

Friday 7 June 2013 – Afternoon

GCSE ANCIENT HISTORY

A031/01 The Greeks at war

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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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 Greeks defend themselves, 499–479 BC, which starts on page 3.
Option 2: Alexander the Great, 356–323 BC, which starts on page 17.
- 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.
- 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 **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.
- 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 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.

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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

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

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

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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

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

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Option 1: The Greeks defend themselves, 499–479 BC

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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.

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Herodotus, *The Histories* 6.113–4

(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]**

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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]

- 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]

Option 1: The Greeks defend themselves, 499–479 BC

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Option 1: The Greeks defend themselves, 499–479 BC

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Option 1: The Greeks defend themselves, 499–479 BC

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

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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

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

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Option 2: Alexander the Great, 356–323 BC

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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

(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]

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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]**

- 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]**

Option 2: Alexander the Great, 356–323 BC

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Option 2: Alexander the Great, 356–323 BC

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Option 2: Alexander the Great, 356–323 BC

Dotted lines for writing.

Option 2: Alexander the Great, 356–323 BC

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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.

This section of the page is a large, empty area of lined paper. It consists of approximately 25 horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page. A solid vertical line runs down the left side of this area, creating a margin. The rest of the area is open for writing.

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing, spanning the width of the page. A solid vertical line is positioned on the left side, creating a margin.

