



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2011

Classical Civilisation

CIV2F

Unit 2F The Second Punic War

Thursday 26 May 2011 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil or gel pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** for this paper is CIV2F.
- Answer questions from **two** options.
Choose **one** option from Section One and **one** option from Section Two.
Answer **all** questions from the options you have chosen.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked. Do **not** tear out any part of the book. All work must be handed in.
- If you use more than one book, check that you have written the information required on each book.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 65.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Section One

Choose **either** Option A **or** Option B.

Answer **all** questions from the option you have chosen.

EITHER

Option A

Read the passage below and answer Questions 01 to 04 which follow. Hannibal and his men have just reached the summit of the Alps.

The elephants proved both a blessing and a curse: for though getting them along the narrow and precipitous tracks caused serious delay, they were none the less a protection to the troops, as the natives, never having seen such creatures before, were afraid to come near them. ... Getting on the move at dawn, the army struggled slowly forward over snow-covered ground, the hopelessness of utter exhaustion in every face. Seeing their despair, Hannibal rode ahead and at a point of vantage which afforded a prospect of a vast extent of country, he gave the order to halt, pointing to Italy far below, and the Po Valley beyond the foothills of the Alps. 'My men,' he said, 'you are at this moment passing the protective barrier of Italy – nay more, you are walking over the very walls of Rome. Henceforward all will be easy going – no more hills to climb. After a fight or two you will have the capital of Italy, the citadel of Rome, in the hollow of your hands.'

Livy, *The War with Hannibal* Book XXI, 35

0 | 1 Hannibal then led his men down the Alps. What problems did they face during this descent? Give **two** details. (2 marks)

0 | 2 What happened at the Battle of the Ticinus, Hannibal's first battle in Italy? Give **three** details. (3 marks)

0 | 3 In this passage how effectively does Livy show **both** Hannibal's strengths **and** his weaknesses as a leader? (10 marks)

0 | 4 'After a fight or two you will have ... Rome in the hollow of your hands' (lines 11-12).

How significant was Hannibal's own misjudgement **and** how important were other factors in his failure to keep this promise by the end of 216 BC? Give reasons for your answer and refer to Books 21 and 22 of Livy.

You might include discussion of

- the condition of Hannibal's army after arriving in Italy
- the early battles fought in Italy in 218 and 217 BC
- the battle of Cannae in 216 BC
- Hannibal's actions in the period immediately following Cannae
- Roman responses after Cannae
- support Hannibal received from Carthage during this period. (20 marks)

OR

Option B

Read the passage below and answer Questions 05 to 08 which follow. Fabius Maximus has just recaptured Tarentum from the Carthaginians in 212 BC.

It is said that Hannibal had arrived within five miles of Tarentum when the city fell, and that in public he merely remarked, 'It seems that the Romans have found another Hannibal, for we have lost Tarentum in the same way that we took it.' But in private he admitted to his friends for the first time that he had long recognized that it was very difficult for them to conquer Italy with their present forces, and that he now believed it was impossible. 5

For this success Fabius celebrated a second triumph, which was even more magnificent than his first. The Romans saw that he was dealing with Hannibal like an experienced wrestler, and had mastered the technique of frustrating his opponent's moves, now that his grips and holds had lost their original force. The truth was that some of Hannibal's troops had become enervated by luxury and plunder, while others had had their fighting qualities blunted and worn down by incessant campaigning. 10

Plutarch, *The Life of Fabius Maximus* 23

- 0 5** What tactics did Fabius Maximus use in retaking Tarentum? Give **three** details. (3 marks)
- 0 6** How did Fabius Maximus treat the people of Tarentum and their allies in the days after he had retaken the city? Give **two** details. (2 marks)
- 0 7** In the passage how effectively does Plutarch emphasise that the recapture of Tarentum was a turning-point in the Second Punic War? (10 marks)
- 0 8** To what extent does Hannibal's reference to Fabius Maximus as 'another Hannibal' (line 3) seem a fair one? Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of Livy and Plutarch which you have read.

You might include discussion of

- the characters of both men
- their leadership qualities
- what each actually achieved
- the support each received from his country
- Hannibal's possible motives in making this comment. (20 marks)

Turn over ►

Section Two

Choose **either** Option C **or** Option D and answer the question below.

EITHER**Option C**

0	9
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 How great a contribution to the defeat of Hannibal did Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus make? Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of Livy you have read.

You might include discussion of

- Scipio's role in Books 21 and 22 of Livy
- reasons for Scipio's rise to power from 212 BC
- his response to tensions within the Senate
- his words and actions in Sicily and Africa in the final years of the war
- other factors that contributed to Hannibal's defeat.

(30 marks)

OR**Option D**

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 How useful are **both** Livy **and** Plutarch as sources for the Second Punic War? Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of Livy and Plutarch you have read.

You might include discussion of

- the date and background of each author
- the sources available to each author
- the different aims and points of focus of each author
- the breadth of coverage by each author.

(30 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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