

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE  
CLASSICAL CIVILISATION (JACT)**

Greek Historians

**FRIDAY 23 MAY 2008**

**2738**

Afternoon  
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Additional materials (enclosed):** None

**Additional materials (required):**  
Answer Booklet (8 page)



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- You must answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Start your answer to each question on a new page.
- Use an 8 page answer booklet followed by a 4 page booklet if extra paper is required.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- All questions are worth 50 marks in total including 5 marks for quality of written communication.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

## Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

**A1** Read the following translation and answer the questions at the end.

As the sentence had not yet been carried out, the spies were brought to the king, who, having satisfied himself about the reason for their presence in Sardis, instructed his guards to take them round and let them see the whole army, infantry and cavalry, and then, when they were satisfied that they had seen everything, to let them go without molestation to whatever country they pleased. After giving this order he explained the purpose of it by pointing out that, if the spies had been executed, the Greeks would not have been able to learn in good time how incalculably great the Persian strength was – and the killing of three men would not have done the enemy much harm; but if, on the other hand, the spies returned home, he was confident that their report on the magnitude of the Persian power would induce the Greeks to surrender their liberty before the actual invasion took place, so that there would be no need to go to the trouble of fighting a war at all. Xerxes had expressed a similar opinion on another occasion, when he was at Abydos and saw boats sailing down the Hellespont with cargoes of food from the Black Sea for Aegina and the Peloponnese. His counsellors, learning that they were enemy vessels, were prepared to seize them, and looked to the king for orders to do so. 'Where are they bound for?' Xerxes asked. 'To Persia's enemies, my lord,' came the answer, 'with a cargo of grain.' 'Well,' said the king, 'are we not bound ourselves for the same destination? And does not our equipment include grain amongst other things? I do not see that the men in those ships are doing us any harm in carrying our grain for us.'

HERODOTUS, *The Histories* 7.146–147 (A. de Sélincourt; Penguin)

- (a) What has happened since the Greeks realised that Xerxes' attack would not just affect Athens? [10]
- (b) Explain how Xerxes' character is presented by Herodotus in this passage. [15]
- (c) Using this passage as a starting point, explain how Herodotus uses digressions in his work. In your answer you should include discussion of specific digressions from this passage and elsewhere in his work. [20]

[Quality of Written Communication: 5 marks]

[Total: 50 marks]

**A2** Read the following translation and answer the questions at the end.

When it was reported in Athens that no fortifications had been raised against Pallene, the Athenians sent out some time later a force of 1,600 citizen hoplites under the command of Phormio, the son of Asopius. Phormio arrived at Pallene and, basing himself at Aphytis, moved slowly forward towards Potidaea, ravaging the country on his way. The Potidaeans did not come out to fight, and so he built a counter wall cutting them off from Pallene. Now, therefore, Potidaea was firmly invested by land on both sides, and at the same time Athenian ships were blockading the place from the sea. Cut off as it was, Aristeus had no hope that it could survive unless some miracle happened or else events in the Peloponnese took a different turn. The advice he gave to the Potidaeans was to watch for a favourable wind and then sail away, leaving behind a garrison of 500, amongst whom the food would last longer. He himself volunteered to stay with those who were left behind. His advice, however, was not taken, and, wishing to do what he thought was best under the circumstances and at the same time to organize help from outside, he slipped through the Athenian blockade and sailed out of the town. He then lived with the Chalcidians and helped them in the fighting. Among his other actions, he organized an ambush near the city of Sermyle and destroyed a number of men there. He was also in touch with the Peloponnese and was trying to arrange for help from that quarter.

Phormio, now that the blockade had been completed, used his 1,600 troops in laying waste the country of Chalcidice and Bottiaea. He also captured some of their towns.

THUCYDIDES, *History of the Peloponnesian War* 1.64–65 (R. Warner; Penguin)

- (a) Briefly explain what has happened in the dispute over Potidaea that has led up to this situation. [10]
- (b) How does Thucydides make this passage effective as a piece of narrative? [15]
- (c) Using this passage as a starting point, explain how effectively Thucydides presents the origins of war. [20]

[Quality of Written Communication: 5 marks]  
[Total: 50 marks]

**Section B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

Start your answer on a new page.

- B3** How effective is Herodotus in describing battles? In your answer you should include discussion of how he describes battles and what he includes or leaves out. [50]
- B4** Which author do you think is the more impartial, Thucydides or Herodotus? In your answer you should include discussion of the works of both writers. [50]

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