



# Cambridge International AS & A Level

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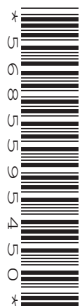
**CLASSICAL STUDIES**

**9274/33**

Paper 3 Classical History: Sources and Evidence

**October/November 2021**

**1 hour 30 minutes**



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

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## 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.

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This document has **4** pages. Any 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:

Before the battle of Marathon Miltiades set the choice starkly: Athens could submit, or win and 'become the first city of Greece' (Herodotus 6.109.3). Herodotus links the courage to resist with the ambition to rule. The Athenians restrained their desire for dominance for the duration of the war, but when opportunity offered, they struck out on their own. To Herodotus' audience Athens' domination of the cities of the Aegean was a reality founded on the power of its fleet, collection of tribute, and ruthless suppression of revolts.

P Stadter, *Herodotus and the cities of mainland Greece* (2006) (adapted with omissions)

**How far was Athens able to dominate other states in the Greek world? In your answer you should consider the passage above and your wider reading as well as the two passages below:** [50]

*King Demaratus tells Xerxes about the Spartans:*

'So it is with the Spartans; fighting singly, they are as good as any, but fighting together they are the best soldiers in the world. They are free — yes — but not entirely free; for they have a master, and that master is Law, which they fear much more than your subjects fear you. Whatever this master commands, they do; and his command never varies: it is never to retreat in battle, however great the odds, but always to remain in formation, and to conquer or die.'

Herodotus, *Histories*, 7. 104

Themistocles also persuaded the Athenians to complete the walls of Piraeus, which had been begun previously during his year of office as archon. He liked the position of the place, with its three natural harbours, and he considered that if the Athenians became a seafaring people they would have every advantage in adding to their power. Indeed it was he who first ventured to tell the Athenians that their future was on the sea. Thus he at once began to join in laying the foundations of their empire.

Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War*, 1. 93 (adapted)

## 2 The Roman Empire: civilisation or submission?

Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

For the modern reader the Romans are outstanding imperial conquerors: their military symbolism – above all the eagle and the triumphal arch – has been copied by many empires and would-be emperors in history. The Roman military machine has come to stand for ruthless efficiency.

E Bispham, *Roman Europe* (2008) (adapted)

**To what extent were Roman invasions of new lands and their subsequent control of provinces merely brutal acts of war? In your answer you should consider the passage above and your wider reading as well as the two passages below:** [50]

Fierce hand-to-hand fighting was in progress, the Gauls relying on their superior numbers and position, while our men trusted in their courage to see them through, when suddenly the Aedui, whom Caesar had sent up by another route on the right to create a diversion, appeared on our right flank. The similarity of their arms to those of the enemy gave our soldiers a bad fright; for although they could see that the newcomers had their right shoulders uncovered – the sign always agreed upon to mark friendly troops – they imagined that this was a ruse employed by the enemy to trick them. At the same moment the centurion Fabius and the others who had climbed with him on to the rampart were surrounded and killed, and their bodies pitched down.

Caesar, *The Conquest of Gaul*, 7

Expecting further resistance, the Romans armed themselves at dawn, bridged the gap between platform and ramparts with gangways and then made their assault. Seeing no enemy, but dreadful solitude on every side, fire within, and silence, they were at a loss to guess what had happened. At last, as if giving the signal for a volley, they shouted, in the hope that some of those inside would show themselves. The noise came to the ears of the women, who emerged from the conduits and gave the Romans a detailed account of what had happened, the second of them providing a lucid report of Eleazar's speech and the action that had followed. They found it difficult to believe her and were sceptical of such astounding resolution; but they attempted to extinguish the blaze and quickly cut a way through to the inside of the palace. When they came upon the rows of dead bodies, they did not exult over them as enemies but admired the nobility of their resolve, and the way in which so many had shown an utter contempt of death in carrying it out without a tremor.

Josephus, *The Jewish War*, 23

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