

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 15 June 2016 – Morning

GCSE ANCIENT HISTORY

A032/01 The rise of Rome

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

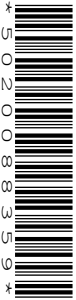
OCR supplied materials:

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

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Complete the boxes on the Answer Booklet with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Use black ink.
- This paper has **two** options:
Option 1: The origins of Rome: The kings, 753–508 BC
Option 2: Hannibal's invasion and defeat, 218–146 BC
- Choose **one** option only. Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Write the number of each question answered in the margin.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **86**.
- You will be assessed on the quality of written communication in your answer to the following questions: 4 or 5 (Option 1), or, 9 or 10 (Option 2). Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 6 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

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Answer questions from **either** Option 1 **or** Option 2.

Option 1: The origins of Rome: The kings, 753–508 BC

SECTION A

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

- 1 Briefly outline **two** details of the myth of Aeneas. **[5]**

- 2 Read Passage 1A from Virgil, and answer the questions which follow.

Passage 1A

Anchises ... gathered the Sibyl and his son (Aeneas) together ... to speak about all those approaching in the great line and discuss their faces and lives.

‘... I will show to you our own destiny. He whom you see there, that young man who leans upon his glorious spear, he holds the place nearest to the light in this area, he will be the first to rise into the ethereal air, when our blood has been mixed with that of the Italian stock. He is Silvius, an Alban name, who will be a son to you after your death, whom – born after your long life – your wife Lavinia will rear in the woods to be a king and a father of kings. He will be the founder of Alba Longa, from where our family will rule. Next to him is Procas (great grandfather of Romulus), glory of the Trojan race, and ... Silvius Aeneas, born as your equal in piety and arms, if ever he accedes to rule Alba. What young men! Look at the strengths they display and their shaded brows that bear the civic oak wreaths.’

Virgil, *Aeneid* Book 6.752–772

- (a) What does Passage 1A tell us about Aeneas’ descendants? **[4]**

- (b) Using the details in Passage 1A, explain why Aeneas’ descendants were important in the foundation of Rome. **[4]**

- (c) How useful is Passage 1A in helping us to understand the early history of the Romans? **[5]**

Option 1: The origins of Rome: The kings, 753–508 BC

- 3 Read Passage 1B from Livy, and answer the questions which follow.

Passage 1B

Then he (Brutus) made a speech ... about the violence and lustfulness of Sextus Tarquinius, about the cruel rape of Lucretia and her terrible death, about the sadness of Lucretius Tricipitinus and the cause of his daughter's death, which was more terrible and more undeserved than death for him. He also talked about the arrogance of the king himself and the misery and hard work of the ordinary people, who had been forced to dig out trenches and drains. He also said that the men of Rome, conquerors of all the people around them, had been made labourers and quarry-workers instead of warriors. He reminded them of the undeserved murder of Servius Tullius and his daughter carried over her father's body in the evil wagon, and he prayed to the ancestral gods for revenge. He said these things and ... he worked the crowd up to such fury that they took away the king's power, and ordered that Lucius Tarquinius should be sent away along with his wife and children.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 1.59

- (a) In what ways does Passage 1B help us to understand why the Romans got rid of the Tarquins? You must use and evaluate details from Passage 1B. **[14]**
- (b) To what extent does Livy help us to understand what the Tarquins did for Rome? You must use and evaluate details from **both** Passage 1B **and** other ancient sources which you have studied. **[18]**

Option 1: The origins of Rome: The kings, 753–508 BC**SECTION B**

Answer **either** Question 4 **or** Question 5.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

- 4 'The peace treaty between the Romans and the Sabines was Romulus' greatest achievement.' How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer you should:


- give a brief account of Romulus' achievements during his reign;
- explain whether you think this peace treaty was Romulus' greatest achievement;
- show knowledge of relevant ancient sources;
- consider how reliable these sources are. **[30]**

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar **[6]**

- 5 'Tullus Hostilius and Numa Pompilius were equally successful as kings of Rome.' How far do the ancient sources support this view?

