



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 7 June 2022 – Morning

A Level Classical Civilisation

H408/34 Democracy and the Athenians

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

Thucydides, *The History of the Peloponnesian War* 2.36.3 – 2.37

But before I praise the dead, I wish to set forth the following: how, and by what efforts we rose to power, and under what governance and which ways of life did our empire become great. For I believe that such thoughts are not inappropriate for this occasion, and that it will be constructive for this large assembly of citizens and strangers to listen to them.

5

The Athenian constitution is not a rival to the laws of our neighbour states; rather, we are a model to others than imitators. It favours the majority, instead of the few; this is why it is called a “democracy”. If we consider the laws, they provide equal justice to all in their personal disputes; they also recognise worthiness, so that if one citizen is particularly distinguished, the majority does not honour him because of his social class, but because of his virtue. So long as he can do good for the state, he will not be returned to poverty because of the obscurity of his social status. We live freely not only in government, but also in our everyday lives, in which we do not feel jealousy towards each other, or angry with a neighbour for acting on his own urges and doing what he wants; we do not then shoot him dirty glances, which are unpleasant, even if they are harmless. Although we are unrestrained in our personal relationships, this does not make us unlawful citizens: fear of public transgression makes us reverent and obedient to the authorities and the laws themselves, especially those unwritten ones which lay undeniable shame upon those who break them.

10

15

- 1 Who is making the speech in **Source A**? [1]
- 2 Who are ‘the dead’ in line 1 of **Source A**? Make **two** points. [2]
- 3 Explain how the speaker in **Source A** praises Athens and its constitution. [10]

After a short period of political upheaval between 510 and 508, Cleisthenes became the leading politician in Athens and made wide-ranging reforms.

4 Give the name of the king of Sparta who Cleisthenes and his followers drove out of Athens. [1]

5 Cleisthenes reformed the tribal system. How many tribes did he create? [1]

6 Explain how effectively Cleisthenes' reform of the tribal system broke down the old tribal and political divisions which had caused problems and conflict in Attica. [10]

7* 'Cleisthenes' reforms laid the foundations for the developed Athenian democracy.'

Explain how far you agree with this statement. Justify your response.

You may use **Source A** as a starting point in your answer. [20]

[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*** 'For the Athenian democracy to function properly, it was essential for citizens to have good public speaking skills.'

Explain how well the written sources you have studied support this statement. Justify your response. You should refer to the works of **at least three** authors. **[30]**

Or

- 9*** Plato, the Old Oligarch and Aristophanes all make criticisms of the Athenian democratic system.

Assess which of these authors, in your opinion, makes the most convincing criticisms. In your answer, you should refer to **at least one work** by **each** of these three authors. **[30]**

[Section B Total: 30]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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