



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Friday 16 May 2025 – Afternoon**

**AS Level Ancient History**

**H007/01 Relations between Greek states and between  
Greek and non-Greek states, 492–404 BC**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 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 **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

### INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **60**.
- 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

- 1 Explain the effect the events around the revolt of Samos had on the relations between Greek states in the period 440–431 BC. [10]
- 2 Read the following passages.

As for what you will gain and what you will force Athens to lose if you fortify Decelea, I shall merely summarise the most important points, omitting many others. Most of the property in the area will come into your hands, some by capture, some without your having to move a finger. Athens will immediately be deprived of her revenues from the silver mines at Laurium and from what she gets at present from the land and from the law-courts. Most important of all, she will lose her tribute from the allies, since they will pay it in much less regularly and will cease to be overawed by Athens herself once they see that you are now really making war seriously.

5

Thucydides, *The History of the Peloponnesian War*, 6.91

The position was that, ever since Decelea had first been fortified by the whole of the invading army during the summer and had then been used as a hostile post against the country, with garrisons from the various cities relieving each other at fixed intervals, Athens had suffered a great deal. Indeed, the occupation of Decelea, resulting, as it did, in so much devastation of property and loss of manpower, was one of the chief reasons for the decline of Athenian power.

5

Thucydides, *The History of the Peloponnesian War*, 7.27

On the basis of these passages and other sources you have studied, how important a factor was the Spartan occupation of Decelea in the eventual defeat of Athens? [20]

**Section B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 3\*** 'It was the formation of the Hellenic League under the leadership of Sparta which was the key factor in the defeat of the Persians in 480–479 BC.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as supporting your answer with your own knowledge.

**[30]**

- 4\*** To what extent do you agree that Persia was the greatest influence on the foreign policy of the Greek states in the period 477 to 446 BC?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as supporting your answer with your own knowledge.

**[30]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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