

Monday 16 June 2014 – Afternoon

GCSE ANCIENT HISTORY

A033/01 Women in ancient politics

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

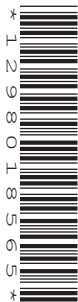
OCR supplied materials:

- 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: Cleopatra and her impact on Roman politics, 69–30 BC.
Option 2: Agrippina the Younger and her influence on Roman politics, AD 41–59.
- 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: Cleopatra and her impact on Roman politics, 69–30 BC

SECTION A

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

- 1 Briefly outline **two** successes Cleopatra had as ruler of Egypt. [5]
- 2 Read Passage 1A from Virgil, and answer the questions which follow.

Passage 1A

In the centre of the shield, there could be seen the bronze ships, the battle of Actium... . On one side Augustus Caesar led the Italians into battle with the senators and the people, and with the household gods and the great gods of Rome. He stood there well-pleased on the high stern. From his forehead there poured twin flames, and his father's star appeared on his head. In another part of the picture, there was Agrippa supported by winds and gods, tall, leading his wing of the fleet. On his head shone the beaks of the naval crown, a distinction proudly won in war. On the other side was Antony with his barbarian wealth and armies from different nations. He had returned victorious against the people of the East and the Indian Ocean. He brought with him Egypt and the strength of the East and furthest Bactria, but followed by his Egyptian wife (the shame of it!).

Virgil, *Aeneid* 8.675–688

- (a) Outline briefly how Virgil describes Augustus Caesar (Octavian) and Antony in Passage 1A. [4]
- (b) Why does Virgil compare Antony to Augustus Caesar (Octavian) in this passage? [4]
- (c) Using details from Passage 1A, explain how reliable you think the description of the events in the passage is. [5]

Option 1: Cleopatra and her impact on Roman politics, 69–30 BC

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

Passage 1B

So finally, like a man woken from a deep sleep brought on by a night of heavy drinking, Antony set out to stop the Parthians, and reached Phoenicia; there, a letter arrived from Fulvia full of complaints. He turned round and headed towards Italy with two hundred ships. During the journey, he picked up a number of his friends who were fleeing from Italy, and he learnt that Fulvia had started the war; she was naturally the sort of energetic woman who likes to get involved in men's affairs; in this way she had hoped to draw Antony away from Cleopatra by causing trouble in Italy. Fulvia was sailing to meet him, but she became ill and died at Sicyon, as it happened. This provided a greater opportunity for Antony and Octavian to be reconciled. In fact, on Antony reaching Italy, Octavian clearly showed he had no wish to accuse Antony of causing the war but rather blamed Fulvia. The friends of the two men did not allow the excuse given to be questioned. Instead they made peace between them and divided up the leadership of the Empire, drawing a boundary with the Ionian Sea and giving to Antony the East, and to Octavian the West; Lepidus was allowed to have Africa.

Plutarch, *Life of Mark Antony* 30

- (a) In what ways does Passage 1B help us to understand **both** why Mark Antony returns to Italy **and** what happens when he meets Octavian?

You must use and evaluate details from Passage 1B.

[14]

- (b) How far do the sources suggest that Cleopatra's relationship with Mark Antony was the only reason for the civil war between Antony and Octavian?

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

[18]

Option 1: Cleopatra and her impact on Roman politics, 69–30 BC**SECTION B**


Answer **either** Question 4 **or** Question 5.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

- 4 'Cleopatra deserves to be remembered as one of the most important women in history.' Using the ancient sources, explain how far you agree with this view.

In your answer you should:

- give a brief account of the main actions and character of Cleopatra;
- explain how far you think her character and actions show her to be important;
- show knowledge of the relevant ancient sources;
- consider how reliable you think these sources are. **[30]**

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

- 5 To what extent do you agree that Cleopatra's downfall was caused by her relationship with Mark Antony?

In your answer you should:

- give a brief account of the relationship between Cleopatra and Mark Antony;
- explain how far Cleopatra's downfall was caused by her relationship with Mark Antony;
- show knowledge of the relevant sections of the ancient sources;
- consider how reliable you think these sources are. **[30]**

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

Option 2: Agrippina the Younger and her influence on Roman politics, AD 41–59

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

SECTION A

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

- 6 Outline **two** ways in which Agrippina increased her power during Claudius' reign. [5]
- 7 Read Passage 2A from Suetonius, and answer the questions which follow.

Passage 2A

There is general agreement that Claudius was poisoned, but a lot of argument about when it happened and who poisoned him. One version is that it was his food-taster, the eunuch Halotus, during a feast with the priests in the Citadel. Another view is that Agrippina herself did it at a family dinner when she gave him poisoned mushrooms, his favourite food. There are differences in the stories of what happened afterwards. Many say that the minute he swallowed the poison, he was unable to speak; then that he was in the greatest pain throughout the night until dawn when he died. Several writers claim that to begin with he became unconscious, then vomited up everything he had eaten. He was now poisoned again, possibly with a bowl of soup, with the excuse that he was worn out and needed food to help him recover; alternatively it was administered by injection as an enema, as if he were suffering from too much food and needed to have his stomach emptied.

Suetonius, *Claudius* 44

- (a) Briefly outline the different versions of Claudius' death in Passage 2A. [4]
- (b) Why does Agrippina want Claudius dead at this point in time? [4]
- (c) Using details from Passage 2A, explain how reliable you think Suetonius' account of the events in the passage is. [5]

Option 2: Agrippina the Younger and her influence on Roman politics, AD 41–59

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

Passage 2B

But he [Nero] had no charge to bring against his brother [Britannicus] nor did he dare to order his murder openly. He turned to secrecy and ordered poison to be prepared ... the poison spread throughout his [Britannicus'] body; he could not speak and his breathing stopped. Everyone sitting around froze in fear, some, not realising what was happening, scattered. Those who did understand sat still, staring at Nero. But he, as he reclined there, apparently unaware of the confusion, said that this was not unusual; he added that Britannicus had suffered from epilepsy since childhood and his sight and feeling would soon return. But Agrippina gave a momentary glimpse of her terror and distress, even though she tried to control her expression and hide it; but it was clear from this that she had known nothing about this and neither had Octavia, Britannicus' own sister. She realised that there was no one now to support her, and that here was an example of the murder of a relative.

Tacitus, *Annals* 13.15–16

- (a) In what ways does Passage 2B help us to understand whether Nero was responsible for Britannicus' death?

You must use and evaluate details from Passage 2B.

[14]

- (b) How far do the sources explain why Nero turned against members of his family during his reign?

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

[18]

Option 2: Agrippina the Younger and her influence on Roman politics, AD 41–59**SECTION B**

Answer **either** Question 9 **or** Question 10.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

- 9** How far do you agree that Agrippina's influence helped Nero to be a good emperor in the early years of his reign?

In your answer you should:

- give a brief account of Nero's early years as emperor;
- explain whether you think Agrippina's influence helped Nero to rule well in his early years as emperor;
- show knowledge of relevant ancient sources;
- consider how reliable you think these sources are. **[30]**

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

- 10** 'The ancient sources portray Agrippina more like an emperor than just the wife and mother of emperors.' How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer you should:

- give a brief account of how the sources portray Agrippina;
- explain whether you think that the ancient sources portray her more like an emperor than a wife and mother;
- show knowledge of the relevant ancient sources;
- consider how reliable you think these sources are. **[30]**

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

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