



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 20 May 2025 – Morning

A Level Ancient History

H407/13 Macedon and the Greek World

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: Relations between Greek states and between
Greek and non-Greek states, 492–404 BC**

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

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

- 1*** 'The Persians were consistent in their policy and actions towards the Greek states from 492–431 BC.'

To what extent do the sources support this statement?

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

- 2*** How far would you agree that the Peace of Nicias of 421 BC was always the most likely outcome of the first ten years of the Peloponnesian War?

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.

So the Megarian decree had economic effects, and was surely intended to. Of course the Athenians took good care not to be wrongfooted morally: hence a religious aspect was needed for the punishment of an ostensibly religious offence. ... But the Megarian decree was seen, with justification, as Athenian aggression, and Corinth, remembering the 460s, must have thought Athens was up to her old intrigues. ... It seems then that for much of the 430s war looked imminent, and to that extent Thucydides, who under-reports the earlier stirrings and expansion, should be corrected. But his general picture of Athenian expansion, forcing the Spartans to war, stands.

5

S. Hornblower, *The Greek World 479–323 BC* (adapted)

How convincing do you find Hornblower's interpretation of the Megarian decree and the reasons for the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War?

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

Section B: The Rise of Macedon, c. 359–323 BC

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

Answer Question 4.

4 Read the passage below.

© C Bradford Welles Translation, Diodorus Siculus, Library of History 16.89 , pages 85-87, Harvard University Press, 1963. From first line "In this year King Philip, proudly conscious of his victory at Chaeronea" to last line "This was the state of affairs as regards Philip." Item removed due to third party copyright.

How useful is this passage for our understanding of Philip's ambition?

[12]

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

- 5*** 'Philip's reorganisation of the Macedonian army upon his accession was the most important reason for his success.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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 do you agree that up to and including the Battle of Gaugamela (331 BC), Alexander's successes were based on his skill as a general?

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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