

AS CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

Paper 2F The Second Punic War

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 CIV2F.
- 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 **04** which follow. Plutarch is describing the situation in Rome after the Battle of Cannae in 216 BC.

When at length the citizens learned that Hannibal had turned aside after the battle and set off for other parts of Italy, their courage revived and they once more sent armies and generals into the field. The most remarkable of these were Fabius Maximus and Claudius Marcellus, both of whom earned high praise, although for qualities which were almost diametrically opposed. Marcellus, as I have related in his Life, was a brilliant leader who possessed a dynamic energy and audacity, a doughty fighting-man of the same breed as those noble warriors whom Homer calls 'high-mettled' and 'lovers of battle'. Accordingly he conducted his first operations against Hannibal in a spirit of enterprise and daring which matched Hannibal's own. Fabius, on the other hand, clung to his original ideas, and placed his faith in the principle that if nobody fought with Hannibal or even harassed him, his army would wear itself out and its fighting qualities would swiftly decline, like an athlete whose physique has been overtaxed and exhausted. This was the reason, so Poseidonius tells us, why their countrymen called Fabius the shield and Marcellus the sword of Rome, because the combination of the steadiness and caution of the one with the warlike ardour of the other proved the salvation of their country.

Plutarch, 'The Life of Fabius Maximus', 19

- 0 1** Which serving consul died at Cannae? **[1 mark]**
- 0 2** What immediate actions did Fabius suggest following Cannae to keep Rome calm? Make **four** points. **[4 marks]**
- 0 3** To what extent did Marcellus show 'a spirit of enterprise and daring' (lines 9–10) in his actions after the battle of Cannae and until his death in 208 BC? **[10 marks]**

0	4
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'Fabius was as much a hindrance as a help to the Romans in defeating Hannibal.'

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

You might include discussion of:

- the circumstances in which Fabius was appointed dictator
- his dictatorship after Lake Trasimene
- his actions after Cannae
- the Roman Senate's relationship with Fabius
- the middle years of the war
- his dealings with Scipio.

[20 marks]

Turn over for Option B

or

Option B

Read the passage below and answer Questions **05** to **09** which follow. Livy is discussing the situation in Rome at the beginning of 203 BC when Scipio's African campaign was about to enter its final stages.

The praetors were ordered to leave for their provinces; and the consuls had instructions to celebrate before they left Rome the Great Games, which the dictator Titus Manlius Torquatus had vowed to hold in four years' time, if the State should still survive unchanged.

At this juncture strange superstitious fears were aroused by reports of unnatural events from various places. Crows were believed to have pecked to pieces certain gold ornamentation on the Capitol, and even to have eaten it; at Antium mice gnawed a gold circlet; all the country round Capua was filled with swarms of locusts – so many that it was impossible to tell where they had come from; a foal at Reate was born with five feet; at Anagnia scattered fires were seen in the sky, followed by the blaze of a huge meteor; at Frusino there was a finely-drawn halo round the sun, and a little later, another circle, seemingly of sunlight, appeared to be inscribed outside of and round it. An area of level ground at Arpinum subsided, leaving a deep depression; finally, when one of the consuls was sacrificing his first victim, it was found that the liver had no head.

The prodigies were expiated by the sacrifice of full-grown victims, the College of Pontiffs announcing to which gods the sacrifices should be offered.

Livy, 'The War with Hannibal' XXX, 2

- 0 5** Which African city was Scipio besieging at the start of 203 BC? **[1 mark]**
- 0 6** Who was the Numidian enemy leader who opposed Scipio at this time? **[1 mark]**
- 0 7** How did the siege end? Give **three** details. **[3 marks]**
- 0 8** How dramatically in the passage does Livy suggest that this was to be a very important year for Rome? **[10 marks]**

0 9

How important a part did the Romans' religious practices and beliefs play at key points in 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 declaration of war
- the battles in Italy up to and including Cannae
- Rome under Fabius Maximus
- Scipio's actions in Spain and Africa
- decisions of the Roman Senate.

[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
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 'Hannibal's qualities as a leader were so brilliant that he deserved to win the Second Punic War.'

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

You might include discussion of:

- Hannibal's performance up to 216 BC
- his performance after 216 BC
- his dealings with other Carthaginian leaders
- his dealings with the Carthaginian Senate
- his Roman opponents.

[30 marks]

or

Option D

1	1
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 'Livy is more concerned to present Scipio Africanus as a perfect Roman than to present a balanced account of Scipio's achievements and failings in the Second Punic War.'

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

You might include discussion of:

- the qualities expected in a Roman leader
- Livy's reasons for writing his history
- his portrayal of Scipio's actions at the Ticinus and immediately after Cannae
- his portrayal of Scipio's campaigns in Spain
- his account of Scipio in Sicily
- his description of Scipio's behaviour at and after the Locri incident
- his account of Scipio's contribution to the African campaign.

[30 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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