

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**  
**GCSE**

**A031/01**

**ANCIENT HISTORY**

**The Greeks at war**

**FRIDAY 7 JUNE 2013: Afternoon**

**DURATION: 1 hour 15 minutes**  
**plus your additional time allowance**

**MODIFIED ENLARGED**

<b>Candidate forename</b>		<b>Candidate surname</b>	
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<b>Centre number</b>						<b>Candidate number</b>				
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**Candidates answer on the Question Paper.**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**

**None**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:**

**None**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.

- Use black ink.

- This paper has TWO options:

Option 1: The Greeks defend themselves, 499–479 BC, which starts on page 5.

Option 2: Alexander the Great, 356–323 BC, which starts on page 29.

- Choose ONE option only. Answer ALL the questions in Section A and ONE question from Section B.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

## **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 86.
- You will be assessed on the quality of written communication in your answer to the following questions: 4 or 5 (Option 1), or, 9 or 10 (Option 2). Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 6 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.
- Any blank pages are indicated.

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**Answer questions from EITHER Option 1 OR Option 2.**

## OPTION 1: THE GREEKS DEFEND THEMSELVES, 499–479 BC

## SECTION A

**Answer ALL the questions in this section.**

- 1 Outline TWO reasons why the Persians lost the battle of Salamis.**

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal black ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. In the bottom right corner, there is a small black rectangular box containing the number "5" in white.

## **OPTION 1: THE GREEKS DEFEND THEMSELVES, 499–479 BC**

- 2 Read Passage 1A from Herodotus, and answer the questions which follow.**

### **PASSAGE 1A**

**So far there had only been abductions on either side, but for what happened afterwards the Persians say that the Greeks were definitely responsible; for they sent out an armed expedition to Asia. The Persians consider the abduction of women to be an unlawful act but to show excessive enthusiasm for vengeance once they have been snatched is a foolish one; sensible people are not concerned about such things. For it is clear that if the women had not wanted to go, they would not have been abducted. The Persians claim that those from Asia made no great fuss about the abduction of women, but the Greeks gathered together a huge expedition because of a Spartan woman; then they came to Asia and destroyed the Empire of Priam.**

**Herodotus, 'The Histories' 1.4**

## OPTION 1: THE GREEKS DEFEND THEMSELVES, 499–479 BC

**(a) What does Passage 1A tell us about the attitude of the Persians to the abduction of women?**

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[4]

## OPTION 1: THE GREEKS DEFEND THEMSELVES, 499–479 BC

**(b) Explain how Herodotus uses the stories in Passage 1A to show why war with the Persians started.**

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[4]



## OPTION 1: THE GREEKS DEFEND THEMSELVES, 499–479 BC

**(c) In your opinion, how accurate is Herodotus' account of the events described in Passage 1A?**

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[5]

**OPTION 1: THE GREEKS DEFEND THEMSELVES,  
499–479 BC**

- 3 Read Passage 1B from Herodotus, and answer the questions which follow.**

**PASSAGE 1B**

The fighting at Marathon lasted a long time. In the centre of the battle, where the Persians themselves and the Sacae were stationed, the barbarians were winning, and once they had broken through the Athenian ranks, they pursued them inland; but on both wings the Athenians and Plataeans were victorious. Once they were successful, they allowed the fleeing enemy to escape, and drawing together both wings they engaged with the Persians who had broken through in the middle, and the Athenians were victorious. They pursued the Persians as they fled, cutting them down, until they came to the sea, and then they called for fire and grabbed hold of the ships.

During this struggle the War Archon Callimachus, a brave man, was killed, together with one of the generals, Stesilaus the son of Thrasylaus. Cynegeirus, the son of Euphorion, took hold of a ship's stern with his hand, and was killed when his hand was severed by an axe; and so too many other notable Athenians.

