

**Monday 13 May 2013 – Afternoon**

**AS GCE CLASSICS: ANCIENT HISTORY**

**F391/01/I** Greek History from original sources

**INSERT – QUESTION BOOKLET**

**Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes



#### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- 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** question from Section B. Both questions must be from the same option.

#### **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 booklet 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.

#### **INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR**

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### 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.

Letting two years pass, now that the people were confident after their victory, they then, for the first time, used the law about ostracism. It had been passed out of suspicion of men in positions of power, because Peisistratos had become tyrant as popular leader and general.

The first man to be ostracised was a kinsman of his, Hipparkhos son of Kharmos, of Kollytos. It was because of him in particular that Kleisthenes had carried the law, since he wanted to drive him out. Exercising the people's customary mildness, the Athenians had allowed those of the tyrants' friends who were not implicated in their misdeeds during the disturbances to go on living in the city, and Hipparkhos was their leader and champion. In the very next year, in the archonship of Telesinos (487/6), for the first time since the tyranny, the nine archons were picked by lot on a tribal basis from a short list of 500 elected by the members of the demes: before this all the archons had been elected. They also ostracised Megakles son of Hippokrates, of Alopeke. For three years they continued to ostracise friends of the tyrants, on whose account the law had been carried; but after that, in the fourth year (485/4), they started to remove anyone else who seemed too powerful, and the first of those not involved in the tyranny to be ostracised was Xanthippos son of Aripbron.

*Constitution of the Athenians 22.3–6*

[LACTOR 5]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the early development of the Athenian democracy? **[10]**
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the ways in which the Athenians controlled political leaders? **[20]**
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, how far do you agree that the aristocratic families became less powerful during the 5th century BC? **[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 passage and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passage and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

He was now indeed thoroughly scared, since he never imagined that Nicias would have gone so far as to give up his post to him. Nicias, however, repeated his offer and called the Athenians to witness that he was standing down from the command in Pylos. The Athenians behaved in the way that crowds usually do. The more that Cleon tried to get out of sailing to Pylos, and the more that he tried to take back what he had said, the more they encouraged Nicias to hand over his command and they shouted at Cleon, telling him that he ought to sail. The result was that Cleon, finding that there was no longer any possibility of going back on what he had said, undertook to go on the voyage. He came forward and said that he was not frightened of the Spartans and would sail without taking a single man from Athens, only the Lemnians and Imbrians who were in the city and the peltasts who had come from Aenus to offer their help and 400 archers who were available from other quarters. With this force, together with the troops now at Pylos, he claimed that within twenty days he would either bring the Spartans back to Athens alive or would kill them on the spot. This irresponsible claim caused a certain amount of laughter, though the more intelligent members of his audience were not displeased with it, since they calculated that they would enjoy an advantage either way; either they would get rid of Cleon for the future – which was what they rather expected – or, if they were wrong about this, they would have the Spartans in their power.

Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War* 4. 28

- (a) What does this passage tell us about how decisions were made in the assembly? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the nature of debate in the assembly? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, discuss to what extent political leaders were able to manipulate the democratic system. [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** How far were all the inhabitants of Athens involved in the decisions of the Athenian assembly?

In your answer, you should:

- outline the involvement of all the inhabitants of Athens in the assembly;
- include what the sources tell us about the extent of their involvement;
- evaluate how reliable these sources are.

**[45]**

**4** 'What made the Athenian democracy so extraordinary were the opportunities it offered to even the poorest citizens.' How far do you agree with this view?

In your answer, you should:

- outline the range of opportunities offered under the democracy to all citizens, even the poorest;
- include what the sources tell us about the extent of opportunities for citizens;
- assess the reliability of what the sources say.

**[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 passages and answer the questions. You are expected to refer to the passages and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

Siege operations were now carried on vigorously and, as there was also some treachery from inside, the Melians surrendered unconditionally to the Athenians, who put to death all the men of military age whom they took, and sold the women and children as slaves. Melos itself they took over for themselves, sending out later a colony of 500 men.

5

Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War* 5. 116

The Khalkidians are to swear an oath on the following terms: 'I will not revolt from the people of Athens by any means or device whatsoever, neither in word nor in deed, nor will I obey anyone who does revolt, and if anyone revolts I will denounce him to the Athenians, and I will pay to the Athenians whatever tribute I persuade them to agree, and I will be the best and fairest ally I am able to be and will help and defend the Athenian people, in the event of anyone wronging the Athenian people, and I will obey the Athenian people'.

5

*The Khalkis decree*, ML 52

[LACTOR 1]

- (a) What do these passages tell us about the way Athens treated other states? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the ways other states responded to Athenian demands? [20]
- (c) On the basis of these passages and other sources you have studied, how far do you agree that the Athenians were consistent in their treatment of other Greek states? [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.

