



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 6 June 2022 – Afternoon

A Level Ancient History

H407/21 Republic and Empire

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: The Julio-Claudian Emperors, 31 BC–AD 68

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

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

- 1* How far does the evidence help us to understand the aims of those who tried to control the succession throughout this period?

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

- 2* To what extent were the emperors of this period successful in their military and political aims in the provinces?

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.

The transformation of taste to accommodate imperial rule is nowhere more obvious than in the wholesale adoption by people in Rome of the religious reforms of the principate.... Presumably the provision of food by the princeps at these ceremonies helped to stimulate enthusiasm, but the thousands of extant private dedications... reveal the extent to which the religious atmosphere of the principate was adopted by the urban populace – precisely because they felt that the new, peaceful society into which the emperors invited them really was theirs to enjoy. 5

...for ordinary people public entertainment came in the form of shows, of which the most popular in the theatre were mimes, a form of comedy.... For special occasions, nothing surpassed chariot racing and the amphitheatre. In Rome, imperial generosity enshrined these different forms of entertainment in public buildings of increasing size and magnificence.... 10

These were the changes in the imperial city which made the place pleasanter to live in for the mass of its inhabitants. There was more water, brought by efficiently administered aqueducts. Public baths abounded and could be used by all. There were public gardens for the people to stroll in. The *vigiles* kept at least a token guard against fire and violence. ...For those with a modicum of wealth, it had become a civilised place in which to live. 15

M. Goodman, *The Roman World 44 BC–AD 180* (adapted)

How convincing do you find Goodman's interpretation that, for the inhabitants of Imperial Rome, 'it had become a civilised place in which to live'?

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

SECTION B: The Breakdown of the Late Republic, 88–31 BC

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

Answer question 4.

4 Read the passages below.

Clodius was running riot even before, but after this frenzy he thinks of nothing but massacring his enemies, and goes from street to street openly offering the slaves their freedom....But after this orgy of wrecking, arson and loot, his followers have left him.... He sees that if he slaughters everybody he chooses in broad daylight, his case, when it comes to court, won't be a jot worse than it is already.

5

Cicero, Letters No 22, *ad Atticum* 4.3

...Clodius rose. Wishing to repay the compliment, our side gave him such an uproarious reception that he lost command of thoughts, tongue, and countenance. That lasted till half past one, Pompey having finished just after midday – all manner of insults, ending up with some highly scabrous verse to the address of Clodius and Clodia. Pale with fury, he started a game of question and answer in the middle of the shouting: 'Who's starving the people to death?' 'Pompey,' answered the gang. 'Who wants to go to Alexandria?' Answer: 'Pompey.'...About 2.15 the Clodians started spitting at us, as though on a signal. Sharp rise in temperature! They made a push to dislodge us, our side counter-charged. Flight of gang. Clodius was hurled from the rostra,...

5

Cicero, Letters No 25, *ad Quintum fratrem* 2.3

How useful are these passages for our understanding of the reasons for the hostility between Clodius and Cicero?

[12]

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

5* 'The Catilinarian Conspiracy was a significant challenge to the Constitution'. How far do the sources support 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 did the actions of Octavian contribute to the breakdown of the Republic?

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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