



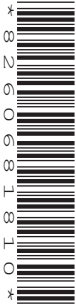
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Wednesday 11 November 2020 – Morning**

**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

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A. Answer **all** the questions in **either** Section B **or** Section C **or** Section D.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.

**INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is **105**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) and the use of specialist terminology will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).
- This document has **8** pages.

**ADVICE**

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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

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

- 1 (a) State the year that Xerxes became king of Persia. [1]
  - (b) Name the king who ruled Persia **before** Xerxes. [1]
  - (c) Name **two** of the capital cities of the Persian Empire. [2]
- 2 Outline the main things that Cyrus did to expand the Persian Empire. [6]

## Passage A

A great storm erupted, and smashed the bridge to pieces. When Xerxes was informed of this, his anger was so terrible that he ordered his men to give the Hellespont three hundred lashes of the whip, and to drop a pair of fetters into the sea. Indeed, I have heard it said that he also sent men with irons to brand the Hellespont. Be that as it may, those who were laying on the lash were certainly ordered to speak to the sea with the insolence so typical of Barbarians. 'O bitter water, this is done to you by your master as punishment for the wrong you did him, despite his never having done you the slightest harm. King Xerxes will cross you, whether you wish it or not. How right people are not to offer sacrifice to you...' Such, then, was the punishment inflicted by Xerxes upon the sea – and as for those responsible for the bridging of the Hellespont, he had them beheaded.

Herodotus, *The Histories* 7.34–5

('fetters' are chains)

- 3 Using details from Passage A and your own knowledge, what can we learn about the character and leadership of Xerxes? [10]
  - 4 Using details from Passage A and your own knowledge, to what extent did the Persian rulers rely upon fear to rule the Persian Empire? Use examples from Xerxes and **one** other ruler. [15]
  - 5 'The Persian rulers were more interested in ruling their empire efficiently than in making war on their neighbours.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? [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 the **two** people who attempted to remove Cleisthenes from power in 508 BC. [2]
- (b) Give **two** of the reasons why the Athenians supported the Ionian revolt between 499 and 494 BC. [2]
- (c) Name the goddess that the people of Samos built a temple for as the protector of their island. [1]

## Passage B

'The Athenians usually shared between themselves the money coming from the silver mines at Laurium, but only Themistocles dared to suggest to the people that they should stop sharing the money out and that the money should be used to build triremes to fight the war against Aegina. At the time, that was the fiercest war going on in Greece and the islanders of Aegina controlled the sea because of the number of ships they had. This made it easier for Themistocles to make his point. He did not need to terrify the citizens with dreadful pictures of Darius or the Persians who were too far away to inspire any serious fear of them attacking. Instead he stirred up the bitter jealousy which the Athenians had towards Aegina in order to get the ships built that he wanted.'

Plutarch, *'Life of Themistocles'* 4. 1–2

- 7 What can we learn from Passage B about Themistocles' skills as a leader? [5]
- 8 Using details from Passage B, how accurate do you think Plutarch's account of these events is? [5]
- 9 Explain why Polycrates of Samos had so many political opponents. [10]
- 10 'The Athenians welcomed Cleisthenes' reforms because of a hatred of tyranny rather than a love of democracy.' How far do you agree with this judgement?

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 state which led the Delian League. [1]
- (b) Give **two** functions of the *boule* (council). [2]
- (c) State **two** details of Pericles' citizenship laws. [2]

## Passage C

**DIONYSUS:**

By God, not any more! Just as when I laughed myself silly at the Panathenaic Games, when some slow bloke was running, hunched over, pale, drunk, and generally having a bad time. And the people of the kerameikos at the gate whacked him on the belly, on the chest, on the sides, on the bum, and as he was being smacked with their hands he farted, blew out the torch, and ran off.

Aristophanes, *Frogs* 1089–1098

At that time, Pericles, always looking for admiration, got a proposal passed for a music competition to be held as part of the Panathenaic festival. He got himself elected manager, and decided how the contestants should blow their flutes, or sing, or twang the kithara. These music competitions were seen, both then and afterwards, in the Odeon.

Plutarch, *Life of Pericles* 13

- 12 What can we learn from Passage C about events at the Panathenaic Games? [5]
- 13 Using details from Passage C, how accurate do you think **either** Aristophanes' **or** Plutarch's accounts of events at the Panathenaia are? [5]
- 14 Explain why public speaking was important in Athenian democracy. [10]
- 15 To what extent do you think the actions of Pericles, as leader of Athens, were successful?

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) Name the horse that Alexander rode on his campaigns. [1]
- (b) What is the Greek word to describe a block of Macedonian soldiers? [1]
- (c) Name **two** of Alexander's generals. [2]
- (d) Where did Alexander hold a mass wedding ceremony? [1]

**Passage D**

On the next day a combination of slingers firing from that part of the mound that was already completed and machines hurling missiles drove back the attacks of the Indians against those who were continuing to extend the mound. This work continued for three days without a break, and on the fourth day a few Macedonians forced their way up and seized a small hill which was about the same height as the rock. Alexander, without taking a break from the task, pressed on with the mound, as he wanted to join his mound to the hill which the Macedonians already held for him. The Indians were frightened by the extraordinary daring of the Macedonians who had forced their way onto the hill. As they saw that the mound was now linked to it, they sent heralds to Alexander, claiming they were prepared to surrender the rock.

Part of Arrian's account of the attack on the Rock of Aornos (4.30)

- 17 Using details from Passage D and your own knowledge, what can we learn about Alexander's methods of siege warfare? [5]
- 18 Using details from Passage D, explain how accurate you think Arrian's account of this battle is. [5]
- 19 Explain how important Alexander's sieges were to his success. [10]
- 20 'There are so many different stories in the sources about Alexander's death that it is impossible to say what happened.' 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]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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