Concerning the allies, and the fact that the Athenians sail out and bring vexatious charges at will against the good men and hate them – they recognise that the ruler is necessarily hated by the ruled, and that if the rich and good men in the cities become powerful, the rule of the common people of Athens will last only a very short time. This is why they deprive the good men of their citizen rights, take away their money, drive them into exile, and execute them, while increasing the power of the bad. The good men in Athens try to protect the good men in the allied cities, because they recognise that it is an excellent thing for themselves always to protect the best men in these cities. Someone might say that this is the basis of Athenian power, if the allies are able to contribute money. But those sympathetic to the common people think it even more of an excellent thing that each individual Athenian should have the allies' money, and that the allies should have just enough to live and work on, while being unable to plot against them. 5 10

The Old Oligarch 1. 14–15

[LACTOR 2]

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the attitudes of the Athenians towards their allies? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the ways the Athenians influenced allied states? [20]
- (c) On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, how widespread was hostility towards Athens during the Peloponnesian War? [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** To what extent can we rely upon Thucydides' account of the relationships between Athens and other Greek states?

In your answer, you should:

- outline what Thucydides tells us about Athens' relationships with other Greek states;
- include what the other sources tell us about these relationships;
- evaluate how reliable Thucydides and the other sources are.

**[45]**

- 8** How beneficial was the Athenian Empire for the Greek world?

In your answer, you should:

- outline the positive and negative effects of the Athenian Empire;
- include what the sources say about how beneficial the Athenian Empire was;
- evaluate the reliability of the sources.

**[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.

And this contest seemed to be the greatest in the world and the one most worth competing for. In it a man was to be chosen not as the swiftest of swift men nor the strongest of strong ones, but as the best and wisest of the good and wise, who as a lifelong reward for his merits would have in effect sweeping authority in the state, with control over death and loss of citizen rights and the most important matters generally. The selection was made in the following way. The assembly gathered, and picked men were shut up in a nearby building where they could neither see out nor be seen, but could only hear the shouts of those in the assembly. For in this instance, as in others, it was by shouting that they decided between the competitors. These were brought in, not all together, but one by one in an order determined by lot, and each walked through the assembly in silence. The men who had been shut up had writing-tablets, and so in each case they noted the volume of shouting without knowing the identity of the competitor, except that he was the first brought in, or the second, or the third, and so on. Whoever was met with the most shouting, and the loudest, was the man declared elected.

Plutarch, *Lycurgus* 26

- (a) What does this passage tell us about the election of members of the *gerousia* in Sparta? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the importance of the assembly in Sparta? [20]
- (c) 'A lifelong reward for his merits' (line 4). On the basis of this passage and other sources you have studied, discuss to what extent the Spartan state rewarded merit. [25]



**Option 3: Politics and society of Ancient Sparta**

**Do not answer this question if you have already answered Question 9.**

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

Now the Spartans had heard the complaints made by their allies against Athens and also the Athenian reply. They therefore requested all outsiders to leave and discussed the situation among themselves.

Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War* 1.79

I know that in the past the Spartans preferred to stay in Sparta in moderate prosperity rather than expose themselves to the flattery and corruption involved in governing other cities. In the past they were afraid of being proved to have gold, but there are those now who even pride themselves on possessing some. In the past the purpose of the expulsion of foreigners and the ban on foreign travel was to prevent citizens from being infected with idleness by foreigners; now I understand that the apparent leaders of the state are eager to govern foreign cities for the rest of their lives. There was a time when they worked to be worthy to lead, but now they are far more interested in ruling than in being worthy of their position. This is the reason why, whereas formerly the Greeks used to come to the Spartans and ask them for leadership against reputed wrongdoers, now many are encouraging each other to prevent a revival of Spartan power. There is, however, no cause for surprise that such reproaches are being cast at them; they obviously do not obey either the gods or the laws of Lycurgus.

Xenophon, *Constitution of the Spartans* 14

- (a) What do these passages tell us about Sparta's relationships with other states? [10]
- (b) What can we learn from other sources about the importance of wealth to the Spartans? [20]
- (c) On the basis of these passages and other sources you have studied, to what extent do you agree that the Spartans failed as leaders in the Greek world? [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** How far did the Athenians understand the strengths and weaknesses of Sparta?

In your answer, you should:

- outline briefly what the strengths and weaknesses of Sparta were;
- consider what the sources tell us about how the Athenians perceived these strengths and weaknesses;
- assess the reliability of these sources.

[45]

**12** To what extent do the sources help us to understand the contribution of the *perioikoi* and the *helots* to Spartan success?

In your answer, you should:

- outline briefly what the sources tell us about what the *perioikoi* and the *helots* did;
- evaluate the reliability of these sources;
- consider the contribution of the *perioikoi* and the *helots* to the success of the Spartans.

[45]

**Section B Total [45]**

**Paper Total [100]**



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