



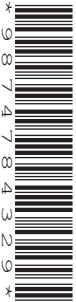
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 17 November 2021 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) Ancient History

J198/12 Greek depth study

Time allowed: 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 **either** Section A **or** Section B **or** Section C.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **45**.
- 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 **8** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

SECTION A – From Tyranny to Democracy, 546–483 BC

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

- 1 (a) Name the **two** men who competed for power in Athens after Hippias was deposed. [2]
- (b) Name the **two** cities that supported the Samian rebels in their uprising against Polycrates. [2]
- (c) Name Themistocles' main rival in the Athenian Assembly. [1]

Passage A

I have written so much about the Samians, because they were the engineers of the three greatest Greek works of all time. The first of these is a tunnel with a mouth at each end, dug through the base of a hill 900 feet in height. The whole thing is 4,200 feet long, and eight feet high and wide. Throughout the tunnel there is a channel 30 feet deep and three feet wide, which conveys water from an active spring through pipes to the city of Samos. Eupalinus son of Naustrophus, a Megarian, designed this feat of engineering, and it is one of three remarkable works. The second is an ocean breakwater surrounding the harbour, with foundations 120 feet deep, and over 1,200 feet long. The third Samian accomplishment is the temple; the greatest of all temples we know. Its first builder was a Samian named Rhoecus, son of Philes.

Herodotus, *Histories* 3.60

- 2 What can we learn from **Passage A** about the main priorities of Samian society? [5]
- 3 Using details from **Passage A**, how accurate do you think Herodotus' description of the Samian building projects is? [5]
- 4 Explain the significance of Sparta's actions in Athens becoming a democracy. [10]
- 5* 'The leaders of Athens maintained their power because of the strength of their characters rather than the popularity of their policies.' How far do you agree with this view?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as supporting your answer with your own knowledge. [20]

SECTION B – Athens in the Age of Pericles, 462–429 BC

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

- 6 (a) Name **one** building on the Acropolis. [1]
- (b) Give **two** political roles that an Athenian could hold. [2]
- (c) Name **two** requirements of an Athenian citizen. [2]

Passage B

I said, “Isamachus, but I would also really like to learn this from you. Did you yourself train your wife to be how she ought to be or did she understand how to organise such things when you received her from her mother and father?” He said, “Socrates, what would she have understood when I received her? She was not yet fifteen when she came to me, and until then she had lived in a situation of great care so that she saw as little as possible, heard as little as possible and said as little as possible. For does it not seem reasonable to you if she came to me only understanding how to produce a cloak when she was given wool, and had seen how spinning was given to the slave-girls? Then again she came well-trained in matters concerning her appetite. I, at any rate, think that this is the most important training for both a man and his wife.”

Xenophon, *The Estate Manager* 7.4–6

- 7 What can we learn from **Passage B** about women in Athens? [5]
- 8 Using details from **Passage B**, how accurate do you think Xenophon’s portrayal of women in Athens is? [5]
- 9 Explain why festivals were significant for the Athenians. [10]
- 10* ‘The actions of Athens were the main cause of the Peloponnesian War.’ How far do you agree with this view?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as supporting your answer with your own knowledge. [20]

SECTION C – Alexander the Great, 356–323 BC

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

- 11 (a) Name **one** of Alexander's tutors. [1]
- (b) Name **two** items that Plutarch states Alexander kept under his pillow. [2]
- (c) Give **two** reasons why Alexander's soldiers mutinied at the River Hyphasis (Beas). [2]

Source C



Mosaic from the House of the Faun, Pompeii

- 12 What can we learn from **Source C** about the battles that Alexander fought? [5]
- 13 Using details from **Source C**, how accurate do you think the artist's portrayal of Alexander and Darius is? [5]
- 14 How far did Alexander's aims change over the course of his campaign? [10]
- 15* How far does Alexander's relationship with his Companions help us to understand his character?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as supporting your answer with your own knowledge. [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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