

**Monday 14 May 2012 – Afternoon**

**AS GCE CLASSICS: ANCIENT HISTORY**

**F391** Greek History from original sources

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

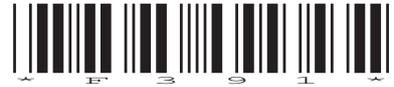
**OCR supplied materials:**

- 16 page Answer Booklet  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Choose **one** option. Answer **one** question from **Section A** and **one** from **Section B**. Both questions must be from the same option.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This question paper contains questions on the following three options:
  - Option 1: Athenian Democracy in the 5th century BC.
  - Option 2: Delian League to Athenian Empire.
  - Option 3: Politics and society of Ancient Sparta.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

### Option 1: Athenian Democracy in the 5th century BC

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

#### Section A: Commentary Questions

Answer **one** question from this section.

**Marks are awarded in parts (b) and (c) of Questions 1 and 2 for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

- 1** Read the passage and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passage and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

Not long afterwards, however, as is the way with crowds, they re-elected him to the generalship and put all their affairs into his hands. By that time people felt their own private sufferings rather less acutely and, so far as the general needs of the state were concerned, they regarded Pericles as the best man they had. ... The reason for this was that Pericles, because of his position, his intelligence, and his known integrity, could respect the liberty of the people and at the same time hold them in check. It was he who led them, rather than they who led him, and, since he never sought power from any wrong motive, he was under no necessity of flattering them: in fact he was so highly respected that he was able to speak angrily to them and to contradict them. Certainly when he saw that they were going too far in a mood of over-confidence, he would bring back to them a sense of their dangers; and when they were discouraged for no good reason he would restore their confidence. So, in what was nominally a democracy, power was really in the hands of the first citizen. But his successors, who were more on a level with each other and each of whom aimed at occupying the first place, adopted methods of demagoguery which resulted in their losing control over the actual conduct of affairs.

Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War* 2.65

[Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War*, trans. Rex Warner, Penguin]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about Pericles' ability to control what happened in the Athenian democracy? **[10]**
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the control leaders had over the assembly? **[20]**
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, to what extent were the decisions of the assembly controlled by those who spoke there? **[25]**

**Option 1: Athenian Democracy in the 5th century BC**

**Do not answer this question if you have already answered Question 1.**

- 2 Read the passage and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passage and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

PAPHLAGONIAN [*through music*]: Help! Members of the jury! Comrades of the Order of the Three Obols! Remember how I've fed you all these years with my prosecutions – right or wrong, I never gave a damn, I just shouted as hard as I could! Come quickly and help! I'm being assaulted by a gang of conspirators!

LEADER: And you deserve it too. Haven't you had your finger in the public pie for years? Don't you size up all the ex-magistrates when they render their accounts, feeling them like figs to see if they're dry or just ripening or really juicy? And if you find one of them's a bit of a novice at political infighting, don't you drag him all the way home from the Chersonese, floor him with a speech miles below the belt, get a hold on him, twist his arm half off and then devour him? And anyone in the City who's a bit of an innocent lamb, rich and honest and not caring for squabbles, you've got your eye on him too. No one's safe. 5 10

Aristophanes, *Knights* 255–65

[Aristophanes, *The Birds and Other Plays*, trans. David Barrett and Alan H Sommerstein, Penguin]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about political life in Athens? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the attitudes of Athenians towards the courts? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, discuss the extent to which competition between individuals weakened the Athenian democracy. [25]

**Section A Total [55]**

**Option 1: Athenian Democracy in the 5th century BC****Section B: Essays**

Answer **one** question.

Start your answer on a new page.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

- 3** To what extent were the reforms of Ephialtes and Perikles important in the development of the Athenian democracy?

In your answer, you should:

- outline what the reforms of Ephialtes and Perikles were;
- include what the sources tell us about the impact of these reforms;
- evaluate how reliable these sources are.

**[45]**

- 4** 'In the Athenian democracy, family and wealth were the most important factors for an individual's success as a politician.' How far do you agree with this view?

