



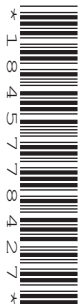
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 2 June 2025 – Afternoon

A Level Ancient History

H407/22 The Eleven Caesars

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* To what extent did the reign of Tiberius set a pattern for the future direction of the principate?

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

- 2* 'The imperial women had very little influence during this period.'

How far do the sources support this view?

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.

The people most bitter about imperial rule were the aristocrats, who had lost the political power that had always belonged to their ancestors. The average Roman had never held more than a token share of this power and could not, therefore, grieve too deeply when the monarchy of the emperor replaced the aristocracy of the Senate. In fact, many Romans welcomed this new system of government because it brought peace, stability, and therefore prosperity. In the republican period, the fate of the common man was frequently dependent on magistrates who changed every year and who were willing to sacrifice the welfare of other people to achieve their own political and financial ambitions. In the imperial period, affairs of state were conducted by bureaucrats, not politicians; by men who had served in one office for a long time and who had no illusions of securing for themselves supreme control over the Roman world.

5

10

J-A Shelton, *As the Romans Did* (adapted)

How convincing do you find Shelton's interpretation that the majority benefitted from the Julio-Claudian system of government because it brought 'peace, stability, and therefore prosperity'?

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

Section B: The Flavians, AD 68–96

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

Answer Question 4.

4 Read the passages below.

Though the general public greeted the news of Domitian's fate with indifference, it deeply affected the troops, who at once began to speak of him as Divus – they would have avenged him had anyone given them a lead – and insisted that his assassins should be brought to justice. The senators, on the other hand, were delighted, and thronged to denounce Domitian in the Senate House with bitter and insulting cries. Then, sending for ladders, they had his images and votive shields engraved with his likeness brought smashing down, and ended by decreeing that all inscriptions referring to him must be effaced and all records of his reign obliterated.

5

Suetonius, *Domitian* 23

He established two new factions of charioteers, called Gold and Purple. He gave many gifts to spectators ..., and once he gave them a feast while they stayed in their seats, and supplied them with wine, which flowed in abundance all night everywhere. All this of course won him great popularity with the mob, but for the upper classes it spelt ruination. For he had no reserves of cash from which to fund his generosity, and so he murdered many of them.

5

Dio Cassius 67.4.4–4.5

How useful are these passages for our understanding of relations between Domitian and the different classes of Roman citizens?

[12]

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

5* To what extent and for what reasons did the Flavian emperors change the nature of the principate?

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 the sources help us to understand the attitudes of the Flavians towards religion?

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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