



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 24 May 2022 – Afternoon

A Level Ancient History

H407/12 Athens and the Greek World

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

Answer **either** question 1 **or** question 2 **and** then question 3.

Answer **either** question 1 **or** question 2.

- 1* To what extent do you think fear of Persia dominated the relationships between Greek states during the period 478 to 446 BC?

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

- 2* 'Thucydides was essentially correct that it was the growth of Athenian power which led to the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War in 431 BC.' To what extent do you agree with 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.

There was nothing inevitable about the Spartans' ultimate victory in the war. Darius died in 404. Had the Athenians not been so careless at Aegospotami... the withdrawal of Persian support that would probably have attended on the king's death would seriously have compromised the Spartans' chances of winning. On the other hand, the long war taught Sparta a vital lesson about the centrality of naval power. When Sparta became a naval power, the Athenians lost an important advantage, lost the war, and lost their empire. **5**

S.B. Pomeroy, S.M. Burstein, W. Donlan & J.T. Roberts, *A Brief History of Ancient Greece*

How convincing do you find the authors' interpretation of the reasons why Sparta won the Peloponnesian War?

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

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

Answer question 4 **and** then **either** question 5 **or** question 6.

Answer question 4.

4 Read the passages below.

But they do not allow public ridicule or abuse of the common people, because they do not like to hear themselves abused. If anyone wants to ridicule anyone, they encourage him to attack individuals, because they are well aware that those who are ridiculed generally do not come from the common people or from the masses but are rich or noble or capable. A few of the poor and those who sympathise with the common people are ridiculed, but only if they meddle in everything and try to get the better of the common people. As a result, they do not even object when such individuals as these are ridiculed.

5

The Old Oligarch (Pseudo-Xenophon), *Constitution of the Athenians*, 2.18

But despite his unselfishness, there can be no doubt as to his power, which Thucydides describes to us clearly, while even the comic poets testify to it unwittingly in some of their malicious jokes. For example, they nickname him and his associates 'the new Pisistratids', and call upon him to take the oath that he will never set himself up as tyrant, as if his supremacy were too oppressive and out of all proportion in a democracy.

5

Plutarch, *Pericles*, 16

How useful are these passages for our understanding the importance of the interaction between comedy and contemporary events? [12]

Answer **either** question 5 **or** question 6.

5* To what extent do the sources enable us to assess the significance of religious festivals in Athenian culture?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as your own knowledge to support your answer. [36]

6* How significant were the Persian Wars to the Athenian building programme?

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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