays**

Answer **one** question.

Start your answer on a new page.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

11 ‘Sparta was an unreliable ally for other states.’ How far do the sources support this view?

In your answer, you should:

- outline briefly what the sources say about Sparta’s relations with other states;
- consider how good an ally Sparta was for other states;
- assess the reliability of these sources.

[45]

12 ‘The reforms of Lycurgus were of the greatest importance to Sparta.’ To what extent do you agree with this view?

In your answer, you should:

- outline briefly what the sources tell us about Lycurgus and his reforms;
- consider what we learn about the importance of Lycurgus and his reforms for the Spartans;
- consider how useful these sources are.

[45]

Section B Total [45]

Paper Total [100]

END OF QUESTION PAPER



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