

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE  
CLASSICS: ANCIENT HISTORY**

Greek History from original sources

**F391**

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- 16 page answer booklet  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**Wednesday 25 May 2011  
Morning**

**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.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Choose **one** option. Answer **one** question from **Section A** and **one** from **Section B**. Both questions must be from the same option.
- 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.

Athens had been great before; now, her liberty won, she grew greater still. The most powerful men in the city were two: Cleisthenes, a member of the Alcmaeonid family – it was he, the story goes, who bribed the priestess at Delphi – and Isagoras, son of Tisander, a man of reputable family, though I do not know the origin of it; however, members of his family offer sacrifice to Carian Zeus. These two were rivals for power, and Cleisthenes, who was getting the worst of it, took the people into his party. He then changed the number of Athenian tribes from four to ten, and abolished the old names – previously the four tribes had been called after Geleon, Aegicores, Argades, and Hoples, the four sons of Ion; but now he named the new tribes after other heroes, all native Athenians except Ajax, whom, though a foreigner, he admitted into the list as a neighbour and ally.

5

10

Herodotus 5.66

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

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the origins of the Athenian democratic system? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about competition between political leaders in Athens? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, to what extent could political leaders in Athens rely on the support of the people? [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 passages and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passages and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

SOKRATES. You (*Kharmides*) are ashamed to address an audience of dunces and weaklings. Which of them are you ashamed to address? The fullers or the cobblers or the carpenters or the smiths or the farmers or the merchants or the traders in the Agora who think only of what they can buy cheap and sell dear? These are the people who make up the Assembly.

5

Xenophon, *Recollections* 3.7.6

[LACTOR 5]

Here each individual is interested not only in his own affairs but in the affairs of the state as well: even those who are mostly occupied with their own business are extremely well-informed on general politics – this is a peculiarity of ours: we do not say that a man who takes no interest in politics is a man who minds his own business; we say that he has no business here at all.

5

Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War* 2. 40

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

- (a) What do these passages tell us about the people involved in politics in Athens? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about participation in the democracy in Athens? [20]
- (c) On the basis of these passages and other sources you have studied, to what extent are the sources hostile to 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 was the Old Oligarch right to say that the poor had more power in Athens than the rich?

In your answer, you should:

- outline what the Old Oligarch says about the power of the rich and the poor in Athens;
- include what the other sources tell us about the relationship between rich and poor;
- evaluate how reliable the sources are.

**[45]**

- 4** To what extent do the sources allow us to assess Cleon's political and military leadership?

In your answer, you should:

- describe what we know about Cleon's role as an Athenian leader;
- include what the sources tell us about Cleon's leadership and character;
- assess the reliability of the evidence about Cleon.

**[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.

Gods. The Council and People decided, in the prytany of the tribe Oineis, when Spoudias was Secretary and [-]on was President, on the proposal of Kleinias: that the Council and the magistrates in the cities and the Inspectors (*episkopoi*) should look after the collection of tribute every year and bring it to Athens.

They are to make identification tokens for the cities to prevent those who bring the tribute from committing offences: the city is to write on a tablet the amount of the tribute which it is sending and then seal it with the identification token before it sends it to Athens. Those who bring the tribute are to give the tablet to the Council to read whenever they hand over the tribute.

The prytaneis are to hold a meeting of the Assembly after the Dionysia, at which the Hellenotamiai are to list for the Athenians separately the cities which have paid all their tribute and the cities that have defaulted.

The Athenians are to elect four men and [send] them to the cities with a record of the [tribute that has been paid] to ask for the remaining tribute from defaulters. Two are to sail on a swift trireme [to the Island region and to Ionia, and two to the Hellespont and] the Thraceward region. [The prytaneis are to introduce this matter to the] Council and the [People immediately after the Dionysia and are to keep them up to date on this matter until it is completed].

ML 46, *Kleinias Decree*

[LACTOR 1]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the importance of the tribute to Athens? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the attitude of the allies towards Athenian control of the Delian League? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, to what extent did the Athenians interfere with the autonomy of their allies? [25]

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

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

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

They [The Athenians] alone are able to take possession of the wealth of the Greeks and of the foreigners. For if a city is rich in timber for shipbuilding, where can it dispose of it, unless it persuades the power that rules the sea? And what if a city is rich in iron, copper, or flax? Where can it dispose of them, unless it persuades the power that rules the sea? Now these are just the materials from which I build my ships; from one place I get my timber, from another iron, and from yet others copper, flax and wax. In addition, the Athenians will not allow our competitors to take their produce elsewhere; if they try to, they will be barred from the sea. Thus I, doing nothing, get possession of all these products of the earth through control of the sea. No other city possesses two of these substances: you will not find timber and flax in the same country, for, where a city is rich in flax, you will find that its territory is a treeless plain. You cannot get copper and iron from the same city, nor the other two or three from one city, but you will find one of them here, another there.

