



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 19 May 2025 – Afternoon

A Level Classical Civilisation

H408/23 Invention of the Barbarian

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 **one** question in Section B.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **75**.
- 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

Start your answer to each 10, 20 and 30 mark question on a new page.

Source A
Statue of a Persian king



- 1 Name the king shown in **Source A**. [1]
- 2 Where was the statue shown in **Source A** made? [1]
- 3 Where was the statue moved to in the 5th century BC? [1]
- 4 Evaluate what we can learn about Persian kings from **Source A**. [10]

Source B**Herodotus The Histories 7.103**

At this Xerxes laughed and said: '<u>Demaratus</u>, what sort of a story is this, that a thousand men would fight against an army like mine? Come, tell me, you claim to have once been king yourself of these men. Are you willing at this very moment to fight against ten men? Yet if your state is just as you say it is, you, as their king, should face against a <u>double portion</u> according to your laws. For if each of them is capable of dealing with ten men in my army, I demand that you be capable of dealing with twenty. In this way the story you have just told me would be proved true. If they are in fact like you and the other Greeks who have conversed with me, you are bragging a great deal; beware that what you say may be an empty boast. How could one thousand or ten thousand or fifty thousand men face an army as great as mine, especially when they are all equally free and not controlled by any one person? If they were controlled by one man as we are, through fear of him they might behave more bravely against their own nature or they might go into battle forced by the whip, a smaller number against a greater. However, as they are completely free, neither of these things would happen. In my opinion, even if the numbers on either side were the same, the Greeks would find it difficult to fight against the Persians alone. In my army there is this same attitude that you mentioned, yet it is found only rarely: there are those amongst my spearmen who want to fight with three Greeks at the same time. You have no experience of this and you are talking nonsense.'	5 10 15
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- 5 What city state was Demaratus (line 1) formerly the king of? [1]
- 6 Why does Xerxes mention a 'double portion' (line 5) to king Demaratus? [1]
- 7 Explain how **Source B** shows reasons for the Greeks to resist the Persians.
Use details from **Source B** to support your answer. [10]
- 8 Assess the role of the Persian wars in defining and confirming Greek views of the Persians.
You may use **Source B** as a starting point in your answer. [20]

[Section A Total: 45]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

Use classical sources, and secondary sources, scholars and/or academic works to support your argument. You should also consider possible interpretations of sources by different audiences.

Either

9* 'The depictions of Persians by Aeschylus and Herodotus are equally accurate.'

Explain how far you agree with this statement and justify your response. **[30]**

Or

10* 'Their appearance, rather than their behaviour or values, set the Amazons apart from the Greeks.'

Explain how far you agree with this statement and justify your response. **[30]**

[Section B Total: 30]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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