

**Modified Enlarged 24pt
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

Monday 8 June 2020 – Afternoon

A Level Ancient History

H407/13 Macedon and the Greek World

**Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

**YOU MUST HAVE:
the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet**

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

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.

Answer FOUR questions in total:

Section A: Answer Question 1 OR Question 2 AND answer Question 3.

Section B: Answer Question 4 AND answer Question 5 OR Question 6.

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 98.

The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].

Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

SECTION A: Relations between Greek states and between Greek and non-Greek states, 492–404 BC

Answer EITHER question 1 OR question 2 AND then question 3.

Answer EITHER question 1 OR question 2.

1* ‘The change in relationship between Sparta and Corinth after 446 BC led to the Spartans declaring war on Athens in 432 BC.’ To what extent do you agree with this view?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as your own knowledge to support your answer. [30]

2* 'After the Peace of Nicias (421 BC), Alcibiades could have won the war for Athens, but in the end caused her to lose it.' To what extent do you agree with this view?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as your own knowledge to support your answer. [30]

Answer question 3.

3 Read the interpretation below.

...Greek cities collaborated in the war effort against Persia to secure success, but Greek unity is largely a myth. In addition to Athens and the Peloponnesian League the number of mainland Greek cities who joined the struggle on the Greek side was small, their combined forces practically insignificant. What Herodotus' account of the war reveals is how slight and how temporary a concession was made in the in-fighting of Greek cities. Even those cities which fought together rapidly turned to claiming of one another that they had tried to desert, or to casting aspersions on the motives which led others to fight.

5
10
15
20

R. Osborne, 'Greece in the Making', 1200–479 BC

How convincing do you find R. Osborne's interpretation of the contribution of Greek unity to the victory over the Persians in 480–479 BC?

You must use your knowledge of the historical period and the ancient sources you have studied to analyse and evaluate R. Osborne's interpretation. [20]

SECTION B: The Rise of Macedon, c.359–323 BC

**Answer question 4 AND then EITHER
question 5 OR question 6.**

Answer question 4.

4 Read the passage below.

**Philip returned to his kingdom
and, just as shepherds drive
their flocks at different times into
winter or summer pastures, so
he now capriciously transplanted 5
whole peoples and cities as he felt
regions needed to be populated or
depopulated. Everywhere it was
a dismal picture, almost one of
desolation. True, it was not a scene 10
of panic inspired by an enemy;
there was no movement of troops
through a city, no armed melee,
nor the plundering of property and
abduction of people; but there was 15
silent, forlorn dejection, as men
feared that even their tears might
be taken to signify opposition. ...**

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>...Some of these peoples Philip settled right on his borders as a bulwark against his enemies, others he set on the remote frontiers of the empire, and some, who were prisoners-of-war, he distributed to supplement the populations of his cities. Doing this he made one kingdom and one people from large numbers of different clans and tribes. After organising and settling affairs in Macedonia, Philip next outwitted and defeated the Dardanians and his other neighbours. He did not keep his hands from kindred blood either; for he decided to drive from his throne Arrybas, king of Epirus, who was a very close blood-relation of his wife, Olympias, and then he summoned to Macedonia Arrybas' stepson, Alexander, ... the brother of his own wife, Olympias. Philip summoned him in his sister's name and then made every effort to seduce him, holding out the promise of his stepfather's throne</p> | <p>20</p> <p>25</p> <p>30</p> <p>35</p> <p>40</p> <p>45</p> |
|--|---|

and pretending to be in love with him... When Alexander reached the age of twenty, Philip gave him, though he was hardly more than a boy, the throne which he had taken from Arrybas. 50

Justin, 'Epitome of Trogus', 8.5–6

How useful is this passage for our understanding of how Philip secured Macedon against external and internal threats? [12]

Answer EITHER question 5 OR question 6.

5* How far do the sources enable us to understand Philip and Alexander's attitudes towards the Athenians?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as your own knowledge to support your answer. [36]

6* 'The conspiracies and mutinies of Macedonians and Greeks were serious challenges to Alexander's authority.' To what extent do you agree with this view?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as your own knowledge to support your answer. [36]

END OF QUESTION PAPER



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