



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2014

## Classical Civilisation

## CIV2D

### Unit 2D Athenian Imperialism

Friday 6 June 2014 9.00 am to 10.30 am

**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.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is CIV2D.
- Answer questions from **two** options.  
Choose **one** option from Section 1 and **one** option from Section 2.  
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.

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**Section 1**

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

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

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**Either****Option A**

Read the passage below and answer Questions 01 to 04 which follow. The Athenian representative is speaking during the Debate at Sparta.

'We have done nothing extraordinary, nothing contrary to human nature in accepting an empire when it was offered to us and then in refusing to give it up. Three very powerful motives prevent us from doing so – security, honour, and self-interest. And we were not the first to act in this way. Far from it. It has always been a rule that the weak should be subject to the strong; and besides, we consider that we are worthy of our power. Up till the present moment you, too, used to think that we were; but now, after calculating your own interest, you are beginning to talk in terms of right and wrong. Considerations of this kind have never yet turned people aside from the opportunities of aggrandizement offered by superior strength. Those who really deserve praise are the people who, while human enough to enjoy power, nevertheless pay more attention to justice than they are compelled to do by their situation. Certainly we think that if anyone else was in our position it would soon be evident whether we act with moderation or not. Yet, unreasonably enough, our very consideration for others has brought us more blame than praise.'

Thucydides 1, 76

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 0 | 1 |
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 Why was the Debate at Sparta taking place? Make **three** points. **[3 marks]**
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 0 | 2 |
|---|---|

 What did the Spartans do after the Debate? Make **two** points. **[2 marks]**
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 0 | 3 |
|---|---|

 In this passage, how far does the Athenian speaker succeed in making the Athenian position seem reasonable? **[10 marks]**

0	4
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To what extent did 'security, honour, and self-interest' (line 3) direct Athens' dealings with her allies in the years between the creation of the Delian League in 478 BC and the end of the Egyptian Campaign in 454 BC?

Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of Thucydides that you have read.

You might include discussion of:

- reasons for establishing the League
- early ventures such as Eion, Scyros and Carystus
- the revolt of Naxos
- the battles of Eurymedon
- the revolt of Thasos
- the Egyptian Campaign.

**[20 marks]**

**Turn over for Option B**

**Turn over ►**

or

### Option B

Read the passages below and answer Questions 05 to 08 which follow. Both passages are from the Mytilenian Debate. Cleon is speaking in **Passage A**, Diodotus is speaking in **Passage B**.

#### Passage A

‘What we should have done long ago with the Mytilenians was to treat them in exactly the same way as all the rest; then they would never have grown so arrogant; for it is a general rule of human nature that people despise those who treat them well and look up to those who make no concessions. Let them now therefore have the punishment which their crime deserves. Do not put the blame on the aristocracy and say that the people were innocent. The fact is that the whole lot of them attacked you together, although the people might have come across to us and, if they had, would now be back again in control of their city.’

5

Thucydides 3, 39

#### Passage B

‘As things are now, in all the cities the democracy is friendly to you; either it does not join in with the oligarchies in revolting, or, if it is forced to do so, it remains all the time hostile to the rebels, so that when you go to war with them, you have the people on your side. But if you destroy the democratic party at Mytilene, who never took any hand in the revolt and who, as soon as they got arms, voluntarily gave the city up to you, you will first of all be guilty of killing those who have helped you, and, secondly, you will be doing exactly what the reactionary classes want most.’

5

Thucydides 3, 47

- 0 | 5** What reasons had the Mytilenians given for revolting from Athens? Make **three** points. **[3 marks]**
- 0 | 6** What happened to the Mytilenians after the Debate? Make **two** points. **[2 marks]**
- 0 | 7** To what extent do these passages show that Cleon and Diodotus thought differently about the ordinary people of Mytilene? **[10 marks]**

0	8
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'Diodotus' attitude towards the Athenian Empire and her allies is more typical of other Athenian speeches than Cleon's attitude is.'

To what extent do you agree? Give reasons for your answer and refer to the Mytilenian Debate **and at least two other** speeches from the books of Thucydides you have read.

You might include discussion of:

- points made by Cleon and Diodotus
- the Athenian representatives at the Debate at Sparta
- Pericles' views
- the Melian Dialogue
- the speech of Euphemus at Camarina.

**[20 marks]**

**Turn over for Section 2**

**Turn over ►**

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**Section 2**

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

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**Either**

**Option C**

**0 9**

How damaging to Athens' control of her allies was Athens' relationship with Sparta between the Debate at Sparta in 432 BC and the end of the Sicilian Campaign in 413 BC?

Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of Thucydides you have read.

You might include discussion of:

- the responses of Athens and Sparta to the Debate at Sparta and the Allied Congress at Sparta
- Pericles' speech of 430 BC
- Cleon's activities and their effects between 430 BC and 422 BC
- the reasons for Athenian and Spartan involvement in Sicily and the Debate at Camarina.

**[30 marks]**

**or**

**Option D**

**1 0**

'The inscriptions from *The Athenian Empire* show that Athens acted **both** in her own interests **and** in the interests of her allies.'

To what extent do you agree? Give reasons for your answer and refer to the inscriptions you have read.

You might include discussion of:

- collection of tribute (the Kleinias Decree)
- coins, weights and measures (the Coinage Decree)
- arrangements for Khalkis
- dealings with other individual allies (Erythrai, Miletos and Kolophon).

**[30 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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