

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 19 June 2017 – Afternoon

GCSE ANCIENT HISTORY

A033/01 Women in ancient politics

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: Cleopatra and her impact on Roman politics, 69–30 BC.
Option 2: Agrippina the Younger and her influence on Roman politics, AD 41–59.
- 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: Cleopatra and her impact on Roman politics, 69–30 BC

SECTION A

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

- 1 Briefly outline **two** details of Cleopatra's actions immediately after the defeat of Mark Antony at Actium. [5]

- 2 Study Image 1A below, and answer the questions which follow.

Image 1A

Image of Caesarion and Cleopatra at Dendera. Cleopatra as the goddess Isis from the wall of the temple at Dendera in Upper Egypt, British Museum



- (a) Describe how Cleopatra is portrayed in this image. [4]

- (b) Explain **one** reason why Cleopatra would want to be presented in this way. [4]

- (c) Using details from the Image 1A, how accurate do you think this image of Cleopatra is? [5]

Option 1: Cleopatra and her impact on Roman politics, 69–30 BC

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

Passage 1B

When Octavian was well-prepared, there was a decree to wage war against Cleopatra, and to take from Antony the authority which he had given over to the woman. And Octavian added that Antony was under some drug and was not even in control of himself; the Romans, he said, were at war with Mardion, the eunuch and Potheinus, and Iras, the hairdresser of Cleopatra, and Charmion, who was in charge of conducting the most important affairs of state.

These are the omens which are said to have appeared before the war. Pisaurum, a colony set up by Antony near the Adriatic, was completely swallowed up by chasms opening up in the earth. Sweat poured for days out of one of the marble statues of Antony at Alba and it did not stop even when the liquid was wiped away. In Patrae, while Antony was spending time there, the temple to Heracles was destroyed by lightning; and at Athens the statue of Dionysus in the Battle of the Giants was lifted out of its place by winds and blown down into the theatre. Antony claimed his family was descended from Heracles, and he associated with Dionysus in the way he lived (as has been said already); he was called the New Dionysus. The same storm attacked the colossal statues of Eumenes and Attalus at Athens; Antony's name had been inscribed on these statues. The storm knocked down only these of the many statues there. The command ship of Cleopatra was called Antonius, and there appeared a terrible omen here also. Some swallows made their nest under its stern; but other swallows came and attacked these, drove them away and killed their young.

Plutarch, *Life of Mark Antony* 60

- (a) How does this passage help us to understand the reasons for war between Octavian and Mark Antony and Cleopatra?

You must use and evaluate details from Passage 1B.

[14]

- (b) How far do the sources help us to understand the ways in which Cleopatra was responsible for the outbreak of war between Octavian and Mark Antony?

You must use and evaluate details from **both** Passage 1B **and** other ancient sources which you have studied.

[18]

Option 1: Cleopatra and her impact on Roman politics, 69–30 BC**SECTION B**

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

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

4 To what extent did Cleopatra need Julius Caesar to establish her power fully in Egypt?

In your answer you should:

- outline the ways in which Cleopatra was helped into power by Julius Caesar;
- explain whether you think Cleopatra had enough strengths as a ruler to establish her power fully without Julius Caesar's support;
- show knowledge of the relevant literary and archaeological sources;
- consider how reliable you think these sources are. **[30]**

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

5 'Cleopatra did not behave as a woman of her time was expected to behave.' How far do the ancient sources support this view?

In your answer you should:

- outline how Cleopatra behaved with specific examples;
- explain whether Cleopatra's actions and behaviour met people's expectations at the time;
- show knowledge of the relevant literary and archaeological sources;
- consider how reliable you think these sources are. **[30]**

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

Option 2: Agrippina the Younger and her influence on Roman politics, AD 41–59

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

SECTION A

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

- 6 Briefly outline **two** details of how Agrippina murdered Claudius. [5]
- 7 Read Passage 2A from Tacitus, and answer the questions which follow.

Passage 2A

The death of Messalina shattered the imperial household; there began a contest between the freedmen over the choice of the next wife of Claudius; he was unable to put up with being alone and unmarried; besides his wives could always keep him under their control. The women were no less ambitious. Each of them put forward their claims of noble birth, beauty and wealth, all worthy of so great a marriage... Claudius constantly changed his mind depending on who he was listening to at the time; so finally he called them all to a conference and told them to give their views and explain their reasons.

...Pallas praised Agrippina most of all because she would bring with her Germanicus' grandson, who deserved imperial status; this marriage, he said, would bring together two noble families united in the Julii-Claudii family. Finally he warned Claudius not to allow this woman, who had already shown she could bear children, and who was still young, to take the famous reputation of the Caesars to another household.

Tacitus, *Annals* 12.1–2

- (a) Using Passage 2A, briefly outline the reasons why Claudius decided to marry Agrippina. [4]
- (b) Explain why it would be important that Agrippina would 'bring with her Germanicus' grandson'. [4]
- (c) Using details from Passage 2A, explain how reliable you think Tacitus' account of these events is. [5]

Option 2: Agrippina the Younger and her influence on Roman politics, AD 41–59

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

Passage 2B

He began his reign with an appearance of family loyalty and duty: at a splendid and expensive funeral, he spoke in praise of Claudius, and then deified him. He gave the greatest honours to the memory of his father Domitian. He let his mother manage everything, public and private. On the first day of his reign, he even gave to the tribune on guard-duty the password “The Best of Mothers,” and afterwards he often rode with her through the streets in her litter. He established a colony at Antium, using the veterans of the praetorian guard along with the wealthiest of the chief centurions; he actually forced them to move house; and he also spent a great amount of money in building a harbour there.

Suetonius, *Nero* 9

- (a) How does Passage 2B help us to understand the relationship between Agrippina and Nero at the start of his reign?

You must use and evaluate details from Passage 2B.

[14]

- (b) How useful are the ancient sources for understanding why the relationship between Nero and Agrippina changed?

You must use and evaluate details from **both** Passage 2B **and** other ancient sources which you have studied.

[18]

Option 2: Agrippina the Younger and her influence on Roman politics, AD 41–59**SECTION B**

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

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

- 9** 'Because she was a woman, Agrippina could not fully control Claudius.' How far do the ancient sources support this opinion?

In your answer you should:

- outline the ways in which Agrippina attempted to control Claudius;
- explain how Agrippina's position as a woman affected her ability to control Claudius;
- show knowledge of the relevant literary and archaeological sources;
- consider how reliable you think these sources are. **[30]**

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

- 10** To what extent do you think that Nero had to murder Agrippina to be fully in control?

In your answer you should:

- outline Nero's motives for murdering Agrippina;
- explain whether Agrippina stopped Nero having full control;
- show knowledge of the relevant literary and archaeological sources;
- consider how reliable you think these sources are. **[30]**

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

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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