

Advance Information for Summer 2022

A Level

Ancient History

H407

We have produced this advance information to support teachers and students with revision for the Summer 2022 examinations.

Information

- This notice covers all examined components.
- There are no restrictions on who can use this notice.
- The format/structure of the papers remains unchanged.
- You are **not** permitted to take this notice into the exam.
- This document has **13** pages.

Advice

- Students and teachers should consider how to focus their revision of other parts of the specification, for example to review whether other topics may provide knowledge which helps your understanding in relation to the areas being tested in 2022.
- Students should only refer to the advance information for components for which they intend to sit examinations.
- Students and teachers can discuss this advance information.

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H407/11 Sparta and the Greek World

The following areas of content are suggested as key areas of focus for revision and final preparation, in relation to the Summer 2022 examinations.

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

Key time spans	Learners should have studied the following content:
Greece in conflict 479–446 BC	The consequences of victory for the Greek states, especially relations between Sparta and Athens; the growth of Athenian power in the Delian League; Sparta's concerns; the consequences for relations between Sparta and Athens and their respective allies of the earthquake and helot revolt 465–464 BC; the events of the First Peloponnesian War 461–446 BC that involved changing relationships between Greek states: Megara's defection from the Peloponnesian League; Corinth's relations with Megara, Sparta and Athens; the Battle of Tanagra; continued conflict with the Persians followed by the cessation of hostilities in 449 BC; the Spartan invasion of Attica 446 BC.
Peace and Conflict 446–431 BC	The Peace of 446 BC; the balance of power outlined in the Peace of 446 BC and the relations between Athens and Sparta; the role of Corinth and Sparta in the revolt of Samos; the events leading up to, and the causes of, the outbreak of war in 431 BC.
The Archidamian War 431–420 BC	Athenian and Spartan strategies in the Archidamian War 431–421 BC; the invasions of Attica and their effects on the states, including the plague in Athens; the Peace of Nicias – the main terms and the aftermath: the failures of the peace and the refusals of allies of both Athens and Sparta to support the Peace.
The end of the Peloponnesian War and its aftermath 419–404 BC	The consequences of the Sicilian Expedition 415–413 BC for Athens and Sparta; occupation of Decelea; Sparta and Athens: relations with Persia in the final years of the war, and Persia's aims and impact on the course of the war.

The historical debates surrounding the following issue and the views historians have on it:

- the reasons for Athenian failure in the Peloponnesian War.

Section B: The Society and Politics of Sparta, 478-404 BC

Key topics	Learners should have studied the following content:
Education in Sparta	The education of boys and men, including details of the organisation and content of the <i>agoge</i> ; the values the <i>agoge</i> was intended to develop in the Spartans.
The social structure of Sparta	The <i>krypteia</i> .
The political structure of Sparta	The roles, duties and responsibilities of the kings, <i>gerousia</i> , <i>ephors</i> and assembly; examples of debates and decisions from the specified period: the debate in the <i>gerousia</i> and assembly about Athenian sea-power in the 470s BC; the debate in Sparta about war with Athens in 432 BC.
The Spartan military culture and its importance in the society and politics of Sparta	The contribution of the different social groups to the Spartan military; the organisation of the army; reasons for the Spartan successes and failures in military action, including the <i>helot</i> revolt in 465–464 BC, Pylos (425 BC), Brasidas in Thrace (424–423 BC), Mantinea (418–417 BC); the organisation of the Spartan navy and its successes and failures during the latter part of the Peloponnesian War; the importance and influence of individual military figures: Brasidas, Gylippus, Lysander.
Other states' views of Sparta and the effect of Spartan system on policy	What other states say about the Spartans in the prescribed sources: Corinth and Athens; examples of when Spartan action was constrained by her system: lack of leadership in the 470s, <i>helot</i> revolts, fear of foreigners, slowness to act, use of commanders other than kings, reluctance to commit <i>Spartiate</i> troops, shortage of manpower; the effects of <i>oliganthropia</i> ; the idea of the 'Spartan mirage'.

H407/12 Athens and the Greek World

The following areas of content are suggested as key areas of focus for revision and final preparation, in relation to the Summer 2022 examinations.

