



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Friday 19 May 2023 – Afternoon**

**GCSE (9–1) Ancient History**

**J198/01 Greece and Persia**

**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 **all** the questions in **either** Section B **or** Section C **or** Section D.

**INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is **105**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (\*).
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) and the use of specialist terminology will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).
- This document has **8** pages.

**ADVICE**

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

## SECTION A – The Persian Empire, 559–465 BC

- 1 (a) Identify **two** parts of Cyrus' building complex at Pasargadae. [2]
- (b) Name **two** of the kings and queens who Cyrus fought. [2]
- 2 Outline the main preparations made by Xerxes for his invasion of Greece. [6]

## Passage A

King Darius says: There was none who dared to act against Gaumâta, the Magian, until I came.

Then I prayed to Ahuramazda; Ahuramazda brought me help... I, with a few men, slew that Gaumâta... By the grace of Ahuramazda I became king.

The kingdom that had been taken from our line I brought back and I reestablished it on its foundation. The temples which Gaumâta had destroyed, I restored to the people, and the pasture lands, and the herds and the dwelling places, and the houses which Gaumâta had taken away. I settled the people in their place, the people of Persia, and Media, and the other provinces. I restored that which had been taken away, as it was in the days of old. This did I by the grace of Ahuramazda, I laboured until I had established our dynasty in its place ...

Bisitun Inscription, 1. 13–14

- 3 Using details from **Passage A** and your own knowledge, what can we learn about the reasons why Darius won the power struggle at the start of his reign? [10]
- 4 Using details from **Passage A** and your own knowledge, explain why Darius was a more successful king than Cambyses. [15]
- 5\* 'The Persian Empire's strength was all due to the work of Cyrus.'  
To what extent do you agree with this view? [20]
- (✍) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

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

- 6 (a) Identify how many years an ostracism lasted for. [1]
- (b) Give **two** examples of the reforms of Cleisthenes. [2]
- (c) Identify **two** reasons why the Athenian navy expanded after 483 BC. [2]

## Passage B

The Athenian Constitution is not a rival to the laws of our neighbour states; rather, we are an example to others than imitators ourselves. 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.

Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War* 2.37.1

- 7 What can we learn from **Passage B** about why the Athenians were proud of their democracy? [5]
- 8 Using details from **Passage B**, how accurate do you think Thucydides’ description of Athenian democracy is? [5]
- 9 Explain how life in Athens changed under the rule of Peisistratus. [10]
- 10\* ‘The assassination of tyrants in both Athens and Samos shows that tyranny was not a popular form of government.’  
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]

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

- 11 (a) Outline **three** features of the Parthenon. [3]
- (b) Name the large class of slaves in Sparta. [1]
- (c) Name the close friend of Pericles who was accused of stealing gold in 437 BC. [1]

## Passage C

“[1] Thus the Athenians, by the will of the allies and their hatred of Pausanias, gained leadership. They drew up which cities should contribute money and which should contribute ships in a campaign against the barbarians [Persians]. Their alleged objective was to avenge their sufferings by pillaging the Persian king’s land. [2] This was the time when the offices of Hellenic Treasurers were first set up by the Athenians: they received the “tributes”, which were what the payments were called. The tribute was first established as 460 talents. The public treasury was at Delos, and conferences were held in the temple there.”

Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War* 1.96

- 12 What can we learn from **Passage C** about the Delian League? [5]
- 13 Using details from **Passage C**, how accurate do you think Thucydides’ account of the Delian League is? [5]
- 14 Explain the significance of religion in Athenian life. [10]
- 15\* ‘The role of women in Athens was simply to be a wife and mother.’  
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]

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

- 16 (a) Name Alexander's father. [1]
- (b) List **two** places Alexander's army captured after a siege. [2]
- (c) Give **two** examples of Persian behaviour or customs that Alexander adopted. [2]

**Passage D**

Alexander was not able to discover how to undo the knot, but he did not wish to leave it still fastened, in case this provoked some disturbance amongst the many people there. Some writers say that he cut through the knot and claimed that it was now undone; however Aristobulus says that Alexander took the peg from the pole, which was a bolt driven through the pole all the way, and which held the knot together; he then drew the yoke off the pole. I am not able to say for certain what exactly Alexander did about this knot, but he and his companions certainly returned from the wagon as if the oracle about the untying of the knot had been fulfilled. That night there was thunder and lightning; because of this Alexander offered sacrifice to the gods that had shown these omens and also how to untie the knot.

Arrian, *Anabasis of Alexander* 2.3

- 17 What can we learn from **Passage D** about Alexander's character? [5]
- 18 Using details from **Passage D**, how accurate do you think Arrian's account of this incident is? [5]
- 19 Explain the main differences between the battles of Granicus and Gaugamela. [10]
- 20\* 'The killing of Cleitus is the best event to give us different views of Alexander.'  
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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