

Tuesday 23 May 2023 - Morning

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 Question 1 or Question 2 and answer Question 3.

Answer either Question 1 or Question 2.

1* To what extent do the sources support the view that the Spartans always acted only in their own interests in the period 425–404 BC?

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

2* 'It was the unity which the Greeks showed against the Persians between 492 and 479 BC which was the key factor in their victory.'

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.

In so far as anyone can be held *immediately* responsible for the outbreak of the war which did so much to eat away the great achievements of fifth-century Greece, I think it is the Spartans (and their allies, in particular the Corinthians) who must bear the blame. We know from Thucydides (7.18.2–3) that the Spartans themselves later realised they had been at fault in 432–1. It may well be that the Spartans and most of their allies conceived themselves as fighting to stop Athens from further increasing her power or wealth, which might take place at their expense; but this, of course, does not excuse them from breaking the Thirty Years Peace and resorting to war.

G.E.M. de Ste. Croix, *The Origins of the Peloponnesian War* (adapted)

5

How convincing do you find G.E.M. de Ste. Croix's interpretation of who was responsible for the outbreak of war in 431 BC?

You must use your knowledge of the historical period and the ancient sources you have studied to analyse and evaluate G.E.M. de Ste. Croix's interpretation. [20]

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

Answer Question 4 and answer Question 5 or Question 6.

Answer Question 4.

4 Read the passages below.

Just short of the river the scouts galloped back to report that the Persian army had taken battle positions on the further bank, whereupon Alexander gave all necessary orders in preparation for an engagement. Parmenio, however, was opposed to this; ... 'My lord,' he said, 'in my view our best plan in the present situation is to halt here, on this side of the river. The enemy infantry is heavily outnumbered by ours, and I do not think they will run the risk of remaining so close to us throughout the night...'

5

Alexander had his answer: 'Yes Parmenio,' he said, 'but I should be ashamed of myself if a little trickle of water like this' (a very derogatory way of referring to the Granicus!) 'were too much for us to cross without further preparation, when I had no difficulty whatever in crossing the Hellespont. ... Without doubt it would give the Persians added confidence...'

10

Arrian, The Campaigns of Alexander, 1.13

The Macedonian losses [at the Granicus] were small: about twenty-five of the Companion cavalry were killed during the first assault. Their statues in bronze now stand at Dium, executed, on Alexander's instructions, by Lysippus, Rather more than sixty of the other mounted troops were killed, and about thirty infantrymen. By order of Alexander all the dead were buried with their arms and equipment on the day after the battle, and their parents and children were granted immunity from local taxes....

5

Arrian, The Campaigns of Alexander, 1.16

How useful are these passages for our understanding of the nature of Alexander's leadership? [12]

Answer either Question 5 or Question 6.

5* 'Philip always sought conflict rather than peace.'

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 support the view that the victory at the Issus was the most significant event of Alexander's campaigns?

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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