



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
 General Certificate of Education
 Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

CLASSICAL STUDIES

9274/03

Paper 3 Classical History – Sources and Evidence

October/November 2012

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
 Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
 Write in dark blue or black pen.
 You may use a pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
 Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

This paper contains two options.
 Answer **one** question.
 Each essay is marked out of 50.

You are advised to spend 20 minutes reading and thinking about the three passages on the option 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.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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



1 The changing world of Athens: its friends and enemies

Read the following passage and answer the question which follows:

As the modern world has found ... the advantages of wealth cannot be abolished, but they can be moderated: Athens, in order to moderate them and make it easier for poorer citizens to play an active part, introduced modest payments for performing the various civilian duties of a citizen, beginning with service on juries, probably in the 450s, and culminating with attendance at the assembly, in the 390s.

The empire generated more business and more officials for the democracy, but it also helped to pay for the democracy. By the 440s, nearly all the members of the Delian League were paying tribute in cash rather than contributing ships to the League's forces.

P. J. Rhodes, *Democracy and Empire* (2007)

How far do you agree that Athenian citizens gained a great deal from the Athenian Empire? In your answer, you should consider the passage above and your wider reading as well as the two passages below:

LAMACHUS: How dare you talk to a general like that, you, a beggar?

DIKAIOPOLIS: A beggar? I'm no beggar.

LAMACHUS: What are you, then?

DIKAIOPOLIS: What am I? A decent citizen. I've never run for office, and ever since the war started I've been in the front line. And *you*, ever since the war started you've been in the pay queue!

LAMACHUS: I was democratically elected –

DIKAIOPOLIS: Yes, by three cuckoos. That's the sort of thing that nauseated me, and that's why I made peace – when I saw grey-headed men serving in the ranks while strong young fellows like you skived off and got sent to Thrace on three drachmas a day, like Teisamenus and Phaenippus and that swine Hipparchides, and another lot going to Chares, and another lot in Chaonia – Geres, Theodorus and that bragging liar from Diomeia – and more in Sicily, in Camarina and Gela and Gelaughatus –

LAMACHUS: They were democratically elected too.

DIKAIOPOLIS: Then how comes it that you lot are always on paid missions somewhere or other, and none of *these* people [*indicating the Chorus*] ever is? Tell me, Marilades, you've been grey for many years; have you ever been an ambassador? [*Marilades indicates 'no'.*] He hasn't, you see, although he's a decent, hard-working man.

Aristophanes, *Acharnians* 593–611

Here Pericles encouraged confidence, pointing out that, apart from all other sources of revenue, the average yearly contribution from the allies to Athens amounted to 600 talents, then there still remained in the Acropolis a sum of 6,000 talents of coined silver. This reserve fund, at its maximum, had been 9,700 talents. It had been drawn on to pay for the Propylaea and other public buildings, and for Potidaea. In addition to this there was the uncoined gold and silver in offerings made either by individuals or by the state; there were the sacred vessels and furniture used in the processions and in the games; there were the spoils taken from the Persians, and other resources of one kind or another, all of which would amount to no less than 500 talents.

Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War* 2. 13

2 The Roman Empire: civilisation or submission?

Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Least puzzling in the unfolding of the events which led to the destruction of Jerusalem was the simple fact that political change in Italy could have such an impact so far away in Judaea. In political terms the Mediterranean world was more unified under Rome in the first two centuries AD than it had ever been before and that it has ever been since. The brutal reality of the Roman empire was that the power of the emperor could reach almost every corner of his world. Decisions taken in Spain could affect the inhabitants of Turkey; unrest in Italy or Greece could change the lives of people in Syria and the northern coast of Africa.

M. Goodman, *Rome and Jerusalem* (2007)

To what extent did the power of the emperor extend to every corner of the Roman world? In your answer, you should consider the passage above and your wider reading as well as the two passages below:

The Britanni themselves readily submit to the levy, the tribute and the other obligations of empire, provided that there is no abuse. That they bitterly resent, for they have been broken in to obedience, not to slavery. Divus Julius, the first Roman to enter Britannia with an army, did indeed intimidate the natives by a victory and gain control of the coast, but he can be said to have pointed it out, not handed it over, to posterity. Then came the civil wars, with the weapons of Roman leaders turned against the commonwealth. But even in peace, Britannia was long out of mind. Divus Augustus called this 'policy', Tiberius 'precedent'. Gaius Caesar unquestionably planned an invasion of Britannia, but his quick fancies shifted like a weathervane, and his vast efforts against Germania came to naught. It was Divus Claudius who was responsible for the great undertaking: he sent over legions and auxiliaries and chose Vespasian as his colleague – the first step towards his future greatness. Nations were subdued, kings were captured and Vespasian was marked out by fate.

Tacitus, *Agricola and Germania*, 13

Gaius Caesar's accession to power so completely turned his head that he wished to be thought of and addressed as a god, stripped his country of its noblest men, and proceeded to lay sacrilegious hands on Judaea. He ordered Petronius to march with an army to Jerusalem and erect his statues in the Temple: if the Jews refused them, he was to execute the objectors and enslave all the rest of the population. But God evidently took note of these instructions. Petronius, with three legions and a large body of Syrian allies, began a swift march from Antioch to Judaea. Some of the Jews disbelieved the rumours of war; others who did believe were at a loss how to defend themselves. But soon a shudder ran through them all; for the army was already at Ptolemais.

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

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