

**Thursday 12 June 2014 – Afternoon**

**GCSE ANCIENT HISTORY**

**A032/01** The rise of Rome

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

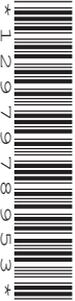
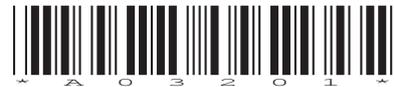
**OCR supplied materials:**

- 12 page Answer Booklet  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**Duration:** 1 hour 15 minutes



## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Complete the boxes on the Answer Booklet with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Use black ink.
- This paper has **two** options:  
Option 1: The origins of Rome: The kings, 753–508 BC  
Option 2: Hannibal's invasion and defeat, 218–146 BC
- Choose **one** option only. Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Write the number of each question answered in the margin.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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 **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

## INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

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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 achievements of Tarquinius Priscus. [5]
- 2 Read Passage 1A from Livy, and answer the questions which follow.

**Passage 1A**

Then, so that the city wasn't empty, just like other people who used to start cities, Romulus pretended that the shabby and poor gang that had gathered to start the city with him was born from the earth itself and they were his family. He opened a place for asylum seekers which is fenced off between the two little forests as you come down the Capitoline Hill. A crowd from the neighbouring people came there, everyone without distinction, slaves or free men, all looking for a new start. This was the start of the strength needed to reach the greatness which had begun. Romulus was no longer unhappy with the strength of his manpower, he provided a council for his forces. He created one hundred senators, either because the number was enough, or because there were only one hundred who were fit to be chosen as 'Fathers'. They were called 'Fathers' because of their good reputation, and their descendants were called 'Patricians'.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 1.8

- (a) Outline what Passage 1A tells us about the origins of the Romans. [4]
- (b) Using the details in Passage 1A, explain why Romulus was important in the development of Rome. [4]
- (c) Using details from Passage 1A, explain how accurate you think Livy's account of these events is. [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**

Then Lucius Tarquinius was the king, and his deeds got him the name Superbus (arrogant or proud), because he banned the burial of his father-in-law because he said that Romulus himself also was not buried when he died. Then he killed the most important senators because he thought they supported Servius. Then he realised that he had made himself king in such an evil way that he might have made an example that could be used against him, so he surrounded himself with armed men, since he had no right to rule except for by force, as he had not had the vote of the people or been accepted by the senate. As he could not rely on the good will of the citizens, it was safer for him to rule by fear. He made most people afraid by holding trials for serious crimes with no juries, just him on his own. This way he could kill, or send into exile, or punish by taking their belongings, not only the people he suspected or didn't like, but also the ones whose money he wanted to take.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 1.49

- (a) In what ways does Passage 1B help us to understand why the Romans wanted to get rid of the Tarquins?

You must use and evaluate details from Passage 1B.

[14]

- (b) How far does Livy help us to understand how Romans of Livy's time felt about kings?

You must use and evaluate details from **both** Passage 1B **and** other ancient sources which you have studied.

[18]

**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 'Numa made a civilised state from a rough group of men.' How far do you agree with this view of the development of Rome?

In your answer you should:

- give a brief account of what Numa did to develop Rome;
- explain how important his actions were in making Rome into a civilised state;
- show knowledge of relevant ancient sources;
- consider how reliable these sources are. [30]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

- 5 'I would like people to think carefully about what sort of lives and morals the people had.' (Livy, *Preface*) How far do you think that Livy succeeded in this aim?

In your answer you should:

- give a brief account of **at least two** stories from the early history of Rome;
- explain how far these stories make the readers think about lives and morals;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of Livy;
- consider whether Livy achieved his aim in writing about the early history of Rome. [30]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

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

**Do not answer questions from this option if you have already answered Option 1.**

**SECTION A**

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

- 6 Briefly outline **two** reasons why Rome and Carthage were rivals. [5]
- 7 Read Passage 2A from Livy, and answer the questions which follow.

**Passage 2A**

From the Druentia, Hannibal approached the Alps ... . As the column started up the first slopes, the mountain tribesmen appeared threateningly above them, standing on their high crags. Had they laid ambushes and attacked suddenly from the better cover of the valleys, they would have inflicted dire slaughter and panic on the army. Hannibal ordered his column to halt and sent his Gallic guides forward to reconnoitre. Once he discovered that there was no way through, he set up camp in the widest valley he could find amid all the boulder-strewn terrain and precipitous mountain slopes. ... he [Hannibal] learned that though the narrow passes were defended by day, at night the tribesmen all slipped away to their homes. At dawn the next day, therefore, he advanced towards the high ground as if determined to force a passage openly through the pass in daylight. His soldiers spent the rest of the day on activities designed to conceal his real intentions, building fortifications round the camp in the same position where they had originally halted.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 21.32

- (a) Using Passage 2A, outline the difficulties the Carthaginian army faced on this part of their journey. [4]
- (b) Using details from Passage 2A, explain how Hannibal showed good leadership in trying to overcome some of these difficulties. [4]
- (c) Using details from Passage 2A, explain how accurate you think Livy's account of these events is. [5]

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

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

**Passage 2B**

Only one man saw it differently – and that was Hannibal himself.

He alone understood his opponent's [Fabius'] strategy and realised how intelligently he applied it. He realised that he must use every possible tactical device to bring him to battle. Otherwise the Carthaginians would be done for, unable to use the weaponry in which they were superior, while steadily losing their already inferior manpower and wasting their inadequate resources with nothing to show for it. He turned to all kinds of military tactics and devices, striving like a skilled wrestler to get to grips with his opponent. Sometimes he would make a direct assault, sometimes diversionary attacks, sometimes he tried to draw him out in almost any direction, always trying to persuade Fabius to abandon his safe, defensive strategy.

Fabius, however, remained convinced that his tactics would succeed and obstinately stuck to his policy, refusing to be diverted.

Plutarch, *Life of Fabius Maximus* 5.2–5.4

- (a) In what ways does Passage 2B help us to understand how Hannibal tried to overcome the tactics of Fabius Maximus?

You must use and evaluate details from Passage 2B.

[14]

- (b) How useful are the ancient sources in helping us to understand why Hannibal failed to win the war in Italy?

You must use and evaluate details from **both** Passage 2B **and** other ancient sources which you have studied.

[18]

**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** 'Livy helps us to understand why the Carthaginians defeated the Romans at Cannae.' How far do you agree with this view?

In your answer you should:

- briefly outline what Livy tells us happened at Cannae;
- explain the reasons why the Romans lost and the Carthaginians won the battle;
- show knowledge of the relevant ancient sources;
- consider whether Livy gives a reliable account of the battle of Cannae. **[30]**

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar **[6]**

- 10** Why did the Romans win the Second Punic War?

In your answer you should:

- outline the events which led to the end of the war up to and including the battle of Zama;
- explain the reasons why the Romans were able to win the war;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of the ancient sources;
- consider how reliable you think these sources are. **[30]**

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar **[6]**

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