**Herodotus, 'The Histories' 6.113–4**

## OPTION 1: THE GREEKS DEFEND THEMSELVES, 499–479 BC

**(a) In what ways does Passage 1B help us to understand what happened during the battle of Marathon? [14]**

[illegible]

[illegible]

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**QUESTION 3(b) BEGINS ON PAGE 14**  
**PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE**

**OPTION 1: THE GREEKS DEFEND THEMSELVES,  
499–479 BC**

**PASSAGE 1B repeated, for reference**

The fighting at Marathon lasted a long time. In the centre of the battle, where the Persians themselves and the Sacae were stationed, the barbarians were winning, and once they had broken through the Athenian ranks, they pursued them inland; but on both wings the Athenians and Plataeans were victorious. Once they were successful, they allowed the fleeing enemy to escape, and drawing together both wings they engaged with the Persians who had broken through in the middle, and the Athenians were victorious. They pursued the Persians as they fled, cutting them down, until they came to the sea, and then they called for fire and grabbed hold of the ships.

During this struggle the War Archon Callimachus, a brave man, was killed, together with one of the generals, Stesilaus the son of Thrasylaus. Cynegeirus, the son of Euphorion, took hold of a ship's stern with his hand, and was killed when his hand was severed by an axe; and so too many other notable Athenians.

**Herodotus, 'The Histories' 6.113–4**

## OPTION 1: THE GREEKS DEFEND THEMSELVES, 499–479 BC

**(b) In your opinion, how far does Herodotus help us to understand why the Greeks were able to defeat the Persians at Marathon?**

**You must refer BOTH to Passage 1B AND to other passages of Herodotus which you have studied.**

**[18]**

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

**OPTION 1: THE GREEKS DEFEND THEMSELVES,  
499–479 BC**

**SECTION B**

**Answer EITHER Question 4 OR Question 5.**

**MARKS ARE AWARDED FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN  
COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER.**

- 4 ‘Leonidas wasted Greek lives.’ Using Herodotus’  
account, explain how far you agree with this view of  
the battle of Thermopylae.**

**In your answer you should:**

**give a brief account of the battle of Thermopylae;**

**explain whether you think the Greeks achieved  
anything by fighting at Thermopylae;**

**show knowledge of relevant sections of Herodotus;**

**consider how reliable you think Herodotus is.**

**[30]**



**Spelling, punctuation and grammar**

**[6]**

**OPTION 1: THE GREEKS DEFEND THEMSELVES,  
499–479 BC**

- 5 ‘Herodotus is much more interested in individuals than in the detail of battles.’ To what extent do you agree with this view?**

**In your answer you should:**

**give a brief account of how Herodotus writes about individuals;**

**explain whether you think Herodotus gives as much detail about battles as about individuals;**

**show knowledge of relevant sections of Herodotus;**

**consider how reliable you think Herodotus is.**

**[30]**



**Spelling, punctuation and grammar**

**[6]**

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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## OPTION 2: ALEXANDER THE GREAT, 356–323 BC

**DO NOT ANSWER QUESTIONS FROM THIS OPTION IF YOU HAVE ALREADY ANSWERED OPTION 1.**

## SECTION A

**Answer ALL the questions in this section.**

**6 Outline TWO reasons for the foundation of cities called Alexandria.**

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[5]

## **OPTION 2: ALEXANDER THE GREAT, 356–323 BC**

- 7 Read Passage 2A from Plutarch, and answer the questions which follow.**

### **PASSAGE 2A**

They went up to the king when he completed his sacred rites and tried to persuade him to attack the enemy by night and in this way cover up the most terrifying aspect of the coming contest with darkness. Alexander gave a memorable reply, “I do not steal my victory”. Some thought this a childish and empty headed reply, as if he were making light of so great a danger. However there were others who felt that Alexander showed confidence at a critical moment and that he had weighed up what would happen correctly, as he didn’t want to give Darius any reason for confidence in another battle if he were defeated, blaming the night and the darkness as before he blamed mountains and narrow passages and the sea. Alexander knew that Darius would not stop fighting through lack of weapons or men since he had so great an army and so vast an empire, but only when he gave up any hope of success and was convinced by clear-cut and utter defeat.

Plutarch, ‘Life of Alexander’ 31

## OPTION 2: ALEXANDER THE GREAT, 356–323 BC

- (a) Outline TWO aspects of Alexander’s character shown in Passage 2A.