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Key time spans	Learners should have studied the following content:
Greece in conflict 479–446 BC	The consequences of victory for the Greek states, especially relations between Sparta and Athens; the growth of Athenian power in the Delian League; Sparta's concerns; the consequences for relations between Sparta and Athens and their respective allies of the earthquake and helot revolt 465–464 BC; the events of the First Peloponnesian War 461–446 BC that involved changing relationships between Greek states: Megara's defection from the Peloponnesian League; Corinth's relations with Megara, Sparta and Athens; the Battle of Tanagra; continued conflict with the Persians followed by the cessation of hostilities in 449 BC; the Spartan invasion of Attica 446 BC.
Peace and Conflict 446–431 BC	The Peace of 446 BC; the balance of power outlined in the Peace of 446 BC and the relations between Athens and Sparta; the role of Corinth and Sparta in the revolt of Samos; the events leading up to, and the causes of, the outbreak of war in 431 BC.
The Archidamian War 431–420 BC	Athenian and Spartan strategies in the Archidamian War 431–421 BC; the invasions of Attica and their effects on the states, including the plague in Athens; the Peace of Nicias – the main terms and the aftermath: the failures of the peace and the refusals of allies of both Athens and Sparta to support the Peace.
The end of the Peloponnesian War and its aftermath 419–404 BC	The consequences of the Sicilian Expedition 415–413 BC for Athens and Sparta; occupation of Decelea; Sparta and Athens: relations with Persia in the final years of the war, and Persia's aims and impact on the course of the war.

The historical debates surrounding the following issue and the views historians have on it:

- the reasons for Athenian failure in the Peloponnesian War.

Section B: The Culture and Politics of Athens, c.460–c.399 BC

Key topics	Learners should have studied the following content:
Athenian political and social culture	The nature and level of participation in the democratic system by the population of Attica, including citizens; critiques of this system; including the actions and significance of Pericles, Cleon, Nicias.
The influence of new thinking and ideas on Athenian society	The Sophists and their views of Athenian society; the teachings of the Sophists; Socrates: his philosophical method, its effects.
Art and Architecture and their significance in the culture of Athens	The significance of the Persian Wars in relation to the building programme, including the use of Delian League funds; the main buildings of the building programme in the 5th century on the Acropolis and in the Agora in Athens; developments outside Athens in Attica, such as Sounion and Brauron; sculpture on the Acropolis and its interpretation.
Drama and Dramatic Festivals and their significance in the culture of Athens	The function and nature of dramatic festivals in Athens, with particular reference to the City Dionysia and Lenaea; tragedy and comedy as genres and their significance; interaction between comedy and contemporary events.
Religion and its significance in the culture of Athens	Contemporary attitudes to religion in Athenian society; nature and significance of religious festivals in the Athenian calendar; the Panthenaea and its presentation on the Acropolis; Sophists and their views on Athenian religion; the role and significance of Athena and Poseidon in Athenian religion.

H407/13 Macedon and the Greek World

The following areas of content are suggested as key areas of focus for revision and final preparation, in relation to the Summer 2022 examinations.

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Key time spans	Learners should have studied the following content:
Greece in conflict 479–446 BC	The consequences of victory for the Greek states, especially relations between Sparta and Athens; the growth of Athenian power in the Delian League; Sparta's concerns; the consequences for relations between Sparta and Athens and their respective allies of the earthquake and helot revolt 465–464 BC; the events of the First Peloponnesian War 461–446 BC that involved changing relationships between Greek states: Megara's defection from the Peloponnesian League; Corinth's relations with Megara, Sparta and Athens; the Battle of Tanagra; continued conflict with the Persians followed by the cessation of hostilities in 449 BC; the Spartan invasion of Attica 446 BC.
Peace and Conflict 446–431 BC	The Peace of 446 BC; the balance of power outlined in the Peace of 446 BC and the relations between Athens and Sparta; the role of Corinth and Sparta in the revolt of Samos; the events leading up to, and the causes of, the outbreak of war in 431 BC.
The Archidamian War 431–420 BC	Athenian and Spartan strategies in the Archidamian War 431–421 BC; the invasions of Attica and their effects on the states, including the plague in Athens; the Peace of Nicias – the main terms and the aftermath: the failures of the peace and the refusals of allies of both Athens and Sparta to support the Peace.
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The historical debates surrounding the following issue and the views historians have on it:

- the reasons for Athenian failure in the Peloponnesian War.

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

Key topics	Learners should have studied the following content:
The growth in Macedonian power and the role of Philip in that process	Philip's opportunism and diplomacy; Philip's influence on Greek institutions; the Peace of Philocrates and a potential common peace; the expeditions into Thrace and Greece.
The major events of Alexander's career and their significance	Alexander's reassertion of control over Greece; his actions at Troy and Gordium; victories at the Granicus, Halicarnassus, Issus, Gaugamela; the nature and role of his foundation cities; occupations of Babylon and Persepolis; the pursuits of Darius and Bessus; conspiracies against Alexander; the treatment of the Branchidae; the murder of Cleitus and opposition of Callisthenes; marriage to Roxane; return from the east and the purges; the marriages in Susa; the mutiny at Opis; the Exiles' Decree.
Change and continuity in the aims of Philip and Alexander	Alexander and Philip's aims during their careers, including personal, political, military, economic, exploratory and cultural considerations.
The character and beliefs of Philip and Alexander	Analysis of Alexander's character, including as a military leader, his treatment of his companions and those he defeated, adoption of Persian dress and customs, his beliefs towards his own divinity, his attitude towards the gods as well as mythological and historical precedents
The relationships between the monarchs and others, including the army and Greek and conquered states	The relationship between Alexander and Philip and the various Greek states and other peoples at different times; their treatment of Greeks in different contexts; Alexander's relationship with his army and companions; Alexander's relationship with Persians, including Darius' family, the people of Persepolis, courtiers, the <i>Epigonoι</i> , the satraps appointed to manage the Empire, and in relation to the marriages at Susa.

