



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Monday 13 June 2022 – Afternoon**

**GCSE (9–1) Ancient History**

**J198/22 Roman 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**

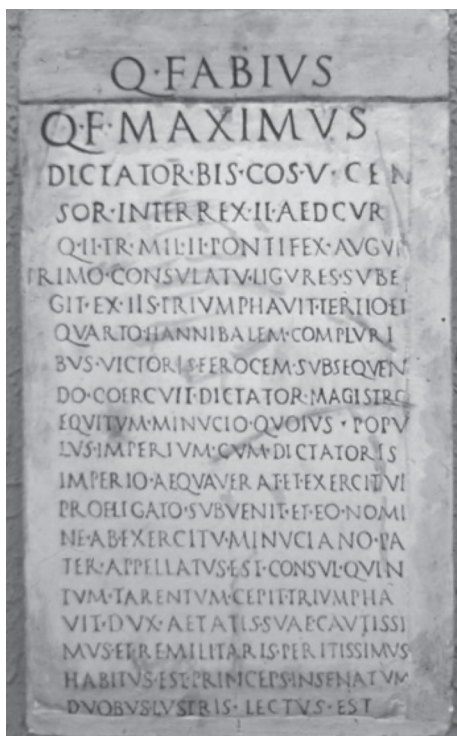
- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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

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

- 1 (a) Name **one** of Hannibal's victories in Italy between 218 and 216. [1]
- (b) Identify **two** reasons why Rome could keep fighting after defeat at Cannae. [2]
- (c) Identify **two** ways Hannibal prepared for his journey from Spain to Rome. [2]

## Source A



## Translation of the Latin inscription:

Quintus Fabius Maximus, the son of Quintus; dictator twice; consul five times; censor; interrex twice; curule aedile; quaestor twice; tribune of the soldiers twice; pontifex; augur. In his first consulship he overcame the Ligurians. After this he celebrated triumphs in his third and fourth consulships, when he checked Hannibal, daring because of his numerous victories, by doggedly following him. When Minucius was made Master of the Horse, with power equal to that of the dictator, according to the people's wish, Fabius as dictator came to the aid of the defeated army and, under the name (of dictator), was hailed as Father by the army of Minucius. As consul for the fifth time he captured Tarentum and held a triumph. He was regarded as the most cautious commander of his own age and the most expert in military affairs. He was enrolled in the Senate as princeps for two five-year terms.

Dedication for Quintus Fabius Maximus CIL 11.1828

- 2 What can we learn from **Source A** about Fabius Maximus? [5]
- 3 Using details from **Source A**, how accurate do you think this dedication to Fabius Maximus is? [5]
- 4 Explain how far Rome's response to Hannibal changed after the Battle of Trasimene. [10]
- 5\* 'Luck was never on Hannibal's side.' 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]



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

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

- 6 (a) Name Cleopatra's family. [1]
- (b) Identify **two** reasons why Mark Antony gave Cleopatra land. [2]
- (c) Identify **two** reasons why Cleopatra committed suicide. [2]

**Passage B**

He even made love to queens, among whom was Eunoë, wife of Bogudes the Moor, and Caesar presented very many, expensive gifts to her and her husband, so Naso has written. But he especially loved Cleopatra. He often kept feasts with her going until dawn and he sailed with her in the state yacht through Egypt almost as far as Ethiopia – or at least would have, if his army had not refused to follow him there. He finally summoned her to the city of Rome and sent her back only when she had received the greatest honours and rewards. He allowed her to call her son by him by his own name... Helvius Cinna a tribune of the people admitted to several others that he had written and prepared a proposal, which Caesar had ordered to be made law while he was away. This law was to state that he was allowed to marry as many wives as he wished for the sake of producing children.

Suetonius, *The Divine Julius* 52

- 7 What can we learn from **Passage B** about Cleopatra's relationship with Julius Caesar? [5]
- 8 Using details from **Passage B**, how accurate is Suetonius' description of Cleopatra's relationship with Julius Caesar? [5]
- 9 Explain the most significant reasons why Cleopatra and Mark Antony developed a relationship. [10]
- 10\* To what extent do you agree that Cleopatra was a successful queen of Egypt?
- You must **use and analyse the ancient sources** you have studied as well as supporting your answer **with your own knowledge.** [20]



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

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

- 11 (a) Name **one** British leader who resisted Roman rule. [1]
- (b) Give **two** reasons why Claudius invaded Britain. [2]
- (c) Give **two** reasons why Agricola was so successful. [2]

**Passage C**

Their strength is in infantry; certain tribes also fight battles in the chariot. The more noble person drives the chariot and his dependant fights for him. The Britons used to give obedience to their kings, but at present they are divided into warring factions of rival chiefs. In fact nothing has been more useful for us against the most powerful tribes than the fact that they cannot agree! It is seldom that two or three communities agree in repelling the common danger; and so, while they fight on their own, they are all subdued... Britain yields gold and silver and other metals, the reward of victory. The Ocean also produces pearls but they are dark and spotty. Some people think that the natives are unskilled in gathering them...

The Britons themselves actively submit to the levy, tributes, and the other obligations of government, provided that they are not treated unfairly. They bitterly resent unfair treatment, their subjection only extending to obedience, not to slavery.

Tacitus, *Agricola* 12–13

- 12 What can we learn from **Passage C** about the Britons? [5]
- 13 Using details from **Passage C**, how accurate do you think Tacitus' portrayal of the Britons is? [5]
- 14 Explain how far Roman policies in Britain changed. [10]
- 15\* 'The main way the Romans kept control of Britain was by crushing resistance.' 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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