



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2010

Classical Civilisation

CIV2F

Unit 2F The Second Punic War

Tuesday 25 May 2010 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil or gel pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.
The **Paper Reference** for this paper is

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- Answer questions from **two** options.
Choose **one** option from Section One and **one** option from Section Two.
Answer **all** questions from the options you have chosen.
- Use both sides of the paper.
- Write the question number in the boxes provided in the left hand margin at the start of each question, e.g.

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- Leave a space between each answer.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked. Do **not** tear out any part of the book. All work must be handed in.
- If you use more than one book, check that you have written the information required on each book.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 65.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Section One

Choose **either** Option A **or** Option B.

Answer **all** questions from the option you have chosen.

EITHER

Option A

Read the passage below and answer Questions 01 to 05 which follow. Publius Cornelius Scipio, father of Scipio Africanus, is speaking to his men before the battle at the Ticinus in 218 BC.

‘I am not afraid that you will suspect me of concealing my real feelings, and of exaggerating the facts merely to encourage you. I was at liberty, had I wished, to go with my army into Spain, and I had already started thither. In Spain – my own allotted sphere of action – I should have had my brother to advise me and to share my perils; I should have had an easier campaign on my hands, 5
with Hasdrubal instead of Hannibal as my antagonist; nevertheless, as I was sailing along the Gallic coast I had news of Hannibal, and landed; I ordered my cavalry forward, I moved up to the Rhône. The cavalry was offered a chance of action – I seized it, and won. Hannibal’s infantry I could not overtake on land – like an army in flight they were going too fast; so I returned to my fleet and with all 10
possible speed accomplished the long voyage and the long march, to meet him here at the foot of the Alps. Does it look as if, while trying to escape a fight with this terrible foe, I have now encountered him accidentally? Is it not more likely that I have deliberately planted myself in his path, and am challenging him to fight?’ 15

Livy, *The War with Hannibal*, Book xxi, 41

- 0 1 What events led to Hannibal arriving at the Ticinus? Give **two** details. (2 marks)
- 0 2 Who won the battle at the Ticinus? (1 mark)
- 0 3 Give **two** details of the battle. (2 marks)
- 0 4 How effectively in this passage does Livy portray Publius Cornelius Scipio’s character? (10 marks)
- 0 5 ‘I should have had an easier campaign on my hands, with Hasdrubal instead of Hannibal as my antagonist’ (lines 5–6). Judging from the books of Livy you have read, how good a general do you think Hasdrubal was?

You might include discussion of

- the achievements of Hasdrubal in Spain in 218 BC
- Hasdrubal’s leadership at the Ebro in 217 BC
- Hasdrubal’s importance in Italy in 216 BC
- his achievements in the later part of the war
- Hasdrubal’s reputation and qualities as indicated by Livy. (20 marks)

OR

Option B

Read the passage from Plutarch below and answer Questions 06 to 09 which follow. Publius Cornelius Scipio, later Africanus, has just proposed a change of approach to the conduct of the war.

But now Fabius did his utmost to spread doubts and misgivings of every kind against the proposal. He argued that they were rushing into grave and unknown perils under the leadership of a hot-headed young man, and he did not hesitate to say or do anything which he thought might dissuade his fellow-countrymen from adopting his opponent's policy. He succeeded in convincing the Senate, but the people believed that he was attacking Scipio out of jealousy of his exploits, and also because he was afraid that if Scipio achieved some brilliant and decisive success and either finished off the war or removed it from Italy, then he himself might be condemned as a lazy and cowardly general for having allowed the fighting to drag on for so many years. 5 10

It seems likely that Fabius's opposition originally sprang from his instinctive caution and prudence and that he was genuinely alarmed by the risks involved in Scipio's strategy, which indeed were great, but that in the course of time the effort to check his opponent's rising influence made his attitude more violent and extreme and introduced an element of personal rivalry and ambition into the conflict. 15

Plutarch, *The Life of Fabius Maximus*, 25

0 6 What was Scipio's 'proposal' (line 2)? Give **three** details. (3 marks)

0 7 What did Fabius do next to try to prevent Scipio from carrying out his proposal? Give **two** details. (2 marks)

0 8 To what extent does Plutarch in this passage present a balanced account of Fabius' motives and behaviour in opposing Scipio? (10 marks)

0 9 To what extent do you consider Fabius Maximus was 'lazy and cowardly' (line 9)? Refer to **both** Livy **and** Plutarch in your answer.

You might include discussion of

- his character as described by Plutarch and Livy
- Fabius' visit to Carthage as envoy in 218 BC
- his behaviour and actions as Dictator after Lake Trasimene in 217 BC
- the way he acted and the measures he adopted after Cannae in 216 BC
- his attitude in the later stages of the war. (20 marks)

Turn over ►

Section Two

Choose **either** Option C **or** Option D and answer the question below.

EITHER

Option C

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To what extent was the Roman Senate in control of the conduct of the Second Punic War **and** to what extent did it merely react to events? Refer to the books of Livy **and** Plutarch you have read.

You might include discussion of

- the Senate's position and actions in declaring war in 218 BC
- the effectiveness with which the Senate responded to Hannibal's invasion between 218 and 216 BC
- the way it supported its generals and leaders in the attempts to defend Rome after Cannae
- the degree of support it showed Scipio Africanus from 205 BC
- the part it played in the eventual Roman victory.

(30 marks)

OR

Option D

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To what extent does Livy's presentation of Hannibal show a bias against him as a non-Roman? Refer to the books of Livy you have read.

You might include discussion of Livy's accounts of

- Hannibal's origins and rise to power up to 218 BC
- his leadership in reaching Italy in 218–7 BC
- his achievements in 217 and 216 BC up to Cannae
- his reactions to the challenges of Fabius Maximus after Cannae and of Scipio Africanus in 204 BC
- his meeting with Scipio before Zama and subsequent actions.

(30 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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