H407/21 Republic and Empire

The following areas of content are suggested as key areas of focus for revision and final preparation, in relation to the Summer 2022 examinations.

Section A: The Julio-Claudian Emperors, 31 BC–AD 68

Key time spans	Learners should have studied the following content:
Augustus 31 BC–AD 14	Augustus military achievements; the importance of Livia, Agrippa, Tiberius and Germanicus; Augustus' attitude towards religion, including the Imperial Cult inside and outside Rome; administrative changes to Rome and the provinces; Augustus' building programme; challenges to his rule including conspiracies; the establishment of the dynasty and issues of succession; the <i>Res Gestae</i> as an account of Augustus' reign.
Tiberius AD 14–37	Tiberius' relationships with Germanicus and Sejanus; conspiracies and challenges to his reign, including mutinies and revolts; Tiberius' attitude towards religion, including the Imperial Cult inside and outside Rome.
Gaius AD 37–41	The assassination in AD 41; his attitude towards religion, including the Imperial Cult inside and outside Rome; administrative changes to Rome.
Claudius AD 41–54	The difficulties of the accession; the presentation of Claudius' role in, and motives for the invasion of Britain; the importance of his wives and freedmen; Claudius' relationship with Nero and Britannicus; the events surrounding his death; administrative changes to Rome.
Nero AD 54–68	Tacitus' and Suetonius' accounts of the Great Fire of Rome in AD 64; the achievements of Corbulo in Armenia; the revolt of Vindex; death of Nero and the accession of Galba; Nero's attitude towards religion, including the Imperial Cult inside and outside Rome; administrative changes to Rome.

The historical debates surrounding the following issue and the views historians have on it:

- the benefits of Imperial rule for the inhabitants of Rome

Section B: The Breakdown of the Late Republic, 88-31 BC

Key topics	Learners should have studied the following content:
The form of the Constitution	The tribunes of the plebs; the place of the courts.
The challenges to the Constitution	The reforms of Sulla as dictator; the undoing of Sulla's reforms through the 70s leading to Pompey and Crassus as consuls in 70 BC; the role of the tribunes; the Catilinarian Conspiracy; the First Triumvirate, its purposes and outcomes; unrest through the 50s BC; the reasons for the Civil War of 49 BC; Caesar's dictatorship and social change; Caesar's assassination; the aftermath of the assassination: Anthony against the Senate and The Second Triumvirate; Octavian's successes: the unification of Italy, victory at Actium and in Egypt.
The means by which politicians achieved success and their importance in the breakdown of the Republic	Factions, including <i>optimates</i> and <i>populares</i> ; intimidation during trials and elections; violence; bribery; corruption; the military commands of Pompey, Caesar, Antony and Octavian; the threat of military action; army and veteran support.
Social and Economic relationships and their importance in the breakdown of the Republic	The changing role of the rural and especially the urban poor – the Plebs; patron-client relationships; inequality in wealth; migration of the rural poor to Rome, buying the support of the poor through largesse, land bills and corn doles.
The roles and importance of individuals in the breakdown of the Republic	Sulla; Pompey; Cicero; Crassus; Catiline; Caesar; Cato; Clodius; Antony; Octavian.

H407/22 The Eleven Caesars

The following areas of content are suggested as key areas of focus for revision and final preparation, in relation to the Summer 2022 examinations.

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Augustus 31 BC–AD 14	Augustus military achievements; the importance of Livia, Agrippa, Tiberius and Germanicus; Augustus' attitude towards religion, including the Imperial Cult inside and outside Rome; administrative changes to Rome and the provinces; Augustus' building programme; challenges to his rule including conspiracies; the establishment of the dynasty and issues of succession; the <i>Res Gestae</i> as an account of Augustus' reign.
Tiberius AD 14–37	Tiberius' relationships with Germanicus and Sejanus; conspiracies and challenges to his reign, including mutinies and revolts; Tiberius' attitude towards religion, including the Imperial Cult inside and outside Rome.
Gaius AD 37–41	The assassination in AD 41; his attitude towards religion, including the Imperial Cult inside and outside Rome; administrative changes to Rome.
Claudius AD 41–54	The difficulties of the accession; the presentation of Claudius' role in, and motives for the invasion of Britain; the importance of his wives and freedmen; Claudius' relationship with Nero and Britannicus; the events surrounding his death; administrative changes to Rome.
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The historical debates surrounding the following issue and the views historians have on it:

