

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
CLASSICS: CLASSICAL CIVILISATION
Greek Historians

F385

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

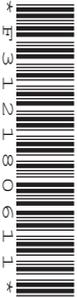
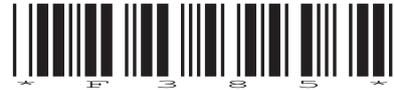
- 16 page answer booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Tuesday 17 May 2011
Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour 30 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.
- 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 Question 1 and 2 for the quality of written communication in your answer.

1 Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Lydians who were to bring the presents to the temples were instructed by Croesus to ask the oracles if he should undertake the campaign against Persia, and if he should strengthen his army by some alliance. On their arrival, therefore, they offered the gifts with proper ceremony and put their question in the following words: 'Croesus, King of Lydia and other nations, in the belief that these are the only true oracles in the world, has given you gifts such as your power of divination deserves, and now asks you if he should march against Persia and if it would be wise to seek an alliance.' To this question both oracles returned a similar answer; they foretold that if Croesus attacked the Persians, he would destroy a great empire, and they advised him to find out which of the Greek states was the most powerful, and to come to an understanding with it.

5

10

Croesus was overjoyed when he learnt the answer which the oracles had given, and was fully confident of destroying the power of Cyrus. To express his satisfaction he sent a further present to Delphi of two gold staters for every man, having first inquired how many men there were. The Delphians in return granted in perpetuity to Croesus and the people of Lydia the right of citizenship for any who wished, together with exemption from dues, front seats at state functions and priority in consulting the oracle.

15

Herodotus, *The Histories* 1. 53–54

- (a) Explain what Herodotus has told us about Croesus and his situation before this passage. [10]
- (b) How typical is this passage of Herodotus' style of writing? In your answer you should discuss what he says and how he says it. [20]
- (c) How important is religion in the work of Herodotus? In your answer you should include discussion of this passage and other parts of the text which you have read. [25]

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

Marks are awarded in parts (b) and (c) of Questions 1 and 2 for the quality of written communication in your answer.

2 Read the passage and answer the questions.

The people of Magnesia have a magnificent tomb of Themistocles in their market-place. As for his remains we need pay no attention to Andocides, when he says in his *Address To His Associates* that the Athenians stole them and scattered them into thin air, since this writer is plainly telling untruths to stir up the hatred of the oligarchs against the people. Phylarchus, too, dramatizes his narrative to such an extent that he all but employs stage machinery, bringing on a certain Neocles and Demophilus as Themistocles' children simply to introduce a touching scene, which anybody can see is pure invention.

5

But Diodorus the Topographer, in his treatise *On Tombs*, mentions, as a surmise rather than as an established fact, that near the great harbour of Piraeus a kind of elbow juts out from the headland opposite Alcimus: as you round this, he says, where the sea begins to grow calm, there is a large plinth, and the monument resting on this and shaped like an altar, he believes, is the tomb of Themistocles. And he claims the support of Plato, the comic poet, who writes:

10

There on a noble height they heaped your tomb
Above the shore, and there the merchantmen
Shall hail it as they pass; there you look down
Upon the outward and the inward bound,
And the galleys crowding sail as they race for home.

15

There were certain honours, too, which the Magnesians kept up for the descendants of Themistocles even down to my own times, and these were enjoyed by Themistocles the Athenian, who was a friend and fellow-student of mine in the school of Ammonius the philosopher.

20

Plutarch, *Life of Themistocles* 32

- (a) Briefly outline the main events of Themistocles' life as presented by Plutarch. [10]
- (b) What do we learn about Themistocles' popularity from this passage? To what extent does Plutarch always portray Themistocles as popular? [20]
- (c) 'Plutarch ignores important events and concentrates on trivial matters.' How far do you agree with this view of the *Life of Themistocles*? In your answer you should include discussion of both this passage and the rest of the text. [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 is useless as an historian, but great fun to read as a storyteller.' How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer you should:

- consider several different stories used by Herodotus;
- include discussion of the usefulness of Herodotus as an historian;
- use evidence from Herodotus' *Histories*.

[45]

- 4** 'Thucydides is too biased to be a useful source for the Peloponnesian War.' How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer you should:

- consider Thucydides' aims in writing history;
- include discussion of the reliability of Thucydides as a primary source;
- use evidence from Thucydides' *History of the Peloponnesian War*.

[45]

- 5** How relevant is the work of Plutarch to people today?

In your answer you should:

- consider the different events and characters presented by Plutarch;
- include discussion of what these characters and events have to offer us today;
- use evidence from **both** the *Life of Themistocles* **and** the *Life of Pericles*.

[45]

[Section B Total: 45]

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