

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE

A032/01

ANCIENT HISTORY

The rise of Rome

THURSDAY 13 JUNE 2013: Afternoon

DURATION: 1 hour 15 minutes
plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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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 origins of Rome: The kings, 753–508 BC, which starts on page 5.

Option 2: Hannibal's invasion and defeat, 218–146 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 ORIGINS OF ROME: THE KINGS, 753–508 BC

SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

- 1 Outline TWO important developments in Rome during the reign of Numa.**

[5]

**OPTION 1: THE ORIGINS OF ROME: THE KINGS,
753–508 BC**

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

PASSAGE 1A

The rumour is that the shallow river left the basket with the children in on a dry bit of ground. A thirsty she-wolf from the nearby mountains found the crying children and let them suck her milk and she treated them so gently that the King's chief herdsman found her licking the boys with her tongue. People say his name was Faustulus. He took them back to his cottage and gave them to his wife, Laurentia, to bring up. Some people think that Laurentia was called 'She-Wolf' by the shepherds because she was a prostitute and the miraculous story may have come from this. So this is the way Romulus and Remus were born and brought up.

Livy, 'The History of Rome' 1.4

OPTION 1: THE ORIGINS OF ROME: THE KINGS, 753–508 BC

(a) Outline what Passage 1A tells us about how Romulus and Remus were brought up.

[4]

OPTION 1: THE ORIGINS OF ROME: THE KINGS, 753–508 BC

(b) Using the details from Passage 1A, explain the importance of Romulus' and Remus' upbringing for the Romans.

[4]

OPTION 1: THE ORIGINS OF ROME: THE KINGS, 753–508 BC

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

[5]

OPTION 1: THE ORIGINS OF ROME: THE KINGS, 753–508 BC

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

PASSAGE 1B

All the nearest communities were there, the Caeinenses, the Crustimini, and the Antemnates. The whole of the Sabine people also came, with their wives and children. They were invited into Roman homes and treated well, and when they saw the size of the city, with its walls and lots of buildings, they were amazed how quickly the Roman development had grown. When it was time for the show and while their guests' eyes and minds were on it, a planned riot began. After the signal was given, all the Roman men ran about grabbing the unmarried girls who had accompanied the visiting people. Most of the girls were grabbed by the man who got to them first. But the most beautiful girls, who had been chosen by the most important men, were carried off to homes by lower class men who had been hired for the job.

Livy, 'The History of Rome' 1.9

OPTION 1: THE ORIGINS OF ROME: THE KINGS, 753–508 BC

(a) In what ways does Passage 1B help us to understand the relationship between the Romans and the communities nearest them? [14]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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**QUESTION 3(b) BEGINS ON PAGE 14
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OPTION 1: THE ORIGINS OF ROME: THE KINGS, 753–508 BC

PASSAGE 1B repeated, for reference

All the nearest communities were there, the Caeinenses, the Crustimini, and the Antemnates. The whole of the Sabine people also came, with their wives and children. They were invited into Roman homes and treated well, and when they saw the size of the city, with its walls and lots of buildings, they were amazed how quickly the Roman development had grown. When it was time for the show and while their guests' eyes and minds were on it, a planned riot began. After the signal was given, all the Roman men ran about grabbing the unmarried girls who had accompanied the visiting people. Most of the girls were grabbed by the man who got to them first. But the most beautiful girls, who had been chosen by the most important men, were carried off to homes by lower class men who had been hired for the job.

Livy, 'The History of Rome' 1.9

**OPTION 1: THE ORIGINS OF ROME: THE KINGS,
753–508 BC**

- (b) How useful is Livy in helping us to understand why the Sabines were important in the early development of Rome?**

You must refer BOTH to Passage 1B AND to other ancient sources you have studied. [18]

[illegible]

[illegible]

**OPTION 1: THE ORIGINS OF ROME: THE KINGS,
753–508 BC**

SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 4 OR Question 5.

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

- 4 ‘The ancient sources give us an accurate history of the origins of the Romans before Romulus.’ How far do you agree with this view?**

In your answer you should:

give a brief account of the origins of the Romans before Romulus;

explain how far you think it is possible to have accurate information about the origins of the Romans before Romulus;

show knowledge of relevant ancient sources;

consider how reliable these sources are. [30]



Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

**OPTION 1: THE ORIGINS OF ROME: THE KINGS,
753–508 BC**

- 5 With reference to the ancient sources, explain which of the kings you think was the most successful ruler of Rome.**

In your answer you should:

give a brief account of the reign of the king you think was the most successful;

explain why your chosen king was more successful than at LEAST ONE other;

show knowledge of relevant sections of the ancient sources;

consider how reliable these sources are. [30]



Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

OPTION 2: HANNIBAL'S INVASION AND DEFEAT, 218–146 BC

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

SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

- ## 6 Outline TWO tactics used by Quintus Fabius Maximus against Hannibal.

