

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 15 June 2017 – Afternoon

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 barcodes.

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** events from the reign of Tullus Hostilius. **[5]**

- 2 Study Image 1A, read Passage 1A from Livy below and answer the questions which follow.

Image 1A



Bronze she-wolf (with later addition of twins) from the Capitoline Museum, Rome

Passage 1A

So this is the way Romulus and Remus were born and brought up. When they had first grown up, they worked hard with animal pens and the animals, and they wandered about the forests hunting. From this hard work they became strong in both body and mind so that they not only attacked wild beasts, but also robbers loaded up with stolen goods. They shared what they took among the shepherds, and there was a group of young men involved with their work and their games, a group which got bigger every day.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 1.4

- (a) What do Image 1A and Passage 1A tell us about the childhood of Romulus and Remus? **[4]**

- (b) Using the details from Image 1A and Passage 1A explain why the way Romulus and Remus were brought up was important for the Romans. **[4]**

- (c) Using details from the two sources, explain how accurate you think Passage 1A is. **[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

As the festival broke up in fear, the girls' sad parents left, accusing the Romans of breaking the laws of hospitality, and praying to the god whose festival they had come to and been tricked by religion and good faith. ...Then the abducted Sabine women, who the war was about, threw themselves between the flying spears with their hair flying and their clothes ripped. They were brave because their upset took away female fear. They ran across the battlefield and separated the clashing armies, stopping their conflict. Begging their fathers on one side and their husbands on the other, they said that fathers and sons-in-law should not have one another's blood on them, that the curse of killing your father should not be passed down to their children, grandfathers onto grandsons and fathers onto children. "If you don't like the ties between you, if you don't like our marriages, then take your anger out on us! We are the cause of this war; we are the cause of fathers and husbands lying wounded and dead. It is better for us to die, since by losing one of you we'll be widows or orphans." This moved both the leaders and the crowd. Suddenly there was silence and stillness. Then the commanders came forward to make a treaty, not only to make peace but also to make one community out of two. They shared the power, and made Rome the capital.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 1.13

- (a) In what ways does Passage 1B help us to understand how the war between the Romans and the Sabines began **and** ended? You must use and evaluate details from Passage 1B. [14]
- (b) To what extent does Livy help us to understand how successful the early kings were in making Rome a strong city? You must refer to passage 1B **and** to other ancient sources 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 ‘Not history, but poets’ stories.’ Do you agree with this view of the origins of Rome before Romulus?

In your answer you should:

- give a brief account of the roles of Hercules and Aeneas in the origins of Rome;
- explain whether the descriptions of Hercules and Aeneas are just poets’ stories rather than history;
- show relevant knowledge of Livy and Virgil;
- consider how reliable these sources are. **[30]**

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

5 Why did the Romans get rid of their kings?

In your answer you should:

- give a brief account of the policies and actions of the Tarquins;
- explain why these actions led to the Romans getting rid of their kings;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of the ancient sources;
- consider whether the descriptions of the Tarquins and their actions in the ancient sources 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** reasons why Rome and Carthage were enemies. [5]
- 7 Read Passage 2A from Plutarch, and answer the questions which follow.

Passage 2A

Fabius tried to focus the minds of the common people on religious observances, so as to make them more optimistic about the future. But personally he relied entirely on his own ability to secure victory, since he believed that the gods would always allow courage and intelligence to succeed. He concentrated all his own thoughts on Hannibal. He had no plans for a single fight to the finish, since his enemy was at the peak of his strength. So his strategy was to wear him down over time, to use Rome's financial strength to counter his limited resources, and Italy's manpower to decrease his relatively small army.

Plutarch, *Life of Fabius Maximus* 5.1

- (a) What does Passage 2A tell us about the tactics Fabius Maximus used against Hannibal? [4]
- (b) Using the details in Passage 2A, explain how these tactics show Fabius Maximus to be a skilful general. [4]
- (c) Using the details in Passage 2A, explain how accurate you think Plutarch's account in Passage 2A is. [5]

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

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

Passage 2B

In Rome it was now three days since the news of Trasimene had reached the city. It was the moment when the agony of defeat was everywhere at its most intense. Now, on top of all this, came the news of this fresh disaster. Not only were the common people utterly dismayed; the Senate too was distraught. ...Hannibal now established an encampment on the shores of the Adriatic. The countryside was outstandingly fertile, offering all kinds of produce, and he made a serious effort to restore the health and well-being of his soldiers ...As a result, now that he controlled such a prosperous territory, he set about getting his horses into peak condition and restoring both the fitness and morale of his men. He altered the equipment of his African troops, giving them the best possible Roman weaponry, of which he now had ample supplies from his captured spoils. At the same time he sent messengers to report back to Carthage on the turn of events, despatching them by sea, because this was the first time he had reached a coastline since invading Italy. The Carthaginians were delighted by the news, and with great enthusiasm set about organising support for their armies in Italy and in the Iberian peninsula.

Polybius, *The Rise of the Roman Empire* 3. 86.6–87.6

- (a) In what ways does Passage 2B help us to understand the consequences of the battle at Lake Trasimene for **both** Romans **and** Carthaginians? You must use and evaluate details from Passage 2B. **[14]**
- (b) How fully do the sources help to us understand Hannibal's success, after Trasimene, in fighting the war in Italy? You must refer to passage 2B **and** to other ancient sources 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** How accurately can we assess why the Carthaginians were defeated at the battle of Zama? Explain your answer.

In your answer you should:

- give an account of the battle of Zama;
- explain how the actions of each side led to the Carthaginian defeat;
- show knowledge of Livy and any other relevant ancient sources;
- consider how reliable these ancient sources are.

[30]

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

- 10** 'The key factor in the Roman victory against Carthage was the relationship between military commanders and their governments in both Rome and Carthage.' How far do you agree with this view?

In your answer you should:

- outline the factors that explain Rome's victory and Carthaginian defeat in the war;
- explain whether the relationship between the military commanders and their governments was the most important factor in Rome's victory and Carthage's defeat;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of the ancient sources;
- consider how reliable you think these sources are.

[30]

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

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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