

Friday 25 May 2012 – Afternoon

GCSE ANCIENT HISTORY

A032 The Rise of Rome

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes



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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. 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, starting on page 3.
Option 2: Hannibal's invasion and defeat, 218–146 BC, starting on page 17.
- Answer questions from **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.
- 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 **80**.
- Marks are awarded in Section B for the quality of written communication of your answer.
- This document consists of **32** pages. 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 Briefly outline **two** important events in the life of Servius Tullius.

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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

Evander asked what sort of man he was. When he heard Hercules' name, and his father's name and where he came from, Evander said, "Hello Hercules, son of Jove! My mother, who really knows what the gods think, predicted to me that you would become a god, and that there will be an altar here, which one day the most successful people in the world will call 'the Greatest', and they will worship your cult". Hercules shook hands with him and said that he accepted the omen and that he would do what the Fates said by building the altar. There, for the first time, a cow chosen from the herd was sacrificed for Hercules. The Potitii and the Pinarii, who were the most important families there, organised it and provided a feast.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 1.7

(a) Evander has just met Hercules. Using Passage 1A, describe the events relating to this meeting.

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Option 1: The origins of Rome: The kings, 753–508 BC

(b) Explain why the events referred to in Passage 1A were important for the Romans.

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

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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

Numa wanted to make a new start with the laws, justice, and religious customs. But it seemed as if the people couldn't get used to these things because they were always fighting, which gives people tough spirits. To soften the ferocious people by them not using weapons all the time, he decided to build a temple of Janus at the foot of the Argelitum hill to show peace and war. ... Numa brought the hearts of the surrounding peoples together with friendships and agreements, which stopped anxiety about dangers outside. So the people didn't get into bad habits now they were not held down by fear of the enemy and military discipline, he decided to make them afraid of the gods, which was the best thing for the people who were uneducated and simple in those days. ... The first of all his changes was to divide the year into twelve months which followed the course of the moon. ... Then he sorted out putting priests in charge of things, but he did the most holy ceremonies himself, especially the ones the priest of Jupiter does now.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 1.19–20

(a) In what ways does Passage 1B help us to understand why Numa was successful as king of Rome? [14]

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Option 1: The origins of Rome: The kings, 753–508 BC

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Option 1: The origins of Rome: The kings, 753–508 BC

Passage 1B, repeated, for reference

Numa wanted to make a new start with the laws, justice, and religious customs. But it seemed as if the people couldn't get used to these things because they were always fighting, which gives people tough spirits. To soften the ferocious people by them not using weapons all the time, he decided to build a temple of Janus at the foot of the Argelitum hill to show peace and war. ... Numa brought the hearts of the surrounding peoples together with friendships and agreements, which stopped anxiety about dangers outside. So the people didn't get into bad habits now they were not held down by fear of the enemy and military discipline, he decided to make them afraid of the gods, which was the best thing for the people who were uneducated and simple in those days. ... The first of all his changes was to divide the year into twelve months which followed the course of the moon. ... Then he sorted out putting priests in charge of things, but he did the most holy ceremonies himself, especially the ones the priest of Jupiter does now.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 1.19–20

- (b) To what extent is Livy useful in helping us to understand how Numa was important in the early history of Rome?
You must refer **both** to Passage 1B **and** to other ancient sources which you have studied.

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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 How far do you agree with Livy that the Romans got rid of their kings because of the actions of the Tarquins?

In your answer you should:

- briefly describe some good as well as some bad actions of the Tarquins;
- explain whether the bad actions were the reason why the kings were removed;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of Livy;
- consider how reliable you think Livy is.

[30]

- 5 'The story of Aeneas is not history: it is just a myth.' How far do you agree with this view?

In your answer you should:

- briefly outline the story of Aeneas as told by Virgil and Livy;
- explain how far this story was a factual account rather than a foundation myth;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of Virgil and Livy;
- consider how reliable Virgil and Livy are.

