



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2013

Classical Civilisation

CIV2F

Unit 2F The Second Punic War

Wednesday 22 May 2013

9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is CIV2F.
- Answer questions from **two** options.
Choose **one** option from Section 1 and **one** option from Section 2.
Answer **all** questions from the options you have chosen.
- 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 1

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 05 which follow. Plutarch tells of Fabius Maximus' early life.

He was nicknamed Verrucosus because of a small wart which grew on his upper lip, and while he was still a child people called him Ovicula or lambkin, because of his grave and gentle nature. He grew up with a quiet and placid disposition, showed an extraordinary caution even when he was indulging in childish pleasures, and learned his lessons slowly and laboriously; and these characteristics, combined with his docile, almost submissive behaviour towards his companions, led those who did not know him thoroughly to suppose that he was dull and stupid. It was only a few who could see beyond these superficial qualities and discern the greatness of spirit, the lion-like temper, and the unshakeable resolution which lay in the depths of his soul. But as time went on and his mind was stirred by the demands of the life of action, he soon proved to all alike that this apparent lack of energy was really due to his freedom from over-mastering passions and that his caution proceeded from a soundly based judgement, while the fact that he never acted on impulse and was not easily persuaded meant that he was steadfast and resolute in all circumstances.

Plutarch, *The Life of Fabius Maximus*, 1

- | | | |
|-------|--|------------|
| 0 1 | Plutarch goes on to say that the young Fabius trained himself to excel in two skills. What were they? | (2 marks) |
| 0 2 | What two choices, according to Livy, did Fabius offer the Carthaginian Senate when he addressed it following the siege of Saguntum in 218 BC? | (2 marks) |
| 0 3 | What was the Carthaginian response to this offer? | (1 mark) |
| 0 4 | How vividly does Plutarch show Fabius' character in this passage? | (10 marks) |

0	5
---	---

To what extent did Fabius show 'soundly based judgement' (line 14) during the Second Punic War? Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of Livy and Plutarch you have read.

You might include discussion of Fabius':

- dealings with the Carthaginian Senate
- role after Lake Trasimene
- actions in the months following Cannae
- actions at Tarentum
- response to the appointment of Scipio Africanus
- reaction to Scipio's successes
- character as reflected in the passage and elsewhere.

(20 marks)

Turn over for Option B

Turn over ►

OR

Option B

Read the passage below and answer Questions 06 to 09 which follow. Hannibal's army has just lost the battle of Zama.

In the confusion Hannibal escaped with a few horsemen and fled to Hadrumentum. He had tried everything he could both before and during the engagement before he withdrew from the battle, and on the admission even of Scipio as well as of all the military experts, he achieved the distinction of having drawn up his line on that day with remarkable skill. He had placed his elephants in the very front, so that their haphazard charge and irresistible weight should prevent the Romans from following their standards and keeping their ranks, tactics to which they attached the greatest importance; next came the auxiliaries, placed in front of the line of Carthaginians, so that the latter could block the possible retreat of these men drawn from the scum of any and every nation and held together by no loyal feelings but simply by the cash paid them. At the same time, the auxiliaries were to meet the first violence of the enemy's attack and to exhaust it, or, if nothing else, to blunt the enemy's swords by their own wounds. Then came the soldiers who represented Hannibal's highest hopes, the Carthaginians and Africans, a match for the Romans in every other respect, and now to have the advantage of fighting fresh against tired and wounded men. Last of all were the Italians, placed in the rear and also some distance back, since their doubtful loyalty might prove them either friend or foe.

Livy, *The War with Hannibal*, Book XXX, 35

- 0 6** Why did the arrangements described in the passage fail to bring victory to Hannibal? Make **three** points. (3 marks)
- 0 7** What did Hannibal do after he fled to Hadrumentum? Make **two** points. (2 marks)
- 0 8** To what extent does the passage suggest that Livy admired Hannibal's tactical ability? (10 marks)
- 0 9** How far was Hannibal responsible for Carthage losing the Second Punic War **and** how far was he let down by his fellow Carthaginians? Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of Livy you have read.

You might include discussion of:

- Hannibal's actions in the months following Cannae
- his responses to changes in Roman policy
- the support he received from the Carthaginian Senate
- the responsibility of his fellow commanders, including Hasdrubal Barca. (20 marks)

Section 2

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

EITHER**Option C**

1	0
---	---

How disastrous were the decisions of the Roman Senate throughout the Second Punic War? Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of Livy and Plutarch you have read.

You might include discussion of:

- why the Senate declared war in 218 BC
- its responses to Hannibal's early victories
- its decisions after Cannae
- its support for Scipio Africanus in the later years of the war
- its part in the final victory and the establishing of terms for peace. *(30 marks)*

OR**Option D**

1	1
---	---

How far do you think Livy exaggerates the contribution of Publius Scipio Africanus during the Second Punic War? Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of Livy and Plutarch you have read.

You might include discussion of:

- Scipio's actions before and at Cannae
- his performance in Spain from 212 BC
- his rivalry with Fabius Maximus
- why the Senate chose him to lead the actions in Sicily and Africa
- his achievements there. *(30 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

There are no questions printed on this page

There are no questions printed on this page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Extract from *The War with Hannibal: Books XXI-XXX of The History of Rome from its Foundation* by Livy, translated by AUBREY DE SÉLINCOURT, edited with an introduction by Betty Radice (Penguin Classics, 1965). Copyright © the Estate of Aubrey de Sélincourt, 1965. Reproduced by permission of Penguin Books Ltd.

Extract from *Makers of Rome* by Plutarch, translated with an introduction by IAN SCOTT-KILVERT (Penguin Classics, 1965). Copyright © Ian Scott-Kilvert, 1965. Reproduced by permission of Penguin Books Ltd.

Copyright © 2013 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.