



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Friday 8 October 2021 – Morning

A Level Classical Civilisation

H408/23 Invention of the Barbarian

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

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 **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **75**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document has **4** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Section A

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

Start your answer to each **10, 20 and 30 mark question** on a **new page**.

Source A: Persian metal artefacts



Image 1: Gold armet with griffins



Image 2: Silver drinking vessel ending in a griffin

- 1 The gold armlet in **Image 1** in **Source A** was found with a large collection of treasure by a river. What was the name of the river? [1]
- 2 What is the usual name for the type of drinking cup shown in **Image 2** in **Source A**? [1]
- 3 Explain how the objects shown in **Source A** add to our knowledge about ancient Persia. [10]

Source B: Herodotus – *The Histories* 8.68

Starting with the king of Sidon, <u>Mardonius</u> went around questioning them. They all gave the same opinion: that they should fight a naval battle. But Artemisia said the following, “Tell this to the king from me, <u>Mardonius</u> . I have been among the bravest and best fighters in the sea battles around Euboea and it is right that I should speak my mind and tell you what I think is the best course of action for you. And so I say this to you – keep your ships back and do not start a sea battle. For, when fighting at sea, their men are as much stronger than yours as men are stronger than women. Why do you need to risk everything you have on sea battles? Haven’t you already taken Athens, <u>the main object of your expedition</u> ? Don’t you already have the rest of	5
Hellas? No man stands in your way. Those who did resist you got what they deserved. I will tell you what I think your enemies will do. If you do not engage in a sea battle but instead hold your ships here and stay close to the land or even advance towards the Peloponnese, you will easily get what you came here for. For the Greeks are not able to hold out against you for long, you will cause them to disperse, each will flee to his own city. I have discovered that they have no food on this island, if you lead your land army into the Peloponnese, the contingents who have come from there are unlikely to remain here and fight on behalf of the Athenians. If you engage in a sea battle straightaway, I am concerned that if something bad happens to your fleet, this will affect the land army. Think on this also, o king, good men usually end up with bad slaves whereas the slaves of bad men are usually reliable. You are the best of all men and, consequently, you have bad slaves, those men who call themselves your allies: Egyptians, Cyprians, Cilicians, Pamphylians; not a useful man amongst them”.	10
	15
	20
	25

- 4 Who was Mardonius (lines 1 and 3) in **Source B**? [1]
- 5 Why was Athens ‘the main object of the expedition’ (line 10)? [2]
- 6 Explain how Herodotus uses Artemisia’s speech in **Source B** to illustrate the weaknesses of the Persian invasion plan. [10]
- 7* Explain why it is problematic to assume that the Greeks were united against Xerxes. [20]
- You may use **Source B** as a starting point in your answer.

[Section A Total: 45]

Section B

Answer **one** of the following questions.

Use classical sources, and secondary sources, scholars and/or academic works to support your argument. You should also consider possible interpretations of sources by different audiences.

Either

8* 'It is only possible to say that a Greek cultural identity existed because they shared a language.'

Explain how far you agree with this statement. Justify your response. **[30]**

Or

9* 'The Greeks feared the Amazons and Medea more because they were female rather than because they were barbarians.'

Explain how far you agree with this statement. Justify your response. **[30]**

[Section B Total: 30]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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