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Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 13 June 2018 – Afternoon

GCSE ANCIENT HISTORY

A032/01 The Rise of Rome

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 origins of Rome: The kings, 753–508 BC.
Option 2: Hannibal's invasion and defeat, 218–146 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**.
- The quality of written communication will be assessed 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: The origins of Rome: The kings, 753–508 BC

SECTION A

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

- 1 Briefly outline **two** details of the myth of Evander and Hercules. [5]

- 2 Read Passage 1A from Livy, and answer the questions which follow.

Passage 1A

This is what Romulus did so that he deserved to be a god. Then, when he held a meeting on the flat ground near the Caprean marsh to inspect the army, suddenly there was a storm with huge thunder-claps and a thick cloud covered the King, so that no one could see him. From then on Romulus was no longer on Earth. When the calm day and peaceful light came back after the confusion, the young Romans were not so scared. When they saw the empty throne, even though they believed the senators, who had been standing closest, and said that Romulus had been lifted up to heaven in the storm, they were still afraid like orphans and were sad and silent for a long time. Then after a few people said that Romulus was a god born from a god, all together they saluted Romulus as King and Father of the city of Rome. They begged for peace with prayers, so that the kind god Romulus would want to care for his descendants always.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 1.16

- (a) What does Passage 1A tell us about what happens to Romulus? [4]

- (b) Using the details in Passage 1A, explain why Romulus was important in the early history of Rome. [4]

- (c) Using details from Passage 1A, how reliable do you think Livy's account of these events is? [5]

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

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

Passage 1B

Then the people and the senate made Tullus Hostilius king. He was the grandson of Hostilius, he who had fought the Sabines in the famous battle for the citadel. He was not only different from Numa, but was even more warlike than Romulus. His youth and strength and his grandfather's glory gave him courage. He thought that the state was getting weak because of inactivity, so he looked around for a reason to start a war. By chance the Romans were raiding the Alban fields and the Albans were also raiding the Roman farms. ... both parties sent ambassadors at the same time to ask for their belongings back. Tullus ordered his men to carry out their demands as quickly as possible, because he was sure that the Albans would refuse, and so he could easily start a war. For the Albans things went more slowly: Tullus welcomed the ambassadors kindly, and they happily had dinner with the king. Meanwhile the Roman ambassadors demanded the property back and were refused so they said the war would start in 30 days.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 1.22

- (a) In what ways does Passage 1B help us to understand the qualities that made Tullus Hostilius a good king of Rome?

You must use and evaluate details from Passage 1B.

[14]

- (b) To what extent does Livy help us to understand whether Tullus was a better military leader than Romulus?

You must refer **both** to Passage 1B **and** to other ancient sources 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 for the quality of written communication in your answer.

4 ‘Aeneas is not a real historical character.’ How far do you agree with this view?

In your answer you should:


- give a brief account of Aeneas as he is described in the ancient sources;
- explain whether this description is history or myth;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of Livy and Virgil;
- consider how reliable Livy and Virgil are as historical sources. **[30]**

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

5 ‘The Tarquins made a positive contribution to the development of Rome.’ To what extent do you think that the ancient sources support this view?

In your answer you should:

- give a brief account of the actions and policies of the Tarquins;
- explain whether these actions and policies were good or bad for Rome;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of the ancient sources;
- consider whether the descriptions of the Tarquins in the ancient sources are reliable. **[30]**

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

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

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

SECTION A

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

- 6 Briefly outline **two** reasons why the war between Hannibal and the Romans began. [5]
- 7 Read Passage 2A from Polybius, and answer the questions which follow.

Passage 2A

Having marched upstream for about 800 stades (*100 miles or 160 km*) in ten days along the banks of the river (Rhone), Hannibal now started his ascent of the Alps and found that he had fallen into a very dangerous situation. For as long as he had been crossing flat country, all the various tribal chieftains of the Allobroges had kept well clear of him, since they were terrified of his cavalry and their barbarian escort. But once these barbarians had departed for their homelands and Hannibal's army had begun to move into much more difficult terrain, the leaders of the Allobroges gathered a considerable force, and seized commanding positions ahead of the route by which Hannibal was bound to climb the passes. ... the Carthaginian general learned that the tribesmen had already occupied key strong points ahead ... (and) that the enemy were guarding their positions in a thoroughly disciplined fashion ...

Polybius, *The Rise of the Roman Empire* 3.50.1-50.7

- (a) What does Passage 2A tell us about the Carthaginians' journey while they were crossing the 'flat country' (line 3)? [4]
- (b) Using the details in Passage 2A, explain why Hannibal had fallen into a very dangerous situation once he 'started his ascent of the Alps'. [4]
- (c) In your opinion, how accurate is Polybius' account in Passage 2A? [5]

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

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

Passage 2B

Two factors added to the Dictator's general unpopularity. The first was the result of an act of treacherous deception by Hannibal. He had been shown by some deserters a stretch of land belonging to Fabius; he had told his men to leave this absolutely untouched by fire, sword and enemy devastation, while all the surrounding land was utterly destroyed. The intention was to suggest to the Roman people that this was some kind of payment for a secret deal between them. The second factor was something for which Fabius was himself entirely responsible. ... There had been an exchange of prisoners, just as there had been in the first Punic War. An agreement was reached between the two opposing generals that whichever side got back more prisoners than it gave would pay compensation to the tune of two and a half pounds of silver per soldier. Rome had received back 247 more prisoners than the Carthaginians, but there had been a delay in handing over the money due, because the Senate (which had responsibility for the state's finances) had not been formally consulted, though they had in fact debated the matter often enough.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 22.23.4–22.23.7

- (a) In what ways does Passage 2B help us to understand why the Dictator, Fabius, was unpopular with the Romans?

You must use and evaluate details from Passage 2B.

[14]

- (b) To what extent do the sources help us to understand Fabius' success in the war against Hannibal?

You must refer **both** to Passage 2B **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 for the quality of written communication in your answer.

- 9** 'The battle of Cannae showed Hannibal's brilliance as a military commander more clearly than the battle at Lake Trasimene.' How far do you agree with this opinion?

In your answer you should:

- outline Hannibal's actions and decisions at the two battles;
- explain whether Hannibal's actions and decisions at Cannae showed greater military skill than those at Lake Trasimene;
- show knowledge of the relevant ancient sources;
- consider whether these ancient sources give an accurate account of Hannibal's role in these two battles. **[30]**

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

- 10** 'By 202 BC, Rome's key advantages over Carthage were her limitless supplies and manpower.' To what extent do you agree with this opinion?

In your answer you should:

- outline the factors that explain Rome's victory over Carthage;
- explain whether limitless supplies and manpower were Rome's key advantages over Carthage;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of the ancient sources;
- consider how reliable you think these sources are. **[30]**

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

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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