- the benefits of Imperial rule for the inhabitants of Rome

Section B: The Flavians, AD 68-96

Key topics	Learners should have studied the following content:
The Year of the four Emperors: the establishment of the Flavian dynasty AD 68–69	The failures of Galba, Otho and Vitellius and the reasons for these failures; the actions of Vespasian and his supporters; religious aspects to Vespasian's accession.
The nature of the Principate: the development of the role and power of the princeps during the dynasty	The development of the role of the <i>princeps</i> under his rule; the ways in which Vespasian's successors developed the role and power of the <i>princeps</i> , including the events of their reigns, and their policies and actions; the role of family members and supporters, and their importance in the course of events.
The personalities of Vespasian, Titus and Domitian, their reigns and their relations with citizens and non-citizens in both Rome and the provinces	The main features of the reigns of each Emperor; actions taken by each Emperor which affected relations with the Senators, equestrians, ordinary people of Rome and the provincials; acts as censors, reform of the orders, taxes; the importance and use of the army in Rome and in the Empire; challenges and opposition including reasons for these and how effectively they were dealt with; activities in the Empire dealing with the challenges to Roman rule in Britain, Germany, on the Danube border, and in the East.
Propaganda: its role in creating and supporting the dynasty and the extent to which its affected the popularity and support of the emperors	The ways in which the <i>princeps</i> is promoted including architecture, art and sculpture, coins, inscriptions and literature; the use of building projects in Rome and the Empire.
Religion: its role in the principate and Roman Society and its importance for the dynasty	The involvement of the Emperors in traditional Roman religion and their reasons for participation; the impact of the development of religion by the emperors on Roman society; development of alternatives to traditional religion including foreign cults; the role of the Emperors in these cults and the reasons for this; the development and role of the worship of the Imperial family and the Imperial cult in the dynasty; the attitudes of the Emperors towards religion.

H407/23 Emperors and Empire

The following areas of content are suggested as key areas of focus for revision and final preparation, in relation to the Summer 2022 examinations.

Section A: The Julio-Claudian Emperors, 31 BC–AD 68

Key time spans	Learners should have studied the following content:
Augustus 31 BC–AD 14	Augustus military achievements; the importance of Livia, Agrippa, Tiberius and Germanicus; Augustus' attitude towards religion, including the Imperial Cult inside and outside Rome; administrative changes to Rome and the provinces; Augustus' building programme; challenges to his rule including conspiracies; the establishment of the dynasty and issues of succession; the <i>Res Gestae</i> as an account of Augustus' reign.
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Gaius AD 37–41	The assassination in AD 41; his attitude towards religion, including the Imperial Cult inside and outside Rome; administrative changes to Rome.
Claudius AD 41–54	The difficulties of the accession; the presentation of Claudius' role in, and motives for the invasion of Britain; the importance of his wives and freedmen; Claudius' relationship with Nero and Britannicus; the events surrounding his death; administrative changes to Rome.
Nero AD 54–68	Tacitus' and Suetonius' accounts of the Great Fire of Rome in AD 64; the achievements of Corbulo in Armenia; the revolt of Vindex; death of Nero and the accession of Galba; Nero's attitude towards religion, including the Imperial Cult inside and outside Rome; administrative changes to Rome.

The historical debates surrounding the following issue and the views historians have on it:

- the benefits of Imperial rule for the inhabitants of Rome

Section B: Ruling Roman Britain, AD 43–c. 128

Key topics	Learners should have studied the following content:
Roman military policy towards Britain: conquest and expansion	Factors influencing Roman military policy towards Britain and moves to expand the province and establish a frontier; military policy and its effectiveness under the governors of Britain; Agricola's military campaigns.
Frontier policy: consolidation and retrenchment AD 85–c. 128	The changes to frontier policy after Agricola's governorship; the establishment of the Stanegate Road system; the features and functions of Hadrian's Wall.
Resistance to Roman rule	The reasons for British resistance to Roman invasion and rule; the nature of the resistance and its effectiveness; the role of Caratacus against Plautius and Ostorius; the reasons for the Boudiccan Revolt; unrest in Brigantia under Venutius; the role of Calgacus against Agricola; the presentation of British leaders by Roman writers: the construct of the noble savage and primitive barbarian.
Roman control	The role and duties of the governor and the procurator in the Roman province; the effectiveness of these roles in securing and stabilising Roman control; the use of client rulers (Prasutagus, Cartimandua and Cogidubnus) and its effectiveness; the role of the Roman Army in dealing with unrest and protecting the province; the deployment of the army, both legionaries and auxiliaries, within the province; the army's role in building and patrolling Hadrian's Wall.

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