



ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
CLASSICS: CLASSICAL CIVILISATION
Greek Historians

F385

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 16 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Wednesday 19 May 2010
Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- 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 **100**.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

Section A: Commentary Questions

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

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.

‘Then there is a great difference between us and our opponents, in our attitude towards military security. Here are some examples: Our city is open to the world, and we have no periodical deportations in order to prevent people observing or finding out secrets which might be of military advantage to the enemy. This is because we rely, not on secret weapons, but on our own real courage and loyalty. There is a difference, too, in our educational systems. The Spartans, from their earliest boyhood, are submitted to the most laborious training in courage; we pass our lives without all these restrictions, and yet are just as ready to face the same dangers as they are. Here is a proof of this: When the Spartans invade our land, they do not come by themselves, but bring all their allies with them; whereas we, when we launch an attack abroad, do the job by ourselves, and, though fighting on foreign soil, do not often fail to defeat opponents who are fighting for their own hearths and homes.’

5

10

Thucydides *History of the Peloponnesian War* 2.39

- (a) In this passage, who is speaking, when and for what purpose on this occasion? [10]
- (b) How typical is this passage of Thucydides’ style of writing history? In your answer, you should include discussion of what he says and how he says it. [20]
- (c) ‘Thucydides gives a balanced account of **both** Athenians **and** non-Athenians.’ Using this passage as a starting point, discuss how far you agree with this statement. [25]

Do **not** answer this question if you have already answered Question 1.

2 Read the passage and answer the questions.

Themistocles appears to have chosen the time for the battle as judiciously as he had the place. He was careful not to let the triremes engage the barbarian ships head on, until the time of day when the wind usually blows fresh from the sea and sends a heavy swell rolling through the narrows. This breeze was no disadvantage to the Greek ships, which were comparatively small and lay low in the water, but it caught the Persian vessels, which were difficult to manoeuvre with their high decks and towering sterns, and swung them round broadside on to their opponents, who dashed in eagerly to the attack. The Greek captains kept a watchful eye on Themistocles, because they felt that he saw most clearly what were the right tactics to follow, and also because he had ranged opposite him Xerxes' admiral, Ariamenes, a man of great courage, who was both the most stalwart and the most high-principled of the king's brothers. He was stationed on a huge ship, from which he kept discharging arrows and javelins, as though he were on the wall of a fortress.

5

10

Plutarch *Life of Themistocles* 14

- (a) Describe Themistocles' role in the battle of Salamis. [10]
- (b) In what ways does Plutarch make this passage exciting and vivid? [20]
- (c) Using this passage as a starting point, discuss how useful Plutarch is as an historical source. [25]

[Section A Total: 55]

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** 'Herodotus' focus on individuals makes him unsuccessful as an historian.' How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer, you should:

- consider individuals in Herodotus' work;
- include a discussion of other elements in his work;
- support your answer with evidence from Herodotus' work.

[45]

- 4** Thucydides intended his work to be a 'possession for all time'. How far do you think that he has been successful in this aim?

In your answer, you should:

- consider what Thucydides may have meant by 'a possession for all time';
- include an analysis of other aims in writing his History;
- support your answer with evidence from Thucydides' work.

[45]

- 5** 'More than other Greek historians, Plutarch enables us to understand people and their motivations.' How far do you think this is true?

In your answer, you should:

- consider Plutarch's descriptions of individuals and their actions;
- include an analysis of the ways in which Greek historians portray individuals and their motivations;
- support your answer with evidence from **at least one** Plutarch *Life* and **either** Herodotus *The Histories* **or** Thucydides *History of the Peloponnesian War*.

[45]

[Section B Total: 45]

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