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[4]

## OPTION 2: ALEXANDER THE GREAT, 356–323 BC

**(b) Using Passage 2A, explain what Alexander thought he should do to defeat Darius.**

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**[4]**



## OPTION 2: ALEXANDER THE GREAT, 356–323 BC

**(c) In your opinion, how accurate is Plutarch's account of the events described in Passage 2A?**

[illegible]

## **OPTION 2: ALEXANDER THE GREAT, 356–323 BC**

- 8 Read Passage 2B from Arrian, and answer the questions which follow.**

### **PASSAGE 2B**

**These details can be found in all the accounts, that Alexander did not taste food or take any care of his body for two days after the death of Hephaestion, but lay groaning or in a grief-filled silence. He ordered a funeral pyre costing 10,000 talents to be prepared for him in Babylon, and some claim the cost was even greater. It was announced that there should be public mourning throughout the whole barbarian land. Many of Alexander's companions out of respect for him dedicated themselves and their weapons to Hephaestion. Eumenes was the first to do this, a man who had recently quarrelled with Hephaestion; he did this so that Alexander would not think he was happy at the death of Hephaestion. Alexander never appointed anyone else in place of Hephaestion as commander of the companion cavalry, so that the name of Hephaestion might continue to be attached to the battalion; it was still called Hephaestion's and the standard made on his instructions was still carried before it.**

**Arrian, 'Anabasis of Alexander' 7.14**

## OPTION 2: ALEXANDER THE GREAT, 356–323 BC

**(a) In what ways does Passage 2B help us to understand Alexander's relationship with his companions? [14]**

[illegible]

## OPTION 2: ALEXANDER THE GREAT, 356–323 BC

[illegible]

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**QUESTION 8(b) BEGINS ON PAGE 38**  
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## **OPTION 2: ALEXANDER THE GREAT, 356–323 BC**

**PASSAGE 2B repeated, for reference**

**These details can be found in all the accounts, that Alexander did not taste food or take any care of his body for two days after the death of Hephaestion, but lay groaning or in a grief-filled silence. He ordered a funeral pyre costing 10,000 talents to be prepared for him in Babylon, and some claim the cost was even greater. It was announced that there should be public mourning throughout the whole barbarian land. Many of Alexander's companions out of respect for him dedicated themselves and their weapons to Hephaestion. Eumenes was the first to do this, a man who had recently quarrelled with Hephaestion; he did this so that Alexander would not think he was happy at the death of Hephaestion. Alexander never appointed anyone else in place of Hephaestion as commander of the companion cavalry, so that the name of Hephaestion might continue to be attached to the battalion; it was still called Hephaestion's and the standard made on his instructions was still carried before it.**

**Arrian, 'Anabasis of Alexander' 7.14**

## OPTION 2: ALEXANDER THE GREAT, 356–323 BC

- (b) How far do the ancient sources help us to understand the change in Alexander's relationship with members of his court? Explain your opinion.**

**You must refer BOTH to Passage 2B AND to other passages from the ancient sources which you have studied. [18]**

[illegible]

## OPTION 2: ALEXANDER THE GREAT, 356–323 BC

[illegible]



## OPTION 2: ALEXANDER THE GREAT, 356–323 BC

[illegible]

## **OPTION 2: ALEXANDER THE GREAT, 356–323 BC**

### **SECTION B**

**Answer EITHER Question 9 OR Question 10.**

**MARKS ARE AWARDED FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER.**

- 9 ‘Alexander’s mother, Olympias, had the greatest influence on him.’ Using Arrian and Plutarch, explain how far you agree with this view.**

**In your answer you should:**

**give a brief account of the influences on Alexander, including Olympias;**

**explain which of these influences you think was the strongest;**

**show knowledge of relevant sections of Arrian and Plutarch;**

**consider how reliable you think Arrian and Plutarch are.**

**[30]**



**Spelling, punctuation and grammar**

**[6]**

## **OPTION 2: ALEXANDER THE GREAT, 356–323 BC**

**10 How far do Arrian and Plutarch help us understand why Alexander is called ‘the Great’?**

**In your answer you should:**

**give an account of the achievements of Alexander;**

**explain why these achievements made Alexander great;**

**show knowledge of relevant sections of Arrian and Plutarch;**

**consider how accurate you think Arrian and Plutarch are.**

**[30]**



**Spelling, punctuation and grammar**

**[6]**

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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### ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

**If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.**

[illegible]







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