In your answer you should:

- give a brief account of the successes of Tullus Hostilius and Numa Pompilius;
- explain whether the ancient sources do show these kings to be equally successful;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of Livy and Virgil;
- consider whether the ancient sources descriptions of these kings are reliable. **[30]**

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar **[6]**

Option 2: Hannibal's invasion and defeat, 218–146 BC

Do not answer this option if you have already answered Option 1.

SECTION A

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

- 6** Briefly outline **two** difficulties that the Carthaginian army faced when crossing the Alps. **[5]**
- 7** Read Passage 2A from Livy, and answer the questions which follow.

Passage 2A

“My fellow soldiers,” he (Hannibal) said, “I imagine that you yourselves are well aware that with the conquest of Spain now complete, we have two options open to us. Either we must put an end to our campaigns and send our armies home, or else we must move to another theatre of war. If we do so, the peoples of Spain will not only enjoy the fruits of peace, but also the profits of victory when we seek plunder and glory in other lands. Our next campaign will take place in far-off lands; so we cannot be sure when you will next be able to visit your homes and all that is dear to you. So I have decided that if anyone wishes to visit his family, I am granting him permission to do so. But I require you to report back for duty at the beginning of spring. For then we shall embark upon a war which, with the help of the gods, will be a source of glory to our country and of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice.”

Livy, *The History of Rome* 21.21

- (a)** Using Passage 2A, outline the options that Hannibal was presenting to his troops in 218 BC. **[4]**
- (b)** Using the details in Passage 2A, explain why the speech was important for Hannibal and the Carthaginian army. **[4]**
- (c)** With reference to details from the passage, how reliable is Livy's account of this speech in Passage 2A? **[5]**

Option 2: Hannibal's invasion and defeat, 218–146 BC

- 8 Read Passage 2B from Livy, and answer the questions which follow.

Passage 2B

Immediately after the battle, Scipio stormed and destroyed the enemy camp, before returning to the coast and his fleet with a huge collection of booty. There, news reached him that Publius Lentulus had reached Utica, just north of Carthage, with 50 warships and 100 transports, filled with all sorts of necessary supplies. Scipio decided that he should inflict still further terrors from every direction on an already shattered Carthage. ... he ordered Gnaeus Octavius to lead his legions to Carthage by the overland route, and he himself united his existing fleet with that of Lentulus. He then set out from Utica for the port of Carthage. He had nearly got there when a Carthaginian ship came out to meet him, bedecked with symbols of surrender, woollen fillets and olive branches. On board were ten ambassadors, leading citizens, sent to beg for peace at Hannibal's suggestion. ... Scipio made no reply, stating simply that he planned to move his camp to Tunis, and that they should meet him there. He himself sailed on in order to reconnoitre the site of Carthage, but entered the harbour with no real intention of exploring it for the moment; his aim was simply to demoralise the enemy.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 30.36

- (a) How does Passage 2B help us to understand in what ways the balance of power between Rome and Carthage changed after the battle of Zama? **[14]**
- (b) How useful are the ancient sources in helping us to understand why the Romans finally won the war against Hannibal in 202 BC? You must refer **both** to Passage 2B **and** to other ancient sources which you have studied. **[18]**

Option 2: Hannibal's invasion and defeat, 218–146 BC

SECTION B

Answer **either** Question 9 **or** Question 10.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

- 9** 'Fabius Maximus' military strategy was the most important reason why the Romans won the war in Italy.' How far do you agree with this view?

In your answer you should:


- outline how Fabius Maximus responded to Hannibal;
- explain whether you think there were other reasons why the Romans won the war in Italy;
- show knowledge of the relevant ancient sources;
- consider whether the ancient sources give a reliable account of the war in Italy. **[30]**

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar **[6]**

- 10** 'It was the Carthaginian government, not the Romans, who stopped Hannibal from being a successful military commander.' How far do the sources support this view?

In your answer you should:

- outline the factors that stopped Hannibal being a successful military commander;
- explain how significant you think each of these factors was;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of the ancient sources;
- consider how reliable you think these sources are. **[30]**

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar **[6]**

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