



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Tuesday 18 June 2019 – Morning**

**A Level Ancient History**

**H407/23 Emperors and Empire**

**Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes**



**You must have:**

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet  
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

- None

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Use black ink.
- There are **two** sections in this paper: Section A and Section B. In Section A, answer Question 1 or 2 and Question 3. In Section B, answer Question 4 and Question 5 or 6.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

**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 consists of **4** pages.

**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\* To what extent and for what reasons did the emperors attempt to improve the lives of the inhabitants of the city of Rome?

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

- 2\* How useful is Suetonius for our understanding of the reigns of the emperors of this period? You must consider the accounts of at least **two** emperors in your answer.

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.

Whether people liked (Augustus) or loathed him, he was in many ways a puzzling and contradictory revolutionary. He was one of the most radical innovators Rome ever saw. ...

Yet Augustus appears to have abolished nothing. The governing class remained the same (this was no revolution in the strict sense of the word), the privileges of the senate were in many ways enhanced, not removed, and the old offices of state, consulships and praetorships and so on, continued to be coveted and filled. Much of the legislation that is usually ascribed to Augustus was formally introduced, or at least fronted, by those regular officials. ... Most of his formal powers were officially voted to him by the senate and cast almost entirely in traditional Republican format, his continued use of the title 'son of a god' being the only important exception. And he lived in no grand palace but in the sort of house on the Palatine Hill where you would expect to find a senator, and where his wife Livia could occasionally be spotted working her wool. The word that Romans most often used to describe his position was *princeps*, meaning 'first citizen' rather than 'emperor' as we choose to call him, and one of his most famous watchwords was *civilitas* – 'we're all citizens together'. **5**  
**10**  
**15**

M. Beard, *SPQR A History of Ancient Rome* (adapted)

How convincing do you find Beard's interpretation that 'Augustus appears to have abolished nothing'?

You must use your knowledge of the historical period and the ancient sources you have studied to analyse and evaluate Beard'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.

Tacitus, 'Agricola, 12–13', page unknown, Translator H Mattingly, 'Agricola and Germania', Penguin Books Ltd, 2010, © H Mattingly 2010. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

How useful is this passage for our understanding of the worth of Britain to the Romans? **[12]**

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

5\* How far does the evidence help us understand the aims of the Romans in their construction of Hadrian's Wall?

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

6\* 'The Roman governors of Britain spent all their time fighting with the natives.' To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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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