

AS CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

Paper 2D Athenian Imperialism

Monday 6 June 2016

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

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 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 1

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 **05** which follow. Thucydides sketches out the background to the Debate at Sparta in 432 BC.

Both the Athenians and the Peloponnesians had already grounds of complaint against each other. The grievance of Corinth was that the Athenians were besieging her own colony of Potidaea, with Corinthians and other Peloponnesians in the place: Athens, on the other hand, had her own grievances against the Peloponnesians; they had supported the revolt of a city which was in alliance with her and which paid her tribute, and they had openly joined the Potidaeans in fighting against her. In spite of this, the truce was still in force and war had not yet broken out. What had been done so far had been done on the private initiative of Corinth. 5

Now, however, Corinth brought matters into the open. Potidaea was under blockade, some of her own citizens were inside, and she feared the place might be lost. She therefore immediately urged the allies to send delegates to Sparta. There her own delegates violently attacked the Athenians for having broken the truce and committed acts of aggression against the Peloponnese. The people of Aegina were on her side. Out of fear of Athens they had not sent a formal delegation, but behind the scenes they played a considerable part in fomenting war... 10 15

Thucydides 1, 66

- 0 1** What was the agreed length of the 446 BC 'truce' referred to in lines 7 and 14? [1 mark]
- 0 2** What criticisms of Sparta did the Corinthians make in their speech that follows the passage? Make **two** points. [2 marks]
- 0 3** How did the Athenians respond to the Corinthian accusations that they had committed 'acts of aggression against the Peloponnese' (line 14)? Make **two** points. [2 marks]
- 0 4** In the passage, to what extent does Thucydides show bias in favour of Athens and against Potidaea, Corinth and Aegina? [10 marks]

0	5
---	---

To what extent was Athens' alleged breaking of the truce of 446 BC (line 14) the main reason for the Debate at Sparta, **and** to what extent did other factors contribute?

Give reasons for your answer and refer to Book 1 of Thucydides.

You might include discussion of:

- the terms of the truce made in 446 BC
- Pericles' leadership
- Athenian colonisation
- Athens' relationships with her allies
- Athens' relationships with Corinth and Megara
- Sparta between 454 and 432 BC.

[20 marks]

Turn over for Option B

or

Option B

Read the passage below and answer Questions **06** to **09** which follow. The Athenians have invaded Melos in 416/5 BC and sent representatives to negotiate the island's surrender.

Athenians: As for us, even assuming that our empire does come to an end, we are not despondent about what would happen next. One is not so much frightened of being conquered by a power which rules over others, as Sparta does (not that we are concerned with Sparta now), as of what would happen if a ruling power is attacked and defeated by its own subjects. So far as this point is concerned, you can leave it to us to face the risks involved. What we shall do now is to show you that it is for the good of our own empire that we are here and that it is for the preservation of your city that we shall say what we are going to say. We do not want any trouble in bringing you into our empire, and we want you to be spared for the good both of yourselves and of ourselves. 5

Melians: And how could it be just as good for us to be the slaves as for you to be the masters?

Athenians: You, by giving in, would save yourselves from disaster; we, by not destroying you, would be able to profit from you. 10

Melians: So you would not agree to our being neutral, friends instead of enemies, but allies of neither side?

Thucydides 5, 91–94

- 0 6** What reasons did the Melians give for their refusal to accept the Athenian demand that they should give in? Make **three** points. **[3 marks]**
- 0 7** What was the **immediate** Athenian response to this refusal by the Melians? Make **two** points. **[2 marks]**
- 0 8** How effectively does Thucydides create an atmosphere of threat towards the Melians in the passage? **[10 marks]**

0 9

'The Athenians were harsher in both words and deeds to the Melians than to the Mytilenians.'

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

You might include discussion of:

- the political background to the incidents involving Melos and Mytilene
- Cleon's speech at the Mytilenian Debate
- Diodotus' speech at the Mytilenian Debate
- the rest of the Melian Dialogue
- the Athenian actions after these two events.

[20 marks]

Turn over for Section 2

Section 2

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

Either

Option C

1 0

Pericles said of the Athenian Empire, 'It may have been wrong to take it.'

To what extent do Athenian actions between 479 and 454 BC support Pericles' comment?

Give reasons for your answer and refer to Book 1 of Thucydides.

You might include discussion of:

- the reasons for setting up the Delian League
- the choice of Athens as leader of the League
- the original terms of the Delian League
- Eion, Scyros and Carystus
- Athens' response to allies' attempts to leave the League
- Eurymedon
- relationships with Sparta
- the Egyptian campaign and its aftermath.

[30 marks]

or

Option D

1 1

'The inscriptions in 'The Athenian Empire' show Athens struggling to retain her empire while attempting to be fair to her allies.'

To what extent do you agree? Give reasons for your answer and refer to the extracts from 'The Athenian Empire' you have read.

You might include discussion of:

- arrangements for Khalkis
- the Kleinias Decree
- the Coinage Decree
- Erythrai
- Miletos
- Kolophon.

[30 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

There are no questions printed on this page

Copyright Information

For confidentiality purposes, from the November 2015 examination series, acknowledgements of third party copyright material will be published in a separate booklet rather than including them on the examination paper or support materials. This booklet is published after each examination series and is available for free download from www.aqa.org.uk after the live examination series.

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team, AQA, Stag Hill House, Guildford, GU2 7XJ.

Copyright © 2016 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.