

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

Answer Question 1 **or** Question 2 **and** answer Question 3.

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

- 1* To what extent do the sources support the view that the Spartans always acted only in their own interests in the period 425–404 BC?

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

- 2* 'It was the unity which the Greeks showed against the Persians between 492 and 479 BC which was the key factor in their victory.'

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.

In so far as anyone can be held *immediately* responsible for the outbreak of the war which did so much to eat away the great achievements of fifth-century Greece, I think it is the Spartans (and their allies, in particular the Corinthians) who must bear the blame. We know from Thucydides (7.18.2–3) that the Spartans themselves later realised they had been at fault in 432–1. It may well be that the Spartans and most of their allies conceived themselves as fighting to stop Athens from further increasing her power or wealth, which might take place at their expense; but this, of course, does not excuse them from breaking the Thirty Years Peace and resorting to war. 5

G.E.M. de Ste. Croix, *The Origins of the Peloponnesian War* (adapted)

How convincing do you find G.E.M. de Ste. Croix's interpretation of who was responsible for the outbreak of war in 431 BC?

You must use your knowledge of the historical period and the ancient sources you have studied to analyse and evaluate G.E.M. de Ste. Croix's interpretation. **[20]**

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

Answer Question 4 **and** answer Question 5 **or** Question 6.

Answer Question 4.

4 Read the passages below.

HIPPIAS: You don't know the half of it, Socrates. If you knew how much money I have made, you would be amazed. To take but one example, when I came to Sicily and Protagoras was living there in high renown, a much older man than I, I earned in a short time much more than 150 minas, and from one tiny place, Inycus, more than 20 minas. I took the money with me when I went home and gave it to my father: he and my other fellow-citizens were stunned. In fact I think I can say that I have earned more money than any two other sophists put together.

5

Plato, *Hippias Major*, 282 d–e

WRONG: As a matter of fact, right through his speech I've been positively bursting with eagerness to refute it and smash it to smithereens. That's why the people at the Thinkery call me Wrong: I was the one who invented ways of proving anything wrong, established laws, soundly based accusations, you name it. Isn't that worth millions – to be able to have a really bad case and yet win? Well, let's have a look at this educational system he's so proud of. He says, for example, [*turning to Pheidippides*] that he won't let you have any hot baths. [*To Right*] On what principle do you object to them?

5

Aristophanes, *Clouds*, 1036–1045

How useful are these passages for our understanding of the influence sophists had on life in Athens?

[12]

Answer **either** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

5* 'Although Athens was a democracy, in reality it was controlled by the politician who held the greatest influence at any one time.'

How far do the sources support this view?

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

[36]

6* How far was the cultural and political life of citizens and non-citizens in Athens affected by her being the leader of an empire?

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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