

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Monday 10 June 2019 – Morning

GCSE (9–1) Ancient History

J198/02 Rome and its neighbours

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

YOU MUST HAVE:

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

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

Answer ALL the questions in Section A and ALL the questions in EITHER Section B OR Section C OR Section D.

Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

Additional paper may be used if required but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 105.

The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].


Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).

Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology (SPaG) will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).

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SECTION A – The foundations of Rome: From kingship to republic, 753–440 BC

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

- 1 (a) Name the city that Aeneas travelled from on his journey to Italy according to legend. [1]**
(b) Identify TWO ways in which Romulus made Rome safer. [2]
(c) Name the written law codes introduced after the Second Secession. [1]
- 2 Outline how the Republic prevented Lucius Tarquinius Superbus from re-establishing his kingship. [6]**
- 3 Using details from Passage A opposite and your own knowledge, what can we learn about the character of the ‘Etruscan kings’ Lucius Tarquinius Priscus and Servius Tullius? [10]**
- 4 Using details from Passage A opposite and your own knowledge, how did Servius Tullius take over from Lucius Tarquinius Priscus as King of Rome? [15]**
- 5* To what extent was life for the plebeians harder under the Republic than it had been under the Kings of Rome? [20]**
() Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

Passage A

It was now about the thirty-eighth year of Lucius Tarquinius Priscus' reign and Servius held a position of honour not only in the eyes of the king but of senators and plebeians as well. The resentment of the two sons of Ancus had been simmering the whole time. For they had been hurting under the indignity and shame of having been kept from their father's throne by the deceit of their tutor, to say nothing of the fact that a foreigner was king at Rome – a man not even from Italy. But now their sense of outrage had reached the boil: it looked as if they were not even in line to succeed Priscus, but that the throne was about to be disgraced by a slave: in short, their city, which had been ruled by Romulus, born of a god and himself a god, was about to pass into the hands of this Servius person, a slave born of a slave. It would be a disgrace to the entire city and particularly to their house if, while the sons of King Ancus were alive, the throne should be occupied not just by foreigners but by slaves. They therefore decided to prevent this insult by planning murder. Livy, 'The History of Rome' 1.40

SECTION B – Hannibal and the Second Punic War, 218–201 BC

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

- 6 (a) Name the role held by Fabius Maximus after the battle of Trasimene in 217 BC. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO causes of the Second Punic War. [2]**
- (c) Give TWO difficulties Hannibal faced during the crossing of the Alps. [2]**
- 7 What can we learn from Passage B opposite about Hannibal's character? [5]**
- 8 Using details from Passage B opposite, how accurate do you think the portrayal of Hannibal's character in the passage by Polybius is? [5]**
- 9 Explain why Hannibal could not defeat Rome after his victory at Cannae. [10]**
- 10* How far did the failure of Rome's consuls between 218 and 216 BC allow Hannibal to take control of much of Italy?**

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as supporting your answer with your own knowledge. [20]

Passage B

Hannibal, after organising in advance all the measures for the security of Africa and Spain, then waited for the expected arrival of messengers from the Celts. He had wisely gained information about the excellent quality of the lands at the foot of the Alps and around the River Po, the number of people living there, and their bravery in war but most of all about their existing hatred of Rome arising from the previous war against the Romans. ... For this reason he had great hopes. He had been careful to promise all things in his communications with the Celtic leaders both on his side of the Alps and in the Alps themselves. He had assumed that the only way to establish the war against Rome in Italy itself was by overcoming, if it could be done, the difficult route, in order to reach their lands and use the Celts as partners and allies in his proposed campaign. On the arrival of the messengers, they reported that the Celts had agreed and were waiting for him. Also they said that the crossing of the Alps was very hard and difficult, but not at all impossible. So Hannibal led his soldiers from their winter camp at the beginning of spring.

Polybius, 'The Histories' 3.34

SECTION C – Cleopatra: Rome and Egypt, 69–30 BC

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

- 11 (a) Name Cleopatra's father. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO successes Cleopatra had as ruler of Egypt. [2]**
- (c) Give TWO difficulties Cleopatra faced at the beginning of her reign. [2]**
- 12 What can we learn from Passage C opposite about Cleopatra's character? [5]**
- 13 Using details from Passage C opposite, how accurate do you think the portrayal of Cleopatra's character by Horace is? [5]**
- 14 Explain how Antony's actions led to his defeat at the Battle of Actium. [10]**
- 15* How far was Cleopatra able to use her relationships with Julius Caesar and Mark Antony to increase her political power?**

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as supporting your answer with your own knowledge. [20]

Passage C

Now friends is the time to drink

Before this day, it would have been a sacrilege to bring up the Caecuban wine from our family cellars, while that queen was preparing some insane destruction for the capitol and planning a funeral for our empire.

She had with her that disgraceful mob of diseased men; she herself was out of control, hoping for whatever she wanted, made drunk by sweet good fortune. But hardly one ship was saved from the fire; and although she was out of her mind, drunk on Italian wine, Caesar brought her back to her senses and to real fears; as she fled from Italy, Caesar pursued her, just like the hawk hunts the gentle dove, or a quick hunter pursues the hare on the snow-filled plains of Thessaly. His aim: to put in chains this doomed, destructive monster.

But she sought a nobler way to die; she did not, like most women, fear the sword, nor did she escape on a swift ship to some secret shore where she could hide. She dared to look upon her defeated palace calmly and bravely held onto the bitter snakes so that her body might drink their black poison.

Horace, 'Odes' 1.37

**SECTION D – Britannia: from conquest to province,
AD 43–c.84**

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

- 16 (a) Name the river that Claudius helped his men to cross. [1]**
- (b) Name TWO tribes who resisted Roman rule. [2]**
- (c) Give TWO of Agricola's achievements. [2]**
- 17 What can we learn from Passage D opposite about how the Romans and the British prepared for the battle? [5]**
- 18 Using details from Passage D opposite, how accurate is the evidence presented by Tacitus about the battle preparations? [5]**
- 19 Explain why the situation in southern Britain was significant in Claudius' decision to launch his invasion. [10]**
- 20* 'Roman rule completely changed the lives of all Britons in this period.' How far do you agree with this statement?**

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as supporting your answer with your own knowledge. [20]

Passage D

By now Suetonius Paulinus had the Fourteenth Legion, with the veterans of the Twentieth, and the nearest auxiliaries, a total of nearly 10 000 armed men; he decided to delay no longer and draw up his battle lines. He chose a narrow gully, blocked off at the rear by a wood, and ensured that there were no enemies except at the front, where the ground was open and free from the risk of ambush. Therefore his legionaries were positioned in close ranks with the lighter-armed troops on each side, and the cavalry massed on the wings. But the British masses were exulting; with their bands of infantry and cavalry in random array they were a greater host than had ever been seen before. They were so fiercely confident that they had even brought their wives with them to witness their victory; they were riding in wagons which had been placed on the far edges of the plain.

Tacitus, 'Annals' 14.34

END OF QUESTION PAPER



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