



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Monday 3 June 2019 – Afternoon**

**GCSE (9–1) Ancient History**

**J198/01 Greece and Persia**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes**



**You must have:**

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

**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 (✏).
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

## SECTION A – The Persian Empire, 559–465 BC

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

- 1 (a) Name **two** of the naval powers who joined the Persian Empire after the accession of Cambyses. [2]
- (b) Name **one** of the reasons Herodotus described Cambyses as a madman. [1]
- (c) Name **one** of the duties of the Magi in Persia. [1]

- 2 Outline what happened during Darius' expedition to Scythia. [6]

**Passage A**

On the Spartan side it was a memorable fight; they were men who understood war pitted against an inexperienced enemy, and amongst the feints they employed was to turn their backs in a body and pretend to be retreating in confusion, whereupon the enemy would pursue them with a great clatter and roar; but the Spartans, just as the Persians were on them, would wheel and face them and inflict in the new struggle innumerable casualties. The Spartans had their losses too, but not many. At last the Persians, finding that their assaults upon the pass, whether by divisions or by any other way they could think of, were all useless, broke off the engagement and withdrew. Xerxes was watching the battle from where he sat; and it is said that in the course of the attacks three times, in terror for his army, he leapt to his feet.

Herodotus, *Histories* 7.211–212

- 3 Using details from Passage A and your own knowledge, what can we learn about the Persian army at the Battle of Thermopylae? [10]
- 4 Using details from Passage A and your own knowledge, explain why the Greeks were able to defeat Xerxes' forces in 480/79 BC. [15]

5\* 'Cyrus was the greatest of the Achaemenid kings.' To what extent do you agree with this assessment? [20]

( Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

## SECTION B – From Tyranny to Democracy, 546–483 BC

Answer all the questions in this section.

6 (a) Name two religious changes introduced by Peisistratus. [2]

(b) Name two people who assassinated Hipparchus. [2]

(c) Name the successor of Polycrates. [1]

## Passage B

Athens, a once great city, became even greater with her tyrants gone. The two main power holders were Cleisthenes, of the Alcmaeonid family, who allegedly once bribed the Pythia, and Isagoras son of Tisandrus, who had impressive lineage though I could not describe it to you; other than that his family make sacrifices to Zeus of Caria. These men and their supporters ended up in contention for power. Cleisthenes was doing worse in the dispute, and absorbed the common people into his party. Shortly afterwards, he divided the Athenians into ten tribes rather than the previous four. He did not name them after the sons of Ion; Geleon, Aegicores, Argades, and Hoples; but instead gave them names taken from other heroes, all native to Athens except from Ajax. He added Ajax because he was a neighbour and an ally, even if he was a foreigner.

Herodotus, *Histories* 5.66

7 What can we learn from Passage B about Cleisthenes' political activity in Athens? [5]

8 Using details from Passage B, evaluate how accurate you think Herodotus' account of Cleisthenes' actions is. [5]

9 Explain how Polycrates' foreign policy changed during his reign. [10]

10\* 'Our sources highlight that tyrants were a disaster in every state.' How far do you agree with this view?

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

## SECTION C – Athens in the Age of Pericles, 462–429 BC

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

11 (a) Name the place where the assembly met. [1]

(b) Give **two** functions of the assembly. [2]

(c) Name **two** political rivals that Pericles ostracised. [2]

## Passage C

People say that when ambassadors had come from Sparta to Athens to discuss the subject, Pericles was claiming that a certain law stopped him from taking down the tablet where the decree was written. Polyalces, one of the ambassadors, shouted: 'Well then, don't take it down: turn the tablet to the wall; surely there's no law preventing that?' The proposal was clever, but Pericles still would not give in. He must have secretly had a private grudge against the Megarians...

It is not easy to discover what the original reason was for the proposal being accepted, but everyone blames Pericles for the fact that it was not overturned. But some say that he kept up his refusal for a good reason and because he had clear view of what was best for the city. They say that he saw the demand as a test of resistance, and giving in would have been a sign of weakness. Others say that he went against the Spartans because of his arrogance and love of conflict, as well as to display his power.

Plutarch, *Life of Pericles* 30–31

12 What can we learn from Passage C about why Pericles did not want to overturn the Megarian decree? [5]

13 Using details from Passage C, evaluate how accurate you think Plutarch's account of Pericles' actions is. [5]

14 Explain the significance of Pericles' building programme in Athens. [10]

15\* 'An Athenian woman would have little freedom in her daily life'. How far do you agree with this view?

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

## SECTION D – Alexander the Great, 356–323 BC

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

16 (a) Where was Alexander born? [1]

(b) Name Alexander's first wife. [1]

(c) Name the god that Alexander apparently believed he was descended from. [1]

(d) What name did Alexander give many of the cities he founded? [1]

(e) Name the Persian king Alexander defeated at the battle of Gaugamela. [1]

## Passage D

As soon as she had said this, there was loud clapping, and the people with Alexander eagerly encouraged him, so that he gave in to their wishes, and jumping to his feet, with a garland on his head and a torch in his hand, he led the way. The party followed and surrounded the palace with shouts and dancing. The rest of the Macedonians who heard about it ran there joyfully with torches because they hoped that burning and destroying the palace was a sign that Alexander wanted to go home and did not plan to live among the barbarians. Some writers say that this is the way the deed was done, but others say it was planned beforehand.

Plutarch, *Alexander* 38

17 What can we learn from Passage D about the behaviour of the Macedonian court? [5]

18 Using details from Passage D, evaluate how accurate you think Plutarch's account of this event is. [5]

19 To what extent was Alexander's campaign against Persia purely one of destruction? [10]

20\* 'It is not possible to learn any facts about Alexander's character because of the lack of contemporary sources.' 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]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**







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