



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Monday 16 November 2020 – Afternoon**

**GCSE (9–1) Ancient History**

**J198/02 Rome and its neighbours**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes**



**You must have:**

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **all** the questions in **either** Section B **or** Section C **or** Section D.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.

**INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is **105**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) and the use of specialist terminology will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).
- This document has **8** pages.

**ADVICE**

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.



**SECTION A – The foundations of Rome: From kingship to republic, 753–440 BC**

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

- 1 (a) Name the ‘Etruscan’ king who succeeded Ancus Marcius. [1]
- (b) Name the king who was said to have built the temple of Janus. [1]
- (c) Identify **two** events Livy suggests led to the Second Secession. [2]
- 2 Outline the story of how Tarquinius Superbus became king. [6]

**Passage A**

The Sabines had gained control of the citadel. The next day the Roman army was assembled, filling the area between the Palatine and the Capitoline hills. Before the Sabines could descend, Roman anger and a desire to retake the citadel encouraged the Romans to lead an uphill attack... As the Romans charged up the steep slope their commander fell, and the Roman line immediately collapsed and fell back to the ancient gate of the Palatine. Even Romulus was carried back in the crush of those fleeing. Lifting his weapons to the heavens he cried, ‘Jupiter, the augural birds you sent commanded me to lay the foundations of Rome here on the Palatine. The Sabines have now won the valley between the two hills and are now upon us. I beg you, father of gods and men, prevent the foe from seizing *this* spot. Banish Roman fear, stay their shameful flight!’

Livy, *The History of Rome* Book 1.12

- 3 Using details from Passage A and your own knowledge, what can we learn from Livy about the Roman army during the reign of Romulus? [10]
- 4 Using details from Passage A and your own knowledge, explain whether religion or war was more significant for the development of Rome under its kings. [15]
- 5 ‘Debt and poverty were the main threats to the Republic between 509 and 440.’ To what extent do you agree with this view? [20]
- (✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

## SECTION B – Hannibal and the Second Punic War, 218–201 BC

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

- 6 (a) Name the city Hannibal besieged which started the Second Punic War. [1]
- (b) Name the Treaty signed that ended the First Punic War. [1]
- (c) Give **three** details about the battle of Zama. [3]

### Passage B

At dawn Hannibal sent his Balearic slingers and light-armed troops out ahead, and then crossed the river with the main body of his army. He deployed them in position as they crossed, with Gallic and Spanish cavalry on the left wing, near the river bank, facing the Roman cavalry, and the Numidian cavalry on the right wing. In the centre he stationed his infantry, strengthening the whole formation by putting his African troops on both flanks, with Gauls and Spanish soldiers placed between. You would have thought that the Africans were an almost totally Roman battle line. Their weaponry consisted mainly of the spoils of Trasimene, but also of Trebia. The Gauls and Spanish troops had shields that were broadly similar, but the swords differed in size and design...The effect of these tribesmen was uniquely terrifying, both for their giant physique and ferocious looks. When fully deployed, their overall numbers came to 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry.

Livy, *The History of Rome* Book 22.46

- 7 What can we learn from Passage B about Hannibal's army at the battle of Cannae? [5]
- 8 Using details from Passage B, how accurate do you think the portrayal of Hannibal's army in the passage is? [5]
- 9 Explain whether Hannibal's preparations for the battle of Cannae were different from his preparations for the battle of Zama. [10]
- 10 To what extent was Fabius Maximus a more successful military leader than Hannibal?
- You must **use and analyse the ancient sources** you have studied as well as supporting your answer with **your own knowledge**. [20]

## SECTION C – Cleopatra: Rome and Egypt, 69–30 BC

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

- 11 (a) Cleopatra associated herself with which Egyptian goddess? [1]
- (b) Name the Roman general who was executed in 48 BC by Ptolemy. [1]
- (c) Give **three** details from the events of the Battle of Actium in 31 BC. [3]

**Passage C**

We are told that the asp was carried in with those figs and was hidden beneath the leaves. This is what Cleopatra had ordered. It was so the asp might strike her body without her realizing it. But when she removed some figs, she saw it and said: "So here it was all the time," and lifting her sleeve, she held out her bare arm for the asp to bite. But others tell us that the asp was kept guarded shut up in a water-jar. Cleopatra kept disturbing it and getting it annoyed with a golden stick; eventually it jumped up and bit into her arm. No one really knows the truth. It is also said that she carried poison in a hollow hairpin and kept the pin hidden in her hair. But there was neither stain nor any other sign of poison on her body. The asp was never seen in her room; some said they saw signs of it near the sea where the windows of the room looked out on it. Others claim that there were two hardly noticeable puncture marks on Cleopatra's arm which is what Octavian appeared to believe. In fact, in his triumph he had an image of Cleopatra carried along with an asp fastened to her arm. These, therefore, are the various stories of what happened.

Octavian, although angry at the death of this woman, admired her noble spirit.

Plutarch, *Life of Antony* 86

- 12 What can we learn from Passage C about the end of Cleopatra's life? [5]
- 13 Using details from Passage C, how accurate do you think the portrayal of the end of Cleopatra's life by Plutarch is? [5]
- 14 Explain why Caesar chose to become involved in Cleopatra's life. [10]
- 15 To what extent was Cleopatra a failure as a political leader?

You must **use and analyse the ancient sources** you have studied as well as supporting your answer with **your own knowledge**. [20]

**SECTION D – Britannia: from conquest to province, AD 43–c.84**

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

- 16 (a)** Give **three** methods the Romans used to maintain control of Britain. **[3]**
- (b)** Name the Roman line of control that linked Exeter to Lincoln and passed through Cirencester. **[1]**
- (c)** Name the governor of Britain who succeeded Julius Sextus Frontinus. **[1]**

**Passage D**

Over 30,000 armed men were now to be seen, and still there were streaming in all the youth, together with men renowned in war, whose old age was yet hale and hearty, and each wearing battle honours of his own. Meanwhile, among the many leaders, one stood out among the rest in courage and in birth, Calgacus by name. He is said to have spoken to the crowd gathered around him who were clamouring for battle...

“Our goods and fortunes they collect for their tribute, our land and yearly produce for their corn supply. Our very hands and bodies, with lashings and insults are worn down by making roads through woodland and marshes... Just as in a household, the newcomer among the slaves is always the butt of jokes to his fellow slaves so we in the household world which is long used to slavery, as the newest and cheapest, are marked out for destruction. We have neither fertile fields, nor mines, nor harbours, for the working of which we may be spared.”

Tacitus, *Agricola* 29 and 31

- 17** What can we learn from Passage D about why Calgacus’ people fought the Romans? **[5]**
- 18** Using details from Passage D, how accurate do you think the portrayal of Calgacus’ speech is in this passage? **[5]**
- 19** Explain how far the lives of the Britons changed during the period AD 43 to 84. **[10]**

- 20 'Other governors of Britain were more successful than Ostorius Scapula in the period AD 43 to 84.' How far do you agree with this statement?

You must **use and analyse the ancient sources** you have studied as well as supporting your answer with **your own knowledge**. **[20]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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