

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**  
**ANCIENT HISTORY**

The rise of Rome

**A032**

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- 8 page answer booklet  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**Tuesday 14 June 2011**  
**Afternoon**

**Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes**



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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.
- Answer questions from **one** option only.
- Answer **all** the questions in 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 **80**.
- Marks are awarded in Section B for the quality of written communication of your answer.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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** reasons why Aeneas is important in the early history of Rome. **[5]**
  
- 2 Read the following passage from Livy, and answer the questions which follow.

But then the old wickedness – the desire to be king – came between the twins as they were planning, and after a good start, a terrible fight began. Since they were twins, neither was the older brother. So the gods who kept the place safe, would choose and show with signs who the new city would be named after and who would be king when the city was built. Romulus built a temple on the Palatine hill and Remus built one on the Aventine so they could look for omens.

People say that Remus got an omen first which was six vultures. After this omen had been announced, Romulus saw twice as many – twelve altogether. So the supporters of each man said their leader was king. Remus' supporters said he should be king because he saw the first omen, but Romulus' supporters said he should be king because he saw more vultures. The heated argument turned into a fight and Remus was killed by getting hit by one of the crowd.

*Livy, The History of Rome 1.6-7*

- (a) Outline the events in this passage and explain why they are important in the development of Rome. **[4+4]**
  
- (b) With reference to details in the passage, how reliable do you think Livy's account of the conflict between Romulus and Remus is? **[5]**

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

- 3 Read the following passage from Virgil, and answer the questions which follow.

Romulus will add himself as a companion to his grandfather, whom – of the blood of Assaracus – his mother Ilia will raise. Do you see the double crest that stands upon his head and how the father of the gods stamps him with his own majesty? Behold him, my son: Rome herself, with all her power, will be founded under his auspices, including all her lands, and she will raise her spirits to Mount Olympus, and she will enclose seven citadels within her one city wall. ...

Then after him will come Tullus, to banish idleness and raise the residents of his native land to arms and hosts now foreign to triumphs. Following him is Ancus, more of a boaster, even now rejoicing too much in the popular breezes.

Virgil, *Aeneid* 6, 779 - 819

- (a) In what ways does this passage help us to understand how successful Romulus was as the first ruler of Rome? [14]
- (b) How useful are Virgil's *'Aeneid'* and Livy's *'The History of Rome'* in helping us to understand the importance of Romulus in the development of Rome? You must refer **both** to this passage **and** to other ancient sources that 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 in this section for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

- 4 'It is just a story, not history.' To what extent do you agree with this view of Livy's account of the origins of Rome?

In your answer you should:

- give a brief account of **at least two** events from the period between Aeneas' arrival and the foundation of Rome;
- explain why you think Livy chose to describe these events as he did;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of Livy;
- consider whether Livy's account of these events is historically accurate. **[30]**

- 5 'The kings Numa and Tullus did nothing worthwhile for Rome.' To what extent do you agree with this view?

In your answer you should:

- give a brief account of the reigns of Numa and Tullus;
- explain whether these kings were good or bad for Rome;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of Livy and Virgil;
- consider whether Livy and Virgil are historically accurate. **[30]**

**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 Hannibal started the war against the Romans. [5]
- 7 Read the following passage from Polybius and answer the questions which follow:

Hannibal realised that his men were demoralised as a result of both the hardships they had already endured and the prospect of yet more to come. So he called them all together and tried to boost their morale. He had only one source of encouragement, and that was the sight of Italy, clearly spread out below. ... He pointed out to them the plains along the river Po, and reminded them of the general goodwill felt towards them by the Gauls who lived there, and at the same time he pointed out the direction where Rome lay in relation to their present position. In this way he did manage to some extent to cheer them up.

Next day he harnessed his wagon train, broke camp and started his descent. The track was narrow and the descent precipitous; the snow made it impossible for anyone to see where he was treading; if anyone strayed from the path or lost his footing, he fell from the heights to certain death. Nevertheless, the men endured these trials stoically, since by now they were well used to such ordeals.

Polybius, *Rise of the Roman Empire* 3.54.1 - 6

- (a) Outline Hannibal's actions in this passage and explain how they show him to be a good leader. [4+4]
- (b) With reference to this passage, explain whether you think Polybius' account of these events is accurate. [5]

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

- 8 Read the following extract from Plutarch and answer the questions which follow.

He (Quintus Fabius Maximus) had no plans for a single fight to the finish, since his enemy was at the peak of his strength. So his strategy was to wear him down over time, to use Rome's financial strength to counter his limited resources, and Italy's manpower to decrease his relatively small army.

So he kept his army on the higher ground, always camping among the hills from where he could keep an eye on Hannibal, while staying well away from his cavalry. If his enemy was inactive, Fabius did nothing. If he moved off, he would come down from the hills by a roundabout route and show himself at a distance, always far enough away to ensure that he was never forced to fight against his will, but keeping his enemy on tenterhooks in the belief that after avoiding battle for so long he was at last about to stand and fight. The civilian population viewed such time-wasting tactics with contempt. He certainly had a poor reputation in his own army... .

Plutarch, *Life of Fabius Maximus* 5.1-2

- (a) How far does this passage help us to understand the military tactics of Fabius Maximus? **[14]**
- (b) How much can we learn from Plutarch and other sources about the problems Hannibal faced in Italy?  
You must refer **both** to this passage **and** to other ancient sources 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 in this section for the quality of written communication in your answer.**

- 9** 'Because Hannibal did not capture Rome, the Carthaginians lost the whole war.' How far do you agree with this opinion?

In your answer you should:

- briefly outline how the Romans defeated the Carthaginians;
- explain how important the failure to capture Rome was in the war;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of Livy, Polybius and Plutarch;
- consider how reliable you think these sources are.

**[30]**

- 10** 'Livy and Polybius show that the defeat of Carthage made Rome more powerful.' To what extent do you agree with this view?

In your answer you should:

- give an account of the strengths of Rome and Carthage at the beginning and end of the war;
- explain whether the defeat of Carthage gave Rome more power;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of the ancient sources;
- consider how reliable you think the sources are.

**[30]**

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