



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 6 June 2022 – Afternoon

A Level Ancient History

H407/23 Emperors and Empire

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

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

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

- 1* How far does the evidence help us to understand the aims of those who tried to control the succession throughout this period?

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

- 2* To what extent were the emperors of this period successful in their military and political aims in the provinces?

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.

The transformation of taste to accommodate imperial rule is nowhere more obvious than in the wholesale adoption by people in Rome of the religious reforms of the principate.... Presumably the provision of food by the princeps at these ceremonies helped to stimulate enthusiasm, but the thousands of extant private dedications... reveal the extent to which the religious atmosphere of the principate was adopted by the urban populace – precisely because they felt that the new, peaceful society into which the emperors invited them really was theirs to enjoy. 5

...for ordinary people public entertainment came in the form of shows, of which the most popular in the theatre were mimes, a form of comedy.... For special occasions, nothing surpassed chariot racing and the amphitheatre. In Rome, imperial generosity enshrined these different forms of entertainment in public buildings of increasing size and magnificence.... 10

These were the changes in the imperial city which made the place pleasanter to live in for the mass of its inhabitants. There was more water, brought by efficiently administered aqueducts. Public baths abounded and could be used by all. There were public gardens for the people to stroll in. The *vigiles* kept at least a token guard against fire and violence. ...For those with a modicum of wealth, it had become a civilised place in which to live. 15

M. Goodman, *The Roman World 44 BC–AD 180* (adapted)

How convincing do you find Goodman's interpretation that, for the inhabitants of Imperial Rome, 'it had become a civilised place in which to live'?

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

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

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

Answer question 4.

4 Read the passage below.

<p>“Experience has taught you the difference between freedom and slavery. Some of you may have been led by your ignorance of which was better, to be taken in by the Romans’ tempting promises. But now you have tried both – and you have learned how wrong you were to prefer a foreign tyranny to the way of life followed by your ancestors; you have discovered the difference between freedom in humble circumstances and slavery amidst riches. Have we not suffered every variety of shameful and humiliating treatment from the moment that these people turned their attention to Britain? Have we not been deprived wholesale of our most important possessions, while paying taxes on the rest? Do we not pasture and till all our other property for them and then pay an annual tax on our very lives? How much better it would have been to be traded as slaves once and for all rather than ransom ourselves each year and meaninglessly call ourselves free!”</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p>
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Dio, 62.3.1–3.3

How useful is this passage for our understanding of the reasons for the Boudiccan Revolt? **[12]**

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

5* How reliable is Tacitus’ account of Agricola’s governorship in Britain?

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

6* How important was the organisation of the Roman army in meeting the challenges posed by the Britons during this period?

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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