

Tuesday 10 June 2014 – Morning

GCSE ANCIENT HISTORY

A031/01 The Greeks at war

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 Greeks defend themselves, 499–479 BC
Option 2: Alexander the Great, 356–323 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

- Do not send this Question Paper for marking; it should be retained in the centre or recycled. Please contact OCR Copyright should you wish to re-use this document.

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 Briefly outline **two** reasons why Darius sent expeditions against Greece. [5]
- 2 Read Passage 1A from Herodotus, and answer the questions which follow.

Passage 1A

Mardonius said this because he was eager for change and wanted himself to be in control of Greece. As time went by he worked on Xerxes and persuaded him so that he did what he wanted. There were other things as well which helped persuade Xerxes. From the Aleuadai (who were the leading family in Thessaly) messengers arrived, showing great enthusiasm, who invited the King into Greece. As well as this, those members of the family of Peisistratus who had come to Susa used the same arguments as the Aleuadai and in addition offered still more; they brought with them an Athenian man called Onomacritus, a soothsayer and the arranger of the oracles of Mousaios.

Herodotus, *The Histories* 7.6

- (a) What does Passage 1A tell us about what persuaded Xerxes to invade Greece? [4]
- (b) Using details from Passage 1A, explain why the Aleuadai and the members of the family of Peisistratus wanted Xerxes to invade Greece. [4]
- (c) Using details from Passage 1A, explain how accurate you think Herodotus' account of these events is. [5]

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

- 3 Read Passage 1B from Herodotus, and answer the questions which follow.

Passage 1B

When Demaratus heard this, he spoke as follows: “King, since you tell me to be completely truthful and say nothing which can be shown to be a lie later by you, in Greece poverty has always been our companion, but courage we have gained for ourselves, achieved through wisdom and strong law; through her courage, Greece has kept away poverty and despotism. I praise all the Greeks who live in the Dorian lands, but I am going to speak not about all of them but about the Spartans only: firstly it is impossible for them to accept terms from you if it means slavery for Greece, and, secondly, they will oppose you even if all the other Greeks surrender. As for the number of men, do not consider whether they have sufficient forces to do this; for if one thousand men happen to be drawn up for battle, they will fight you, and this is true whether there are more than this or fewer.”

Herodotus, *The Histories* 7.102

- (a) In what ways does Passage 1B help us to understand why some Greeks resisted the Persian invasion?

You must use and evaluate details from Passage 1B.

[14]

- (b) In your opinion, how far does Herodotus help us to understand why the Greeks were able to defeat the Persians in 480/79 BC?

You must use and evaluate details from **both** Passage 1B **and** other passages of Herodotus which you have studied.

[18]

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 'Without Miltiades, Athens would have been doomed in 490 BC.' Using Herodotus' account, explain to what extent you agree with this view of Miltiades' role at Marathon.

In your answer you should:

- give a brief account of events before, during and after the battle of Marathon;
- explain how important you think Miltiades' role was for Athens;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of Herodotus;
- consider how reliable you think Herodotus is. **[30]**

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

- 5 What can we learn about the strengths and weaknesses of the Persian forces from the battles of Artemisium and Thermopylae?

In your answer you should:

- outline the strengths and weaknesses of the Persian forces;
- explain how the battles of Artemisium and Thermopylae show these strengths and weaknesses;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of Herodotus;
- consider how reliable you think Herodotus is. **[30]**

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

Option 2: Alexander the Great, 356–323 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 for Alexander’s expedition against Persia in 334 BC. [5]
- 7 Read Passage 2A from Diodorus Siculus, and answer the questions which follow.

Passage 2A

Pausanias applied this saying to his personal anger, and, allowing no postponement of his plan because of his sense of being wronged, put his plan into action during this festival in the following manner. He positioned horses by the gates to the city and went to the entrance of the theatre with a Celtic dagger hidden from view. When Philip told those friends who were accompanying him to go into the theatre before he did, the bodyguards kept their distance, then Pausanias, seeing that the king was alone, ran up to him and striking him straight through the ribs left him dead on the ground; then he sprinted for the gates and the horses he had readied for flight. At once some of the bodyguards rushed to the body of the king, while the others poured out in pursuit of the killer: in this group were Leonnatus and Perdiccas and Attalus.

Diodorus Siculus, *Library of History* 16.94

- (a) Describe briefly Pausanias’ actions in Passage 2A. [4]
- (b) Explain what Passage 2A tells us about the relationship between Philip and his men. [4]
- (c) Using details from Passage 2A, explain how accurate you think Diodorus Siculus’ account of these events is. [5]

Option 2: Alexander the Great, 356–323 BC

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

Passage 2B

He leapt up and shouted out in Macedonian, calling for his armour bearers (this was a sign of great tumult) When Cleitus would not give up the quarrel, his friends with difficulty thrust him out of the hall. Cleitus tried to enter again through a different door, declaiming very contemptuously and boldly this line of Euripides from his play *Andromache*: “Alas, how badly things are controlled in Greece!” Then Alexander, taking a spear from one of his guards, came face-to-face with Cleitus as he drew back the curtain in front of the door, and ran him through. He fell with a groan and a bellow, and at once Alexander’s anger vanished. When he returned to his senses and seeing his friends standing around him speechless, he dragged the spear out of the dead body and tried to impale himself in the neck, but was prevented by his bodyguards, who restrained him and carried him by force into his bedroom.

Plutarch, Life of Alexander 51

- (a) In what ways does Passage 2B help us to understand Alexander’s behaviour towards those who opposed him?

You must use and evaluate details from Passage 2B.

[14]

- (b) How typical of Alexander’s behaviour is the description in Passage 2B?

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

[18]

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 successes depended entirely on his Macedonian army.’ Using Arrian and Plutarch, explain how far you agree with this view.

In your answer you should:

- give a brief account of the contribution of the Macedonian army to Alexander’s successes;
- explain how important other factors were to his successes;
- 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 the ancient sources help us to understand Alexander’s attitude towards deification?

In your answer you should:

- give an account of Alexander’s actions relating to deification;
- explain what these actions tell us about his attitude to deification;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of Arrian and Plutarch;
- consider how accurate you think Arrian and Plutarch are. **[30]**

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

**Copyright Information**

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.