In your answer, you should:

- outline how family and wealth helped an individual achieve political success;
- include what the sources tell us about other factors in political success;
- assess the reliability of the evidence for how individuals achieved political success in Athens.

**[45]**

**Section B Total [45]**

**Paper Total [100]**

## Option 2: Delian League to Athenian Empire

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

### Section A: Commentary Questions

Answer **one** question from this section.

**Marks are awarded in parts (b) and (c) of Questions 5 and 6 for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

- 5 Read the passage and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passage and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

Wanting the burden on each city to be moderate, they asked the Athenians for Aristeides' help, and instructed him to consider the land and income of each city and to fix the contributions according to the resources of each. When he acquired such powers and Greece had, in a way, put all her affairs in his sole charge, he went out to the job poor and returned poorer, and he assessed the contributions not only justly 5 but in a way that was kind and fitting for everyone. As the men of old praised the age of Kronos [as the Golden Age], so the allies of the Athenians sang the praises of Aristeides' assessment as a stroke of good fortune for Greece, and particularly when not long afterwards tribute was doubled and then tripled. To explain, Aristeides' assessment was 460 talents; Perikles added practically a third to this, for Thucydides 10 says that at the beginning of the [Peloponnesian] war 600 talents were coming in to the Athenians from their allies; after Perikles' death, the demagogues [popular political leaders] increased it little by little until they brought the total to 1,300 talents. They did this not so much because of the length and fortunes of war, but because 15 they enticed the people into distributions of money, payments for public shows [theorika], and constructing cult statues and temples.

Plutarch *Aristeides* 24. 1–5

[LACTOR 1]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the relationship between Athens and her allies? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the benefits the allies gained from the Delian League? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, to what extent did Athenian attitudes towards the allies change? [25]

**Option 2: Delian League to Athenian Empire**

**Do not answer this question if you have already answered Question 5.**

- 6 Read the passages and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passages and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

STATUTE-SELLER [*reading from a scroll*]: ‘But if an offence be committed by a Much Cuckoovian against an Athenian –’

PEISTHETAERUS: What, more sinister documents?

STATUTE-SELLER: Buy my lovely by-laws! Statutes, regulations, decrees! Come on, sir, you’ll be wanting new laws here – I’ve got just what you want. 5

PEISTHETAERUS: What’s that?

STATUTE-SELLER [*reading*]: ‘Article 6. Furthermore, the weights, measures and currency of the Much Cuckoovians shall be identical with those of the Olophyxians.’

PEISTHETAERUS: I’ll Olophyx you if you don’t clear off. [*He knocks the scroll from his hand.*] 10

Aristophanes, *Birds* 1035–42

[Aristophanes, *The Birds and Other Plays*, trans. David Barrett and Alan H Sommerstein; Penguin]

The magistrates in the cities are to write up this decree on a stone stele and [place it] in the agora of [each] city, and the Overseers [*epistatai*] are to place a copy [in front of] the mint. [The Athenians are to see to] this, if the cities themselves are not willing. The herald who goes is to ask them to do all that the Athenians order.

The Secretary of the [Council] is to add the following to the Council Oath [for the future]: If anyone strikes silver coinage in the cities and does not use Athenian coins or weights or measures, [but foreign coins] and measures and weights, [I will administer punishments and penalties according to the former] decree that Klearkhos [proposed]. 5

*The Athenian Standards Decree*, ML 45

[LACTOR 1]

- (a) What do these passages tell us about the methods Athens used to control her allies? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the allies’ reactions to Athenian imperialism? [20]
- (c) On the basis of these passages and other sources you have studied, discuss how successful Athens was in controlling her allies by political means. [25]

**Section A Total [55]**

**Option 2: Delian League to Athenian Empire****Section B: Essays**

Answer **one** question.

Start your answer on a new page.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

- 7** To what extent does Thucydides' account of the Mytilene revolt reveal Athenian attitudes towards imperialism?

In your answer, you should:

- outline what happened during the Mytilene revolt and the Athenian reactions to it;
- include what the sources tell us about Athenian attitudes towards their empire at this time;
- evaluate how reliable these sources are.

**[45]**

- 8** To what extent did allied rebellions affect Athenian power?

