
CLASSICAL STUDIES

9274/31

Paper 3 Classical History – Sources and Evidence

October/November 2017

1 hour 30 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

This paper contains two questions.

Answer **one** question.

Each question is marked out of 50.

You are advised to spend 20 minutes reading and thinking about the three passages in the question you have chosen to answer, and then 10 minutes planning your answer.

Answers need to make use of all three passages given for the question you are answering.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answer.



This document consists of **3** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** Insert.

1 The Changing World of Athens: its friends and enemies

Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

It is indeed hard to exaggerate the extent to which the Sicilian disaster, and Athenian and other Greek perceptions of it, changed the political situation in Athens. For all the ups and downs in Athenian military fortunes during the Archidamian War, Athens never had to face the prospect of total defeat. In particular, none of Athens' failures had involved its fleet But what Athens faced in the aftermath of the Sicilian disaster was not just the prospect of military defeat. It was the prospect that democracy was a failure.

R. Osborne, *Athens and Athenian Democracy* (2010)

To what extent do the outcomes of wars in the fifth century BC show that Athenian democracy was 'a failure'? In your answer you should consider the passage above and your wider reading as well as the two passages below:

At this point I find myself compelled to express an opinion which I know most people will object to; nevertheless, as I believe it to be true, I will not suppress it. If the Athenians, through fear of the approaching danger, had abandoned their country, or if they had stayed there and submitted to Xerxes, there would have been no attempt to resist the Persians by sea; and in the absence of a Greek fleet, it is easy to see what would have been the course of events on land. ... In view of this, therefore, one is surely right in saying that Greece was saved by the Athenians. It was the Athenians who held the balance: whichever side they joined was sure to prevail. It was the Athenians, too, who, having chosen that Greece should live and preserve her freedom, roused to battle the other Greek states which had not yet submitted. It was the Athenians who – after the gods – drove back the Persian king.

Herodotus, *Histories*, 7. 139

[The Sicilian expedition] was the greatest Hellenic action that took place during this war, and, in my opinion, the greatest action that we know of in Hellenic history – to the victors the most brilliant of successes, to the vanquished the most calamitous of defeats; for they were utterly and entirely defeated; their sufferings were on an enormous scale; their losses were, as they say, total: army, navy, everything was destroyed, and, out of many, only a few returned. So ended the events in Sicily.

Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War*, 7. 87

2 The Roman Empire: civilisation or submission?

Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Gnaeus Julius Agricola, who had previous experience in Britain, was to serve an unusually long stint in the post. He conducted a series of six campaigns, which projected Roman power ever further northwards, and looked set to establish the whole island of Britain as Roman territory. The campaigns can only really be followed by seeking to identify the marching camps which the Roman army built each evening as they campaigned, for the information provided by Tacitus is frustratingly imprecise and too vague to determine the exact lines of advance.

P. Parker, *The Empire Stops Here* (2009)

How far do the sources help us to understand the different ways in which the Roman Empire expanded? In your answer, you should consider the passage above and your wider reading as well as the two passages below:

Caesar's arrival changed the situation: the Aedui had their hostages restored to them, and not only regained their former dependencies but acquired new ones with Caesar's help, because those who became their allies found that they were better off and more equitably governed than before. In other respects, too, their influence and standing were enhanced, and the Sequani lost their supremacy. Their place was taken by the Remi; and as it was known that they stood as high in Caesar's favour as the Aedui, tribes which on account of old feuds could not be induced to join the Aedui were placing themselves under the protection of the Remi, who by taking good care of them were able to maintain the unaccustomed power that they had suddenly acquired.

Caesar, *Conquest of Gaul*, 6.12

The territory of Archelaus was brought under direct Roman rule, and a man of equestrian rank at Rome, Coponius, was sent as procurator with authority from Caesar to inflict the death penalty. In his time a Galilaean named Judas tried to stir the natives to revolt, saying that they would be cowards if they submitted to paying taxes to the Romans, and after serving God alone accepted human masters. This man was a rabbi with a sect of his own, and was quite unlike the others.

Josephus, *The Jewish War* (Penguin chapter 7)

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