

# **Cambridge International AS & A Level**

# **CLASSICAL STUDIES**

Paper 3 Classical History

9274/33

**October/November 2022** 

1 hour 30 minutes

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **two** questions in total:
  - Answer questions from **one** section only.
    - For each section, follow the instructions inside on which questions to answer.
- 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.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

# Section A: Athens and Sparta

## Answer **Question 1** and **either** Question 2 or Question 3.

#### 1 Read the passage and answer the question.

#### The chorus of women sing about their status:

Everyone has got lots of bad things to say about women, how we are a bad influence on men, and responsible for conflicts, quarrels, faction, trouble, anguish, war – the lot. Well, if we're a bad lot, really and truly, why do you marry us, and forbid us to leave the house, or even to be seen peeping outside? Do you really mean to keep such a close eye on a bad lot? ... And if we spend the night at someone else's house, having a bit of fun and wearing ourselves out everyone comes snooping round the couches looking for this bad lot. And if she peeps out of a window, you want to get a look at her; and if she retreats in shame, everyone is all the keener to see the bad lot peeping out again.

(Aristophanes, *Women at the Thesmophoria* 786–799) (with omissions)

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Using this passage as a starting point, discuss the relationship between men and women in Athens. [20]

## EITHER

2 Discuss why Spartan attitudes towards the Athenians changed between the Persian invasion and the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War in 431 BCE. [30]

## OR

3 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the *ecclesia* (assembly) in the Athenian political system.
[30]

# Section B: Emperors and Subjects: Claudius, Nero, Domitian and Trajan

#### Answer **Question 4** and **either** Question 5 or Question 6.

4 Read the passage and answer the question.

Claudius' bloodthirstiness appeared equally in great and small matters. For instance, if evidence had to be extracted under torture, or parricide punished, he allowed the law to take its course without delay and in his own presence. Once, when an execution in ancient style had been ordered at Tibur and the criminals had been tied to their stakes, nobody could be found capable of carrying it out; but Claudius summoned a specialist from Rome and was so set on witnessing the procedure that he waited until dusk for the man's arrival. At gladiatorial shows, whether or not they were staged by himself, he ruled that all combatants who fell accidentally should have their throats cut – above all net fighters, the death agony on whose faces was not hidden by any helmets.

(Suetonius, *Claudius* 34) (adapted)

5

Using this passage as a starting point, discuss Claudius' treatment of other people. [20]

#### EITHER

5 'Women of all classes had very little influence in Roman society.' How far do you agree with this statement? [30]

#### OR

6 To what extent did emperors use new buildings as a way of gaining popularity? In your answer you should consider **at least two** emperors. [30]

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