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Section A: Athens and Sparta

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

- 1 Read the passage and answer the question.

They [the kings] are responsible for the safe-keeping of all oracles (the 'Pythians' also have knowledge of them), and certain definite legal matters are left to their sole decision. These are as follows: first, if a girl inherits her father's estate and has not been betrothed by him to anybody, the kings decide who has the right to marry her; secondly, all matters connected with the public roads are in their hands; and, thirdly, anyone who wishes to adopt a child must do it in the king's presence.

5

They sit with the twenty-eight Elders in the Council chamber [*gerousia*], and, in the event of their absence from a meeting, those of the Elders who are nearest of kin to them take over their privilege and cast two votes ...

(Herodotus, *The Histories* 6.57)

Using this passage as a starting point, discuss the importance of the kings in Sparta.

[20]

EITHER

- 2 How far had Sparta's relationship with the Peloponnesian League changed by the end of the Peloponnesian War?

[30]

OR

- 3 To what extent were slaves necessary for Athenians to maintain **both** their democracy **and** their empire?

[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.

The news of these events, although reported by Agricola in his dispatches in the most exact and modest terms, was received by Domitian, as was his way, with a smile on his face and unease in his heart. He was aware that his sham triumph over Germania had been treated as a joke – slaves had been bought in the markets whose dress and hair were contrived to make them look like prisoners of war. But here was a genuine victory on a grand scale: the enemy dead were reckoned by thousands, the popular enthusiasm immense. There was nothing Domitian feared so much as to have the name of a subject raised above that of the emperor. In vain he silenced the eloquence of the courts and the distinctions of civil careers, if another man was to seize his military glory.

5

(Tacitus, *Agricola* 39 [adapted])

Using this passage as a starting point, discuss the importance of military achievements for any **two** Roman emperors. [20]

EITHER

- 5** To what extent did the emperor pay attention to each of the different groups of people in Rome? In your answer you should discuss at least **one** emperor. [30]

OR

- 6** 'Patronage was at the heart of Roman society.' Using evidence from the sources you have studied, assess this view. [30]

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