



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 24 May 2022 – Afternoon

A Level Ancient History

H407/13 Macedon and the Greek World

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **four** questions in total:
Section A: Answer Question 1 **or** Question 2 **and** answer Question 3.
Section B: Answer Question 4 **and** answer Question 5 **or** Question 6.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **98**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document has **4** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Section A: Relations between Greek states and between Greek and non-Greek states, 492–404 BC

Answer **either** question 1 **or** question 2 **and** then question 3.

Answer **either** question 1 **or** question 2.

- 1* To what extent do you think fear of Persia dominated the relationships between Greek states during the period 478 to 446 BC?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as your own knowledge to support your answer. **[30]**

- 2* 'Thucydides was essentially correct that it was the growth of Athenian power which led to the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War in 431 BC.' To what extent do you agree with this view?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as your own knowledge to support your answer. **[30]**

Answer question 3.

- 3 Read the interpretation below.

There was nothing inevitable about the Spartans' ultimate victory in the war. Darius died in 404. Had the Athenians not been so careless at Aegospotami... the withdrawal of Persian support that would probably have attended on the king's death would seriously have compromised the Spartans' chances of winning. On the other hand, the long war taught Sparta a vital lesson about the centrality of naval power. When Sparta became a naval power, the Athenians lost an important advantage, lost the war, and lost their empire. **5**

S.B. Pomeroy, S.M. Burstein, W. Donlan & J.T. Roberts, *A Brief History of Ancient Greece*

How convincing do you find the authors' interpretation of the reasons why Sparta won the Peloponnesian War?

You must use your knowledge of the historical period and the ancient sources you have studied to analyse and evaluate the authors' interpretation. **[20]**

Section B: The Rise of Macedon, c. 359–323 BC

Answer question 4 **and** then **either** question 5 **or** question 6.

Answer question 4.

4 Read the passage below.

... if a written record of our oath and the terms of the treaty is available for inspection, and if it turns out that right from that start (before Diopieithes and the cleruchs, the people who are now being denounced as warmongers, even left Athens) Philip has been illegally seizing a number of our possessions (and there are decrees of yours, still in force, complaining about this), and is spending the whole time continually stealing from everyone else there, both Greeks and barbarians, and is forming a coalition against us, what do they mean by saying that we must either go to war or keep the peace? It's not as if we have a choice in the matter: the only course open to us is perfectly justified and perfectly unavoidable, though they deliberately overlook it. And what is it? To defend ourselves against his aggression. 5

But, by Zeus, perhaps they mean that Philip isn't wronging us or making war on us as long as he stays away from Attica and Piraeus. Well, if that's how they define 'wrong' and understand 'peace', then, first, I'm sure you can all see the monstrous iniquity of their position, how it exposes Athens to risk, and, second, what they're saying is in fact inconsistent with the charges they're bringing against Diopieithes. 10 15

Demosthenes, *On the Situation in the Chersonese*, 8.5–8

How useful is this passage for our understanding of the Athenians' relationship with Philip in the years that followed the Peace of Philocrates? [12]

Answer **either** question 5 **or** question 6.

5* 'Alexander did not respect the Persians or their customs; he simply exploited them for his own purposes.' How far do you agree with this view?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as your own knowledge to support your answer. [36]

6* How far do the sources enable us to understand the extent to which Alexander's aims changed over time?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as your own knowledge to support your answer. [36]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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