In your answer, you should:

- outline how rebellions affected Athenian power;
- include what the sources say about the changes in Athenian power in the 5th century BC;
- evaluate the reliability of the sources for the changes in Athenian power.

**[45]**

**Section B Total [45]**

**Paper Total [100]**

### Option 3: Politics and society of Ancient Sparta

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

#### Section A: Commentary Questions

Answer **one** question from this section.

**Marks are awarded in parts (b) and (c) of Questions 9 and 10 for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

- 9 Read the passage and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passage and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

The Spartiates were in the habit of living at home like the other Greeks, and he [Lycurgus] realised that this led to considerable neglect of duty; he therefore instituted public messes, believing that this would be the most effective check on disobedience. He specified a quantity of food which would not be too much nor leave them short; however, many unexpected additions come from hunting, and rich men sometimes contribute wheat cakes instead. The result is that as long as they are together their table is never without food, and yet is not extravagant. He stopped anything involving compulsory drinking, which harms the body and fuddles the wits, but permitted each to drink when he was thirsty, believing this to be the least harmful and most pleasant form of drinking. When men live together like this, how could anyone ruin himself or his family through gluttony or drunkenness? In other cities it is usually contemporaries who meet, and in their company there is the minimum of restraint; Lycurgus mingled the age groups in Sparta so that the younger learn from their more experienced elders. It is customary for noble deeds in the city to be recounted in the messes, with the result that there is the minimum of insolence, drunkenness, wickedness or foul talk there.

Xenophon, *Constitution of the Spartans* 5

[Aristotle and Xenophon on Democracy and Oligarchy, trans. JM Moore, Chatto & Windus]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the importance of the public messes in Sparta? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the relationship between young and old in Sparta? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, discuss to what extent the public messes affected the relationship between Spartan men and women. [25]

### Option 3: Politics and society of Ancient Sparta

**Do not answer this question if you have already answered Question 9.**

- 10** Read the passage and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passage and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

There was a bitter struggle over the body of Leonidas; four times the Greeks drove the enemy off, and at last by their valour rescued it. So it went on, until the troops with Ephialtes were close at hand; and then, when the Greeks knew that they had come, the character of the fighting changed. They withdrew again into the narrow neck of the pass, behind the wall, and took up a position in a single compact body – all except the Thebans – on the little hill at the entrance to the pass, where the stone lion in memory of Leonidas stands today. Here they resisted to the last, with their swords, if they had them, and, if not, with their hands and teeth, until the Persians, coming on from the front over the ruins of the wall and closing in from behind, finally overwhelmed them with missile weapons. 5 10

Of all the Spartans and Thespians who fought so valiantly the most signal proof of courage was given by the Spartan Dieneces. It is said that before the battle he was told by a native of Trachis that, when the Persians shot their arrows, there were so many of them that they hid the sun. Dieneces, however, quite unmoved by the thought of the strength of the Persian army, merely remarked: 'This is pleasant news that the stranger from Trachis brings us: if the Persians hide the sun, we shall have our battle in the shade.' 15

Herodotus 7. 225–6

[Herodotus, *The Histories*, trans. A de Sélincourt rev. J Marincola, Penguin]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the Spartan attitude to war? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the importance of military success to Spartans? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, to what extent do you agree that the Battle of Thermopylae affected how other states viewed the Spartans? [25]

**Section A Total [55]**

**Option 3: Politics and society of Ancient Sparta****Section B: Essays**

Answer **one** question.

Start your answer on a new page.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

**11** According to the sources, was Sparta well governed during the 5th century BC?

In your answer, you should:

- outline briefly how Sparta was governed;
- consider what the sources tell us about the effectiveness of the Spartan political system;
- assess the reliability of the evidence for the success of government in Sparta.

[45]

**12** To what extent do the sources help us to understand the importance of Lycurgus to the Spartans?

In your answer, you should:

- outline briefly what the sources tell us about how Lycurgus reformed Sparta;
- consider the importance of Lycurgus for the Spartans;
- evaluate the reliability of the evidence for Lycurgus' importance.

[45]

**Section B Total [45]**

**Paper Total [100]**



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