5

10

The Old Oligarch 2. 11–12

[LACTOR 2]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the economic advantages of the empire for the Athenians? **[10]**
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the economic impact of the Athenian Empire on other Greek states? **[20]**
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, to what extent did the Athenians use the resources of their empire for their own advantage? **[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** According to the sources, to what extent did the Delian League move away from its original purposes?

In your answer, you should:

- outline the purposes of the Delian League;
- include what the sources tell us about the development of the Delian League;
- evaluate how reliable the sources are in their accounts of the Delian League.

**[45]**

- 8** To what extent does Thucydides provide us with a reliable picture of the development of Athenian imperialism?

In your answer, you should:

- outline how Athens' relations with allied cities changed;
- include what the sources say about the way Athens imposed its will on allied cities;
- evaluate the reliability of the sources for the development of Athenian imperialism.

**[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.

[King] Anaxandrides had married his sister's daughter, to whom he was devoted; but the marriage was childless, and in view of this fact he was summoned to appear before the Ephors, who declared that even if he chose to neglect his own interests, they, at least, could not allow the family of Eurysthenes to die out. 'As your wife bears no children,' they said, 'you had better get rid of her and marry someone else, if you wish to please the Spartans.' Anaxandrides answered that he had no intention of doing either; his wife had been guilty of no fault, and the magistrates' advice that he should send her away and marry another woman instead was most improper – he would do nothing of the kind. At this, the Ephors and Elders began to think again, and finally made another proposal. 'It is clear,' they said, 'that you are much attached to your wife. You would be wise, therefore, to make no objection to what we are now about to suggest – to refuse again might make it necessary for the Spartans to take unpleasant measures against you. As for your present wife, we do not ask you to divorce her; you may continue to give her all the privileges she now enjoys; but you must marry another woman as well, to bear you children.' Anaxandrides consented, and from that time had two wives and two separate households – an unheard-of thing in Sparta.

Herodotus, *The Histories* 5.39–40

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

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the importance of the kings in Sparta? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the importance of the family in Sparta? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, to what extent did Spartan women play an important role in Spartan society? [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.

Periodically the overseers of the young men would dispatch into the countryside in different directions the ones who appeared to be particularly intelligent; they were equipped with daggers and basic rations, but nothing else. By day they would disperse to obscure spots in order to hide and rest. At night they made their way to roads and murdered any helot whom they caught. Frequently, too, they made their way through the fields, killing the helots who stood out for their physique and strength. Similarly in his *History of the Peloponnesian War* Thucydides tells how those helots who had been singled out by the Spartiates for their bravery were first crowned as if they had been granted their freedom, and made a round of the sanctuaries of the gods; but then a little later they all vanished – over 2,000 of them – and nobody either at the time itself or later was able to explain how they had been eliminated. Aristotle makes the further notable point that immediately upon taking up office the ephors would declare war on the helots, so that they could be killed without pollution. 5

In other ways, too, Spartiates' treatment of helots was callous and brutal. They would force them, for instance, to drink quantities of unmixed wine and then they would bring them into messes to show the young men what drunkenness was like. They would also order them to perform songs and dances which were vulgar and ludicrous, while excluding them from ones fit for free men. 10

Plutarch, *Lycurgus* 28

[Plutarch, *Plutarch on Sparta*, trans. RJA Talbert, Penguin]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the way the Spartans treated the helots? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about how much Spartan society relied on the helots? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, to what extent was Spartan foreign policy limited by their fear of a helot rebellion? [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, to what extent was the *gerousia* able to control decision-making in Sparta?

In your answer, you should:

- outline briefly the role of the *gerousia* in Sparta;
- consider what the sources tell us about decision-making in Sparta;
- assess the reliability of the evidence for the role of the *gerousia*.

**[45]**

- 12** To what extent do the sources help us to understand the Spartans' relationship with Corinth and Argos?

In your answer, you should:

- describe the Spartans' relationship with Corinth and Argos;
- outline what the sources tell us about the reasons for Spartan decisions concerning Corinth and Argos;
- evaluate the reliability of the evidence for Spartan policy towards Corinth and Argos.

**[45]**

**Section B Total [45]**

**Paper Total [100]**



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