



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2010

Classical Civilisation

CIV2D

Unit 2D Athenian Imperialism

Tuesday 25 May 2010 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil or gel pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.
The **Paper Reference** for this paper is **C I V 2 D**.
- Answer questions from **two** options.
Choose **one** option from Section One and **one** option from Section Two.
Answer **all** questions from the options you have chosen.
- Use both sides of the paper.
- Write the question number in the boxes provided in the left-hand margin at the start of each question, e.g. **0 1**.
- Leave a space between each answer.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work that 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 One

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. The passage comes from Thucydides' account of the origin of the Delian League.

So Athens took over the leadership, and the allies, because of their dislike of Pausanias, were glad to see her do so. Next the Athenians assessed the various contributions to be made for the war against Persia, and decided which states should furnish money and which states should send ships – the object being to compensate themselves for their losses by ravaging the territory of the King of Persia. At this time the officials known as 'Hellenic Treasurers' were first appointed by the Athenians. These officials received the tribute, which was the name given to the contributions in money.... The treasury of the League was at Delos, and representative meetings were held in the temple there.

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The leadership of the Athenians began with allies who were originally independent states and reached their decision in general congress.

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Thucydides, 1.96-1.97

- | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 0 | 1 | Give two reasons for the allies' 'dislike of Pausanias' (lines 1-2). | (2 marks) |
| 0 | 2 | Why was Athens in a strong position to take over the leadership of the alliance at this time? Give three reasons. | (3 marks) |
| 0 | 3 | From the information in the passage above and events up to the revolt of Naxos in 469 BC, how well were the allies treated in the early years of the alliance? Give reasons for your views. | (10 marks) |
| 0 | 4 | To what extent did Athenian actions between 469 and 454 BC transform a league of allies into an Athenian Empire? | |

You might include discussion of

- the significance of the battles of Eurymedon
- the cause of, and the response to, the revolt of Thasos (465 BC)
- Athenian involvement in Egypt
- how far changes in Athens' relationship with Sparta affected Athens' attitude towards her allies
- the increasing power of the Athenian fleet
- the move of the treasury in 454 BC.

(20 marks)

OR

Option B

Read the passage below and answer Questions 05 to 08 which follow. The passage comes from Thucydides' comments on Pericles' speech in 430 BC defending his policies.

Such a policy, in a great city with an empire to govern, naturally led to a number of mistakes, amongst which was the Sicilian expedition, though in this case the mistake was not so much an error of judgement with regard to the opposition to be expected as a failure on the part of those who were at home to give proper support to their forces overseas. Because they were so busy with their own personal intrigues for securing the leadership of the people, they allowed this expedition to lose its impetus, and by quarrelling among themselves began to bring confusion into the policy of the state. And yet, after losing most of their fleet and all the other forces in Sicily, with revolutions already breaking out in Athens, they none the less held out for eight years against their original enemies, who were now reinforced by the Sicilians, against their own allies.

Thucydides, 2.65

0 5 What were the circumstances in 430 BC in which Pericles delivered his speech? Make **three** points. (3 marks)

0 6 Give **two** of the qualities which Thucydides believed Pericles had as a leader. (2 marks)

0 7 What do you think were the main reasons why the Athenians became involved in Sicily? (10 marks)

0 8 How difficult was it for Athens to keep control of her empire between the end of the Sicilian expedition and 404 BC? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the effects of the Sicilian expedition
- Athenian resources after the defeat in Sicily
- the quality of Athenian leaders
- the extent of allied revolts
- the behaviour of Sparta
- the involvement of Persia.

(20 marks)

Turn over ►

Section Two

Choose **either** Option C **or** Option D and answer the question below.

EITHER

Option C

0	9
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To what extent were the Athenians responsible for problems in their dealings with their allies between 454 and 432 BC? Refer to the inscriptions in *The Athenian Empire* which you have read **and** to Thucydides' account of events between 454 and 432 BC.

You might include discussion of

- political events between 454 and 432 BC
- Athens' attitude towards her allies and others during these years
- Athens' relations with Khalkis, Erythrai, Miletos and Kolophon
- what the Kleinias and Coinage Decrees suggest about Athens' behaviour.

(30 marks)

OR

Option D

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The Corinthian spokesman at the Allied Congress at Sparta in 432 BC called Athens 'a dictator state'. To what extent do Athenian speakers in Thucydides support this opinion? Refer to the speeches made by Athenian representatives between 432 and 427 BC which you have read.

You might include discussion of

- why the Corinthian spokesman made this comment and what he meant
- what the Athenians said at the Debate at Sparta in 432 BC
- Pericles' speech to the Athenian Assembly in 430 BC
- Cleon's speech in the Mytilenian Debate of 427 BC
- Diodotus' speech in the Mytilenian Debate.

(30 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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