



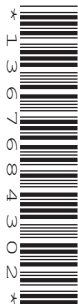
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 14 May 2024 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) Ancient History

J198/01 Greece and Persia

Time allowed: 2 hours



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 **one** of the names of the man overthrown by Darius in 522 BC. [1]
- (b) Identify **two** of Darius' building / engineering projects. [2]
- (c) Name the region of the Persian Empire which revolted in 499 BC. [1]
- 2** Outline how Cyrus treated the peoples that he conquered. [6]

Passage A

[1-6] A great god is Ahuramazda, who created this earth, who created heaven, who created man, who created happiness for man, who made Xerxes king, one king of many kings, commander of many commanders.

[6-11] I am Xerxes, the great king, the king of kings, the king of all countries and many men, the king in this great earth far and wide, the son of Darius, an Achaemenid.

[11-17] King Xerxes says: by the favour of Ahuramazda this Gate of All Nations I built. Much else that is beautiful was built in this Persepolis, which I built and my father built. Whatever has been built and seems beautiful - all that we built by the favour of Ahuramazda.

[17-20] King Xerxes says: may Ahuramazda preserve me, my kingdom, what has been built by me, and what has been built by my father.

Text known as *XPa*, inscribed in the walls of the Gate of all Nations

- 3** Using details from **Passage A** and your own knowledge, what can we learn about the way that Xerxes saw himself as King of Persia? [10]
- 4** Using details from **Passage A** and your own knowledge, how significant were the actions of the previous Persian kings in influencing the activities of Xerxes? [15]
- 5*** 'Persian kings were civilised and tolerant.'
 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) Name the person who introduced social and economic reforms to Athens in 594 BC. [1]
- (b) State **two** of the economic reforms undertaken by the Peisistratids in Athens. [2]
- (c) Name the **two** families who were rivals for power in Athens in 510 BC. [2]

Passage B

First, he [Polycrates] divided the city into three parts, and gave a share in its governance to his brothers, Pantagnotus and Syloson. After a short while, however, he had Pantagnotus killed, and banished Syloson, the younger brother; thus, he made himself the ruler of all Samos. Subsequently, he drew up a treaty with Amasis, the king of Egypt, and there was an exchange of gifts between the two. Shortly after this, Polycrates' power and reputation grew so much that he was famous in Ionia and all across the Greek territories, because all of his military campaigns were successful. He had 150 triremes and 1,000 archers, and he plundered everywhere indiscriminately... He captured a great many of the islands, and several mainland cities as well.

Herodotus, *Histories* 3.39

- 7** What can we learn from **Passage B** about Polycrates' leadership of Samos? [5]
- 8** Using details from **Passage B**, how accurate do you think Herodotus' account of these events is? [5]
- 9** Explain the significance of Cleisthenes to the events that led to the removal of tyranny in Athens. [10]
- 10*** 'The introduction of democracy in Athens only created problems for the Athenians.'
 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) Give **two** details about the job of an Athenian magistrate. [2]
- (b) State the length of time an Athenian citizen was ostracized for. [1]
- (c) Name **two** functions of the Athenian Agora. [2]

Passage C

We women are the most miserable. First, we must buy (at an overinflated price) a husband, master of our body (this misfortune is even worse than misfortune itself). The best part of our lives' struggles hinge on this: whether we take a bad husband, or a good one. For divorce is dishonourable for women, and we cannot refuse marriage. And when a woman enters her husband's house, with its new rules and customs, she must be a mind-reader, if she did not learn it at home, as to how best to deal with her husband.

We, however, must set our sights on one single person. Men claim we live a risk-free life at home, whilst they fight with the spear – Rubbish! I would rather stand in battle with a shield three times than give birth once.

Euripides, *Medea* lines 230–51

- 12 What can we learn from **Passage C** about the portrayal of women's lives in Athens? [5]
- 13 Using details from **Passage C**, how accurate do you think Euripides' *Medea* is about the portrayal of women's lives in Athens? [5]
- 14 Explain the significance of Pericles as a military leader of Athens. [10]
- 15* 'Athenian festivals were the most significant cultural success 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]

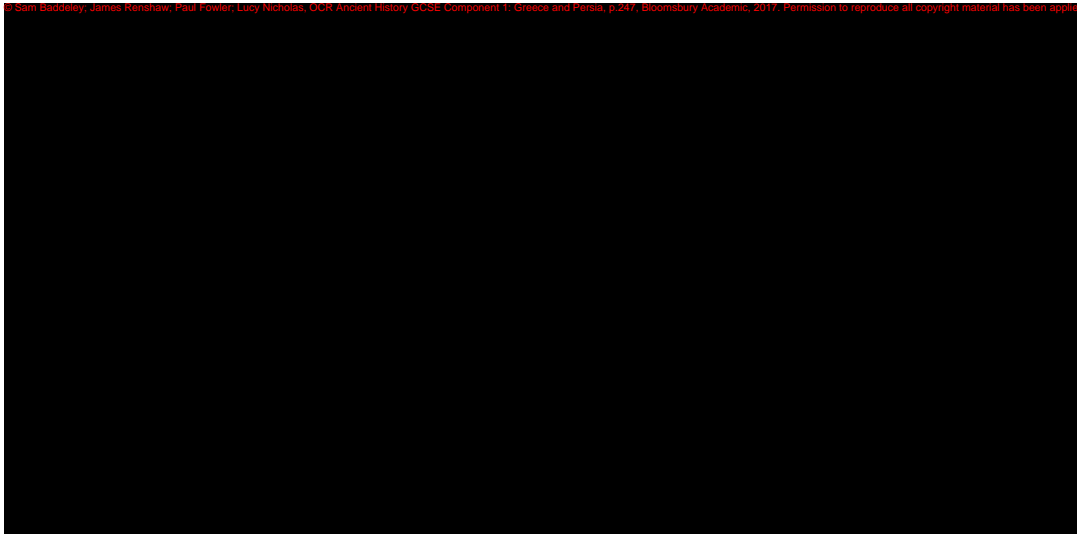
Section D
Alexander the Great, 356–323 BC

16

- (a) Name the city where Alexander died. [1]
- (b) Give **two** examples of the difficulties faced by Alexander and his army on their return from India. [2]
- (c) Give **two** examples of the weapons used by Alexander's army. [2]

Source D

Silver tetradrachm minted by Lysimachus showing Alexander with horns.



- 17 What can we learn from **Source D** about Alexander's religious beliefs? [5]
- 18 Using details from **Source D**, how accurately do you think the images on the tetradrachm reflect Alexander's character? [5]
- 19 Explain the significance of the mass marriages at Susa. [10]
- 20* 'The most important person in Alexander's life was Olympias.'
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

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

**Copyright Information**

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact The OCR Copyright Team, The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA.

OCR is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment, which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.