



Cambridge International AS & A Level

CLASSICAL STUDIES

9274/33

Paper 3 Classical History: Sources and Evidence

October/November 2020

1 hour 30 minutes

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **one** question.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- Each question is worth 50 marks.

This document has 4 pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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.

1 The Changing World of Athens: its friends and enemies

Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Nobody doubts that Thucydides was an admirer of Pericles, even perhaps in some respects an insufficiently critical admirer. As a young man, he had lived through the golden years of Pericles' confident supremacy; and he held a low opinion of most if not all of the men who emerged as rivals for leadership after Pericles' death in 429. He held the view that the lack of firm and capable leadership could bring out weaknesses in a democratic system.

D Stockton, *The Classical Athenian Democracy* (1990)

To what extent do the sources you have studied provide a reliable account of Athenian achievements during this period? In your answer you should consider the passage above and your wider reading as well as the two passages below: [50]

When the Athenians saw them on the summit, some leapt from the wall to their death, others sought sanctuary in the inner shrine of the temple; but the Persians who had got up first made straight for the gates, flung them open and slaughtered those in the sanctuary. Having left not one of them alive, they stripped the temple of its treasures and burnt everything on the Acropolis. Xerxes, now absolute master of Athens, despatched a rider to Susa with news for Artabanus of his success.

Herodotus, *Histories*, 8. 53–54

As to the reasons why they broke the truce, I propose first to give an account of the causes of complaint which they had against each other and of the specific instances where their interests clashed: this is in order that there should be no doubt in anyone's mind about what led to this great war falling upon the Hellenes. But the real reason for the war is, in my opinion, most likely to be disguised by such an argument. What made war inevitable was the growth of Athenian power and the fear which this caused in Sparta.

Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War*, 1. 23

2 The Roman Empire: civilisation or submission?

Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

But every historian has an agenda, so not only do we know a good deal less than we would like, but also we have to decide what that agenda was and why Boudica, for instance, was portrayed as she was by Tacitus and Dio.

G de la Bédoyère, *Defying Rome* (2003)

To what extent do the sources you have studied help us to understand the characters and importance of leaders, both Roman and foreign, during the expansion of the Roman Empire? In your answer you should consider the passage above and your wider reading as well as the two passages below: [50]

‘The hour of victory,’ Vercingetorix said, ‘has come. The Romans are fleeing to the Province and abandoning Gaul. But although this will assure our liberty for the moment, for future peace and security we need more than that; otherwise they will return in increased force and continue the war indefinitely. So let us attack them on the march while they are encumbered with their baggage. If the whole column of infantry halts to come to the rescue, they cannot continue their march; if – which I feel sure is more likely – they abandon the baggage and try to save their own skins, they will be stripped of the supplies without which they cannot live, and disgraced into the bargain. As for their cavalry, not a man of them will dare even to stir outside the column; you ought to know that as well as I do. To encourage your men I will draw up all my troops in front of the camps and overawe the enemy.’

The Gallic cavalymen cried that they should all swear a solemn oath not to allow any man who had not ridden twice through the enemy’s column to enter his home again or to see his wife, children or parents.

Caesar, *Conquest of Gaul*, 7.66 (adapted)

But when Vespasian recovered Britannia, together with the rest of the world, the generals were great, the armies outstanding and the hopes of our enemies diminished. Petilius Cerialis at once struck terror into their hearts by attacking the state of the Brigantes, said to be the most populous in the whole province. After a series of battles, some not uncostly, he had conquered or at least overrun a great part of their territory. Cerialis, indeed, would have eclipsed the record and reputation of any ordinary successor. But Julius Frontinus took up and shouldered the heavy burden, as great a man as the times allowed. He subdued by force of arms the strong and warlike nation of the Silures, triumphing over a difficult terrain as well as a brave army.

Tacitus, *Agricola*, 17 (adapted)

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