



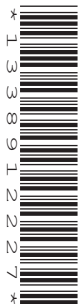
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Tuesday 4 June 2024 – Morning**

**A Level Ancient History**

**H407/21 Republic and Empire**

**Time allowed: 2 hours 30 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 **four** questions in total:  
Section A: Answer Question 1 **or** Question 2 **and** answer Question 3.  
Section B: Answer Question 4 **and** answer Question 5 **or** Question 6.

### INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **98**.
- 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: The Julio-Claudian Emperors, 31 BC–AD 68

Answer Question 1 **or** Question 2 **and** answer Question 3.

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

- 1\* 'The Julio-Claudian emperors' reigns always started well, became worse and then finished badly.'

How far do you agree with this view?

You must consider the reigns of at least **two** emperors in your answer.

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as your own knowledge to support your answer. **[30]**

- 2\* In what ways and for what reasons did the Julio-Claudians try to maintain good relations with the ordinary people of Rome?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as your own knowledge to support your answer. **[30]**

Answer Question 3.

- 3 Read the interpretation below.

Augustus represented his pre-eminence as the means by which Rome could rediscover her traditions and disciplines and face the challenges that lay before her. Although clearly his position in the state was abnormal, his exceptional position was justified by the guarantee of social and political order that he brought.

... That bargain entailed a take-over of the Roman state... in which the old Roman Republic ... was absorbed and managed by the emperor. Augustus established a form of dependency in which the atypical position of the emperor was necessary to protect and preserve the political values of Rome, values which were traditionally incompatible with the elevation of an individual to such a position. This is the paradox of the imperial settlement. ... Behind the emperor lay his wealth and his legions. Power and political ideology were mutually supportive and those who did not accept the ideology were bound to reflect on the power of the regime. To a considerable extent, that power had been displayed in its absence from late 22–19 BC: only Augustus could bring peace to Rome. **5** **10**

R. Alston, *Aspects of Roman History 31 BC–AD 117* (adapted)

How convincing do you find Alston's view that there was a 'take-over of the Roman state in which the old Roman Republic was absorbed and managed by the emperor'?

You must use your knowledge of the historical period and the ancient sources you have studied to analyse and evaluate Alston's view. **[20]**

## Section B: The Breakdown of the Late Republic, 88–31 BC

Answer Question 4 **and** answer Question 5 **or** Question 6.

Answer Question 4.

4 Read the passage below.

‘Citizens of Rome, you are perfectly well aware of the difference between the rights bequeathed to you by your ancestors and this state of slavery engineered by Sulla. ...

When Sulla died, who had imposed this criminal slavery upon you, you thought your troubles were at an end: but then came Catulus, far more savage. An uprising interrupted the consulship of Brutus and Mamerus [77 BC]. Then C. Curio exercised despotism (*dominatio*) to the extent of ruining an innocent tribune. Last year you witnessed the ferocity with which Lucullus attacked L. Quintus. Finally, look at the turmoil now being stirred up against me! This action of theirs will certainly turn out to have been futile, if they bring about the end of their own despotism (*dominatio*) before you put an end to your own slavery; especially since in this struggle of citizen with citizen other reasons are alleged, but on both sides the fight is about despotism (*dominatio*) over you. Other matters have flared up from time to time, arising from indiscipline or hatred or greed. One thing only has remained constant, which was coveted by both sides and has been snatched away for the future: the tribunician power, the weapon that our ancestors fashioned in defence of freedom. ...’

Sallust, *Histories* [3.34]

How useful is this passage for our understanding of the undoing of Sulla’s reforms through the 70s BC? [12]

Answer **either** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

5\* ‘Throughout the period 88–31 BC, the institutions of the Roman Republic failed to function effectively.’

To what extent do you agree with this view?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as your own knowledge to support your answer. [36]

6\* How far were the actions of individual politicians responsible for the breakdown of the Republic?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as your own knowledge to support your answer. [36]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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