[30]

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Option 2: Hannibal's invasion and defeat, 218–146 BC

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

Passage 2A

Having made all these preparations during the night and set up his ambush by seizing the hills around the pass, Hannibal quietly held his position. But Flaminius was following in hot pursuit, eager to overtake his opponent. ... It was an unusually foggy morning. The bulk of the Roman column was now well inside the pass and their vanguard was already in contact with his troops, so Hannibal immediately gave the pre-arranged signal for attack and sent similar orders by runner to those hiding in ambush. They all launched a concerted attack on the Roman line from every side. Flaminius and his commanders were taken completely by surprise by their sudden appearance. The foggy conditions around them made it difficult to see; in many sectors their enemy was charging into the attack from higher ground; the Roman centurions and legionary tribunes could not bring support where it was needed; indeed they had no real idea about what was actually going on.

Polybius, *The Rise of the Roman Empire* 3.83.5–84.2

- (a)** Outline the key stages of the battle at Lake Trasimene as described in Passage 2A.

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Option 2: Hannibal’s invasion and defeat, 218–146 BC

(b) Using Passage 2A, explain how this battle shows Hannibal to be a successful military commander.

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(c) In your opinion, how accurate is Polybius’ account of the events described in Passage 2A?

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Option 2: Hannibal’s invasion and defeat, 218–146 BC

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

Passage 2B

The Dictator steered well clear of such popular assemblies, since he had no illusions about his unpopularity. Even in the Senate he was not given a sympathetic hearing, though he reminded them of their enemy’s skill and the disasters of the last two years, suffered as a result of the rashness and incompetence of their generals. ... The fact that only just in time he had preserved the army’s manpower without the sacrifice of its honour was a far more glorious achievement than the slaughter of many thousands of the enemy’s forces. ... Fabius, therefore, set off back to the army on the evening before the proposal to divide the powers of the dictator was due to be put to the vote ... the proposal (to divide the powers of the dictatorship) was carried in the popular assembly... .

Everyone in Rome and in the army, whether friend or foe to Fabius, regarded this decision as a calculated insult – except the Dictator himself.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 22. 25.12–26.5

(a) In what ways does Passage 2B help us to understand the relationship between Fabius Maximus and the Senate and people of Rome? [14]

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Option 2: Hannibal's invasion and defeat, 218–146 BC

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Option 2: Hannibal’s invasion and defeat, 218–146 BC

Passage 2B, repeated, for reference

The Dictator steered well clear of such popular assemblies, since he had no illusions about his unpopularity. Even in the Senate he was not given a sympathetic hearing, though he reminded them of their enemy’s skill and the disasters of the last two years, suffered as a result of the rashness and incompetence of their generals. ... The fact that only just in time he had preserved the army’s manpower without the sacrifice of its honour was a far more glorious achievement than the slaughter of many thousands of the enemy’s forces. ... Fabius, therefore, set off back to the army on the evening before the proposal to divide the powers of the dictator was due to be put to the vote ... the proposal (to divide the powers of the dictatorship) was carried in the popular assembly... .

Everyone in Rome and in the army, whether friend or foe to Fabius, regarded this decision as a calculated insult – except the Dictator himself.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 22. 25.12–26.5

- (b) How useful is Livy in helping us to understand the importance of Fabius Maximus in the war against Hannibal?
You must refer **both** to Passage 2B **and** to other ancient sources which you have studied. **[18]**

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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** Why was Hannibal **not** able to win the war in Italy even though he had won three major battles against the Romans?

In your answer you should:

- outline the reasons for Hannibal's military success up to 216 BC;
- explain why this success was not enough for Hannibal to win the war in Italy;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of Plutarch, Polybius and Livy;
- consider how reliable you think these sources are.

[30]

- 10** The Romans won the war against Hannibal 'because of the courage and military genius of one man, Scipio'. How far do you agree with this view?

In your answer you should:

- give a brief account of the last years of the war and the final battle at Zama;
- explain whether the courage and military genius of Scipio was the only reason for Roman victory;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of Livy;
- consider how reliable you think Livy is.

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Option 2: Hannibal's invasion and defeat, 218–146 BC

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Option 2: Hannibal’s invasion and defeat, 218–146 BC

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