

**Modified Enlarged 24pt**  
**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**Friday 8 October 2021 – Morning**

**A Level Classical Civilisation**

**H408/23 Invention of the Barbarian**

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

**YOU MUST HAVE:**  
**the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**



# **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 ALL the questions in Section A and ONE question in Section B.**

# **INFORMATION**

**The total mark for this paper is 75.**

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

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

# **ADVICE**

**Read each question carefully before you start your answer.**

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## **SECTION A**

**Answer ALL the questions in this section.**

**Start your answer to each 10, 20 AND 30 MARK QUESTION on a NEW PAGE.**

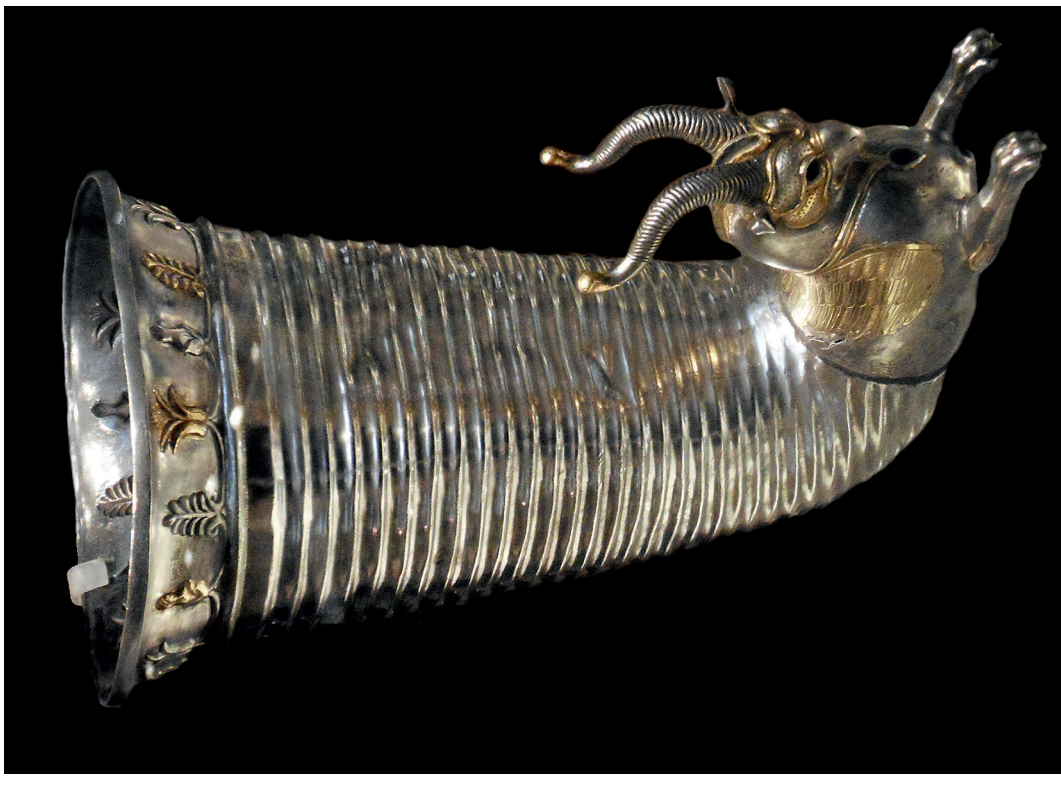
- 1 The gold armlet in IMAGE 1 in SOURCE A was found with a large collection of treasure by a river. What was the name of the river? [1]**
  
- 2 What is the usual name for the type of drinking cup shown in IMAGE 2 in SOURCE A? [1]**
  
- 3 Explain how the objects shown in SOURCE A add to our knowledge about ancient Persia. [10]**

**SOURCE A: Persian metal  
artefacts**

**IMAGE 1: Gold armlet with griffins**



**IMAGE 2: Silver drinking  
vessel ending in a griffin**



## SOURCE B: Herodotus – ‘The Histories’ 8.68

Starting with the king of Sidon,  
Mardonius went around questioning  
them. They all gave the same opinion:  
that they should fight a naval battle.  
But Artemisia said the following, “Tell 5  
this to the king from me, Mardonius.  
I have been among the bravest and  
best fighters in the sea battles around  
Euboea and it is right that I should  
speak my mind and tell you what I think 10  
is the best course of action for you.  
And so I say this to you – keep your  
ships back and do not start a sea battle.  
For, when fighting at sea, their men  
are as much stronger than yours as 15  
men are stronger than women. Why do  
you need to risk everything you have  
on sea battles? Haven’t you already  
taken Athens, the main object of your  
expedition? Don’t you already have 20  
the rest of Hellas? No man stands in  
your way. Those who did resist you got  
what they deserved. I will tell you what  
I think your enemies will do. If you do  
not engage in a sea battle but instead 25  
hold your ships here and stay close to

the land or even advance towards  
the Peloponnese, you will easily  
get what you came here for. For  
the Greeks are not able to hold out 30  
against you for long, you will cause  
them to disperse, each will flee to  
his own city. I have discovered that  
they have no food on this island,  
if you lead your land army into the 35  
Peloponnese, the contingents who  
have come from there are unlikely  
to remain here and fight on behalf of  
the Athenians. If you engage in a sea  
battle straightaway, I am concerned 40  
that if something bad happens to  
your fleet, this will affect the land  
army. Think on this also, o king, good  
men usually end up with bad slaves  
whereas the slaves of bad men are 45  
usually reliable. You are the best  
of all men and, consequently, you  
have bad slaves, those men who call  
themselves your allies: Egyptians,  
Cyprians, Cilicians, Pamphylians; not 50  
a useful man amongst them”.

- 4 Who was Mardonius (lines 2 and 6) in SOURCE B? [1]**
- 5 Why was Athens ‘the main object of the expedition’ (lines 19–20)? [2]**
- 6 Explain how Herodotus uses Artemisia’s speech in SOURCE B to illustrate the weaknesses of the Persian invasion plan. [10]**
- 7\* Explain why it is problematic to assume that the Greeks were united against Xerxes.**

**You may use SOURCE B as a starting point in your answer. [20]**

**[SECTION A TOTAL: 45]**



## **SECTION B**

**Answer ONE of the following questions.**

**Use classical sources, and secondary sources, scholars and/or academic works to support your argument. You should also consider possible interpretations of sources by different audiences.**

**EITHER**

**8\* ‘It is only possible to say that a Greek cultural identity existed because they shared a language.’**

**Explain how far you agree with this statement. Justify your response. [30]**

**OR**

- 9\* 'The Greeks feared the Amazons and Medea more because they were female rather than because they were barbarians.'**

**Explain how far you agree with this statement. Justify your response. [30]**

**[SECTION B TOTAL: 30]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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