[5]

OPTION 2: HANNIBAL'S INVASION AND DEFEAT, 218–146 BC

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

PASSAGE 2A

Nevertheless in one day they had created an adequate pathway for the horses and pack-animals, ... He (Hannibal) then ordered the Numidians to work in relays to build up the path, so that after three days of agonising labour he got the elephants across as well, though starvation had reduced them to a sorry state.

Hannibal now gathered his whole army together and continued his descent. Three days after leaving the precipitous area just described he reached the plains. His loss of soldiers as a result of enemy action, river-crossings, and the whole expedition generally, had been very serious; the loss in men from the savage terrain involved in crossing the high passes had been no less costly, while that of his horses and pack-animals had been even more severe. In the end the whole journey from New Carthage (in Spain) had taken five months, the crossing of the Alps fifteen days. And now he had come boldly down into the plains of the Po valley and the tribal lands of the Insubres.

**Polybius, 'The Rise of the Roman Empire'
3.55.7–56.3**

OPTION 2: HANNIBAL'S INVASION AND DEFEAT, 218–146 BC

- (a) Using Passage 2A, outline the difficulties the Carthaginians faced on this part of their journey.**

[4]

OPTION 2: HANNIBAL'S INVASION AND DEFEAT, 218–146 BC

(b) Using details from Passage 2A, explain why the Carthaginians were still able to complete this journey successfully.

[4]

OPTION 2: HANNIBAL'S INVASION AND DEFEAT, 218–146 BC

(c) In your opinion, how accurate is Polybius' account of these events in Passage 2A?

[5]

OPTION 2: HANNIBAL'S INVASION AND DEFEAT, 218–146 BC

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

PASSAGE 2B

At dawn Hannibal sent his Balearic slingers and light-armed troops out ahead, and then crossed the river with the main body of his army. He deployed them in position as they crossed, with Gallic and Spanish cavalry on the left wing, near the river bank, facing the Roman cavalry, and the Numidian cavalry on the right wing. In the centre he stationed his infantry, strengthening the whole formation by putting his African troops on both flanks, with Gauls and Spanish soldiers placed between. ... The Gauls and Spanish troops had shields that were broadly similar, but the swords differed in size and design, the former having long swords which had no points, the Spanish short and pointed ones, since their fighting technique was to stab rather than slash their enemy. ...

The Gauls were naked from the waist up; the Spanish, with their linen tunics edged with purple, presented an extraordinary line of dazzling white.

Livy, 'The History of Rome' 22.46.1–6

OPTION 2: HANNIBAL'S INVASION AND DEFEAT, 218–146 BC

(a) How far does this passage help us to understand the weapons, armour and tactics used by Hannibal's army at Cannae? [14]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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**QUESTION 8(b) BEGINS ON PAGE 38
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OPTION 2: HANNIBAL'S INVASION AND DEFEAT, 218–146 BC

PASSAGE 2B repeated, for reference

At dawn Hannibal sent his Balearic slingers and light-armed troops out ahead, and then crossed the river with the main body of his army. He deployed them in position as they crossed, with Gallic and Spanish cavalry on the left wing, near the river bank, facing the Roman cavalry, and the Numidian cavalry on the right wing. In the centre he stationed his infantry, strengthening the whole formation by putting his African troops on both flanks, with Gauls and Spanish soldiers placed between. ... The Gauls and Spanish troops had shields that were broadly similar, but the swords differed in size and design, the former having long swords which had no points, the Spanish short and pointed ones, since their fighting technique was to stab rather than slash their enemy. ... The Gauls were naked from the waist up; the Spanish, with their linen tunics edged with purple, presented an extraordinary line of dazzling white.

Livy, 'The History of Rome' 22.46.1–6

OPTION 2: HANNIBAL'S INVASION AND DEFEAT, 218–146 BC

(b) How useful are the ancient sources in helping us to understand Hannibal's success at Cannae AND in the earlier battles against Rome?

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

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

**OPTION 2: HANNIBAL'S INVASION AND DEFEAT,
218–146 BC**

SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 9 OR Question 10.

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

- 9 'Carthaginian weaknesses, not Roman strengths, explain the victory over Hannibal.' Using Livy's account, explain how far you agree with this view of the war with Hannibal after the battle of Cannae.**

In your answer you should:

give a brief account of Carthaginian weaknesses and Roman strengths after the battle of Cannae up to and including the battle at Zama (215–202 BC);

explain how far Carthaginian weaknesses were more important than Roman strengths in this period;

show knowledge of the relevant ancient sources;

consider how reliable you think these sources are.

[30]



Spelling, punctuation and grammar

[6]

**OPTION 2: HANNIBAL'S INVASION AND DEFEAT,
218–146 BC**

- 10 'The consequences of the victory at Zama were good for Rome and bad for Carthage.' How far do you agree with this view?**

In your answer you should:

outline the consequences of the war for both Carthage and Rome;

explain how and why Rome was strengthened and Carthage was weakened;

show knowledge of relevant sections of the ancient sources;

consider how reliable you think these sources 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.

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