

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part II  
Group C History

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Monday 3 June 2002 1.30 to 4.30

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Paper C3

MONEY IN THE ANCIENT WORLD

*Answer three questions.*

**It is important to write good English.**

**Irrelevance will be penalised.**

**You may not start to read the questions  
printed on the subsequent pages of this  
question paper until instructed that you  
may do so by the Invigilator**

- 1 What difference did the introduction of coinage make to the Greek world?
- 2 What sense can be made of the 'Athenian Coinage Decree'?
- 3 What can be learnt of the importance and functioning of credit from a study of the Athenian orators?
- 4 How important is the contribution made by Plato **and/or** Aristotle to our understanding of the role of money in the ancient world?
- 5 How far is the Alexander coinage before and after his death a measure of his importance?
- 6 'The unacceptable face of money.' Explore with reference to the ancient Greek **or** Hellenistic **or** Roman worlds.
- 7 What are the problems and possibilities for the historian in the use of numismatic evidence? [*You may, if you wish, confine your answer to **either** Greece **or** Rome.*]
- 8 'Money is like muck, not good except it be spread.' (BACON) Discuss with reference to **either** classical Greece **or** Republican Rome.
- 9 'Just another market transaction.' Is this a sufficient explanation of the link between money and sex?
- 10 Were ancient states interested in the money supply? Answer with reference to **either** Ptolemaic Egypt **or** the Roman Empire?
- 11 Discuss the part played by money in the work of any **one** ancient author.
- 12 **Either** (a) How significant was the non-monetary role of coinage in the history of the Roman Republic?  
**Or** (b) What was the significance of Juno Moneta?
- 13 **Either** (a) Assess the role of debt in the Catilinarian uprising.  
**Or** (b) How would you explain the actions of the emperor in the monetary crisis of A.D. 33?
- 14 Discuss the causes and consequences of inflation in the Roman world.
- 15 **Either** (a) 'Primarily a market economy.' (TEMIN) Assess this view of the early Roman Empire.  
**Or** (b) 'Taxes and trade.' (HOPKINS) Should the two be linked and, if so, in what ways and with what results?
- 16 Did Christianity have any significant effect on the role played by money in the Roman world?