



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Friday 20 May 2022 – Afternoon**

**GCSE (9–1) Ancient History**

**J198/12** Greek depth study

**Time allowed: 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 **either** Section A **or** Section B **or** Section C.

**INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is **45**.
- 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 **8** pages.

**ADVICE**

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.



## SECTION A – From Tyranny to Democracy, 546–483 BC

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

- 1 (a) Identify **two** parts of the Athenian government structure under the Peisistratids. [2]  
 (b) Give **two** possible reasons why the Spartans decided to attack Polycrates. [2]  
 (c) How many strategi (generals) did the Athenian democracy elect? [1]

**Passage A**

It was when the Athenians had made this decision, and were already on bad terms with Persia, that Aristagoras of Miletus, who had been driven out from Sparta by Cleomenes, came to Athens, since it was the most powerful city of all. He came before the people and spoke similar words to what he had said to the Spartans, about the positive aspects of Asia, and how the Persians did not fight with a shield or a spear, so could be overcome easily. He added that the Milesians were Athenian settlers, and it was only right to save them, since they themselves [the Athenians] were a very powerful people. His plea was so earnest and left no promise unpromised, until he won them over at last. It would seem that it is easier to deceive many than to deceive one.

Herodotus, *Histories* 5.97

- 2 What can we learn from **Passage A** about why the Athenians assisted the Ionian revolt? [5]  
 3 Using details from **Passage A**, how accurate do you think Herodotus' account of these events is? [5]  
 4 Explain the significance of Miltiades' actions at Marathon and the treatment he received afterwards. [10]  
 5\* 'Change only happened in Athens and Samos as a result of violence.' To what extent do you agree with this view?

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

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## SECTION B – Athens in the Age of Pericles, 462–429 BC

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

- 6 (a) Give **two** reasons for the creation of the Delian League. [2]  
 (b) Name **two** events at the City Dionysia. [2]  
 (c) Give the reason for Pericles' death. [1]

## Passage B

The Council of 500 is elected by lot, 50 from each tribe. Each of the tribes holds the prytany in a turn which is ascribed by lot ... The members of the prytany first dine together in the Tholos, paid for by the city. Then they call meetings of both the Council and the Assembly; the Council every day unless there is a holiday, the assembly four times in each prytany. They also publish what the Council has to consider and what it does each day, and where it meets. They also publish the meetings of the assembly; one [in each prytany] is the main meeting at which they have to vote whether the magistrates are governing well, and debate about the food supply and the defence of the country. On that day, anyone who wants to can make an accusation ... In the 6th prytany ... they also give a vote as to whether there should be an ostracism or not. They also ask for complaints against ... anyone who has promised something to the people and not done it.

Aristotle, *The Athenian Constitution* 43

- 7 What can we learn from **Passage B** about the workings of the Athenian democracy? [5]  
 8 Using details from **Passage B**, how accurate do you think Aristotle's account of the Athenian democracy is? [5]  
 9 Explain the significance of women in Athenian life. [10]  
 10\* 'Pericles' building programme was the greatest achievement of Athens during the years 462–429 BC.' How far do you agree with this view?

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

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**SECTION C – Alexander the Great, 356–323 BC**

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

- 11 (a) Name **one** battle that Alexander fought. [1]
- (b) Give **two** reasons why soldiers were loyal to Alexander. [2]
- (c) Name **two** gods that Alexander worshipped. [2]

**Passage C**

The most obvious quarrel was brought about by Attalus at the time of Philip's marriage to Cleopatra; Philip fell in love with a young girl, even though he was too old for her. Attalus was her uncle and when he was drunk at a banquet he called on the Macedonians to ask the gods for a legitimate inheritor of the kingdom from Philip and Cleopatra. Stung by this remark Alexander said, 'Do I appear to you to be a bastard, you fool?' And he threw a cup at him. Philip drew his sword and stood up to face Alexander, but fortunately for both of them because of his anger and the wine he tripped and fell over. Alexander insulted him and said, 'Look at this man, my friends, who is preparing to cross to Asia from Europe, who comes a cropper crossing from one couch to another.'

Plutarch, *Life of Alexander* 9

- 12 What can we learn from **Passage C** about Alexander's relationship with Philip? [5]
- 13 Using details from **Passage C**, how accurate do you think Plutarch's account of this incident is? [5]
- 14 Explain how far Alexander's attitude towards the Persians and their customs changed during his campaign. [10]
- 15\* 'Alexander's cavalry was the most important part of his army.' How far do you agree with this view?

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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