



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Friday 26 May 2023 – Morning**

**GCSE (9–1) Ancient History**

**J198/02** Rome and its neighbours

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 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 **all** the questions in Section A and **all** the questions in **either** Section B **or** Section C **or** Section D.

**INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is **105**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (\*).
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) and the use of specialist terminology will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).
- This document has **8** pages.

**ADVICE**

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

## SECTION A – The foundations of Rome: From kingship to republic, 753–440 BC

- 1 (a) Name the city Romulus' grandfather is said to have ruled. [1]
- (b) Identify **two** ways the Roman Republic gave more power to the plebeians. [2]
- (c) Name the event which started after the death of Verginia. [1]
- 2 Outline the main features of the foundation of Rome by Romulus. [6]

### Passage A

Back in Rome, there were hurried preparations for war with the Rutuli. The chief town of the Rutuli was Ardea which was very rich and had considerable wealth. Their wealth was the main reason for Tarquin's (Superbus) preparations. He needed money. He was running out of resources as a result of his ambitious schemes of public building. He knew that the commons were becoming unhappy. His tyrannical behaviour was causing resentment and anger. More importantly he had employed the commons for so long in manual labour that was usually completed by slaves. Sharing plunder and riches from a captured town would do much to soften their anger.

Livy, *The Histories* 1.57

commons = plebeians

- 3 Using details from **Passage A** and your own knowledge, what can we learn about the unpopularity of Tarquinius Superbus? [10]
- 4 Using details from **Passage A** and your own knowledge, explain how Rome's Kings kept control of their people. [15]
- 5\* 'War was the most significant factor in the foundation of Rome, 753–440 BC.'  
To what extent do you agree with this view? [20]
- (✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

**SECTION B – Hannibal and the Second Punic War, 218–201 BC**

- 6 (a) Name the consul who fought against Hannibal in the battle of Trasimene. [1]
- (b) Identify **three** characteristics which made Hannibal a successful general. [3]
- (c) Name the African city which fought against Rome in the Punic Wars. [1]

**Passage B**

Hannibal now gathered his whole army together and continued his descent. Three days after leaving the precipitous area just described he reached the plains. His loss of soldiers as a result of enemy action, river-crossings, and the whole expedition generally, had been very serious; the loss in men from the savage terrain involved in crossing the high passes had been no less costly, while that of his horses and pack-animals had been even more severe. In the end the whole journey from New Carthage had taken five months, the crossing of the Alps fifteen days. And now he had come boldly down into the plains of the Po valley and the tribal lands of the Insubres. His surviving forces numbered 12,000 African and 8,000 Spanish foot soldiers, together with a maximum of about 6,000 cavalry. He himself has confirmed this on the column at Lacinium, which is inscribed with the statistics of his armed forces.

Polybius, *The Histories* 3.56

- 7 What can we learn from **Passage B** about the impact of the Alps expedition upon Hannibal's army? [5]
- 8 Using details from **Passage B**, how accurate is Polybius' description of Hannibal's army after the crossing of the Alps? [5]
- 9 Explain the significance of Hannibal's tactics during the battle of Cannae in 216 BC. [10]
- 10\* 'Roman leadership was the most significant factor in Hannibal's defeat in the Second Punic War.' To what extent do you agree with this statement?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as supporting your answer with your own knowledge. [20]

## SECTION C – Cleopatra: Rome and Egypt, 69–30 BC

- 11 (a) Outline **three** details of Mark Antony's suicide. [3]
- (b) What is Cleopatra supposed to have hidden in before her first meeting with Caesar? [1]
- (c) What was the name of Octavian's sister, who married Mark Antony? [1]

## Passage C

When she (Cleopatra) came, he (Antony) welcomed her with gifts which were neither small nor few, but were the kingdoms of Phoenicia, Coele Syria, Cyprus, and a large part of Cilicia; in addition he gave her the balsam-producing part of Judaea, and all that part of Arabia of the Nabataeans which slopes toward the Red Sea. These gifts angered the Romans a great deal. Also he presented tetrarchies and kingdoms of great peoples to private individuals. He took their kingdoms from many rulers, for example Antigonus the Jew, whom he produced from captivity and had beheaded. No other king before him had been punished in this way. However it was the shameful nature of the honours to Cleopatra which most annoyed the Romans.

Plutarch, *Life of Mark Antony* 36

tetrarchies = any form of government where power is divided among four people

- 12 What can we learn from **Passage C** about the expansion of Egyptian territory under Cleopatra? [5]
- 13 Using details from **Passage C**, how accurate is Plutarch's portrayal of the expansion of Egyptian territories under Cleopatra? [5]
- 14 Explain the political and economic importance of Egypt for Rome. [10]
- 15\* 'For Cleopatra, the Battle of Actium was more important than any other event.'  
To what extent do you agree with this statement?
- You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as supporting your answer with your own knowledge. [20]

## SECTION D – Britannia: from conquest to province, AD43–c.84

- 16 (a) Name the first governor of Roman Britain. [1]
- (b) Give **two** reasons why Roman governors campaigned in Wales. [2]
- (c) Identify **two** features of Camulodunum. [2]

## Passage D

He [Claudius] undertook only one expedition, and that was quite a modest one. The Senate had (earlier) decreed him triumphal ornaments, but he regarded this as beneath his dignity as emperor. He sought the honour of a real triumph, and chose Britain as the best field in which to seek this, for no one had attempted an invasion since the time of Julius Caesar and the island at this time was in a turmoil because certain refugees had not been returned to the island.

When Claudius was sailing to Britain from Ostia he was twice very nearly sunk by the violent winds, once near Liguria, and again near the islands called Isles d’Hyeres. Completing the march by land from Massilia (Marseilles) to Gesoriacum (Boulogne), he crossed from there and without battle or bloodshed, and within a very few days received the submission of part of the island. He returned to Rome in the sixth month from the time of his departure, and celebrated a triumph in the most splendid manner.

Suetonius, *Claudius* 17.1–17.2

- 17 What can we learn from **Passage D** about Claudius’ motives for the invasion of Britannia? [5]
- 18 Using details from **Passage D**, how accurate do you think Suetonius’ account of these events is? [5]
- 19 Explain the causes of Boudicca’s revolt. [10]
- 20\* ‘The ancient sources help us to understand how the Romans and the British co-operated.’  
To what extent do you agree with this statement?
- You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as supporting your answer with your own knowledge. [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER





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