

**Thursday 13 June 2013 – Afternoon**

**GCSE ANCIENT HISTORY**

**A032/01** The Rise of Rome

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

**OCR supplied materials:**

None

**Other materials required:**

None

**Duration:** 1 hour 15 minutes



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- This paper has **two** options:  
Option 1: The origins of Rome: The kings, 753–508 BC, which starts on page 3.  
Option 2: Hannibal’s invasion and defeat, 218–146 BC, which starts on page 17.
- Choose **one** option only. Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**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 **32** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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**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**

All the nearest communities were there, the Caeinenses, the Crustumini, and the Antemnates. The whole of the Sabine people also came, with their wives and children. They were invited into Roman homes and treated well, and when they saw the size of the city, with its walls and lots of buildings, they were amazed how quickly the Roman development had grown. When it was time for the show and while their guests' eyes and minds were on it, a planned riot began. After the signal was given, all the Roman men ran about grabbing the unmarried girls who had accompanied the visiting people. Most of the girls were grabbed by the man who got to them first. But the most beautiful girls, who had been chosen by the most important men, were carried off to homes by lower class men who had been hired for the job.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 1.9

(a) In what ways does Passage 1B help us to understand the relationship between the Romans and the communities nearest them? [14]

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**Option 1: The origins of Rome: The kings, 753–508 BC**

**Passage 1B** repeated, for reference

All the nearest communities were there, the Caeinenses, the Crustumini, and the Antemnates. The whole of the Sabine people also came, with their wives and children. They were invited into Roman homes and treated well, and when they saw the size of the city, with its walls and lots of buildings, they were amazed how quickly the Roman development had grown. When it was time for the show and while their guests' eyes and minds were on it, a planned riot began. After the signal was given, all the Roman men ran about grabbing the unmarried girls who had accompanied the visiting people. Most of the girls were grabbed by the man who got to them first. But the most beautiful girls, who had been chosen by the most important men, were carried off to homes by lower class men who had been hired for the job.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 1.9

**(b)** How useful is Livy in helping us to understand why the Sabines were important in the early development of Rome?

You must refer **both** to Passage 1B **and** to other ancient sources you have studied. **[18]**

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**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 ‘The ancient sources give us an accurate history of the origins of the Romans before Romulus.’  
How far do you agree with this view?

In your answer you should:

- give a brief account of the origins of the Romans before Romulus;
- explain how far you think it is possible to have accurate information about the origins of the Romans before Romulus;
- show knowledge of relevant ancient sources;
- consider how reliable these sources are. [30]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]

- 5 With reference to the ancient sources, explain which of the kings you think was the most successful ruler of Rome.

In your answer you should:

- give a brief account of the reign of the king you think was the most successful;
- explain why your chosen king was more successful than at **least one** other;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of the ancient sources;
- consider how reliable these sources are. [30]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [6]











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

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

**Passage 2B**

At dawn Hannibal sent his Balearic slingers and light-armed troops out ahead, and then crossed the river with the main body of his army. He deployed them in position as they crossed, with Gallic and Spanish cavalry on the left wing, near the river bank, facing the Roman cavalry, and the Numidian cavalry on the right wing. In the centre he stationed his infantry, strengthening the whole formation by putting his African troops on both flanks, with Gauls and Spanish soldiers placed between. ... The Gauls and Spanish troops had shields that were broadly similar, but the swords differed in size and design, the former having long swords which had no points, the Spanish short and pointed ones, since their fighting technique was to stab rather than slash their enemy. ... The Gauls were naked from the waist up; the Spanish, with their linen tunics edged with purple, presented an extraordinary line of dazzling white.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 22.46.1–6

(a) How far does this passage help us to understand the weapons, armour and tactics used by Hannibal’s army at Cannae? [14]

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

Passage 2B repeated, for reference

At dawn Hannibal sent his Balearic slingers and light-armed troops out ahead, and then crossed the river with the main body of his army. He deployed them in position as they crossed, with Gallic and Spanish cavalry on the left wing, near the river bank, facing the Roman cavalry, and the Numidian cavalry on the right wing. In the centre he stationed his infantry, strengthening the whole formation by putting his African troops on both flanks, with Gauls and Spanish soldiers placed between. ... The Gauls and Spanish troops had shields that were broadly similar, but the swords differed in size and design, the former having long swords which had no points, the Spanish short and pointed ones, since their fighting technique was to stab rather than slash their enemy. ... The Gauls were naked from the waist up; the Spanish, with their linen tunics edged with purple, presented an extraordinary line of dazzling white.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 22.46.1–6

(b) How useful are the ancient sources in helping us to understand Hannibal’s success at Cannae **and** in the earlier battles against Rome?

You must refer **both** to Passage 2B **and** to other ancient sources which you have studied.

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**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** 'Carthaginian weaknesses, not Roman strengths, explain the victory over Hannibal.' Using Livy's account, explain how far you agree with this view of the war with Hannibal after the battle of Cannae.

In your answer you should:

- give a brief account of Carthaginian weaknesses and Roman strengths after the battle of Cannae up to and including the battle at Zama (215–202 BC);
- explain how far Carthaginian weaknesses were more important than Roman strengths in this period;
- show knowledge of the relevant ancient sources;
- consider how reliable you think these sources are. **[30]**

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

- 10** 'The consequences of the victory at Zama were good for Rome and bad for Carthage.' How far do you agree with this view?

In your answer you should:

- outline the consequences of the war for both Carthage and Rome;
- explain how and why Rome was strengthened and Carthage was weakened;
- show knowledge of relevant sections of the ancient sources;
- consider how reliable you think these sources are. **[30]**

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













**ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE**

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined pages. The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.

A large rectangular area for writing answers. It features a solid vertical line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page, creating a series of rows for text entry.

A large rectangular area with a solid vertical line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page, resembling a writing template or a ledger.

