



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 6 June 2022 – Afternoon

A Level Ancient History

H407/22 The Eleven Caesars

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 Flavians, AD 68–96

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

Answer question 4.

4 Read the passages below.

Galba's march had been slow and bloodstained, thanks to the executions of Cingonius Varro,...and...Petronius Turpilianus,...The entry into Rome was marked by the massacre of thousands of unarmed troops, ill-omened and alarming even the perpetrators themselves.

It happened that the news of the executions of Clodius Macer and Fonteius Capito arrived simultaneously.... Whatever the truth of the matter, both executions were ill received, and once the emperor was hated, good deeds and bad brought him equal discredit....The new court exhibited the same evils as the old.... Even Galba's age provoked sneers and discontent among a populace accustomed to the young Nero,...

Tacitus, *Histories* 1.6–7

His power and prestige were far greater while he was assuming control of the empire than afterwards: though affording ample proof of his capacity to rule, he won less praise for his good acts than blame for his mistakes. Three officials... always hovered around Galba.... These were the greedy Titus Vinius,... the intolerably arrogant and stupid Cornelius Laco,... and his own freedman Icelus....Galba let himself be so continuously guided by these experts in vice that he was far less consistent in his behaviour – at one time meaner and more bitter, at another more wasteful and indulgent – than an elected *princeps* had any right to be in the circumstances.

Suetonius, *Galba* 14

How useful are these passages for our understanding of the reasons for Galba's failure to keep the principate? [12]

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

5* To what extent and for what reasons did the Flavians develop the worship of members of the Imperial family at Rome and in the Empire during this period?

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

6* 'The success or failure of the Flavian emperors depended mostly on their families and friends.' 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]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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