



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2013

Classical Civilisation

CIV1B

Unit 1B Athenian Democracy

Tuesday 15 January 2013 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.
The **Paper Reference** is CIV1B.
- Answer questions from **two** options.
Choose **one** option from Section 1 and **one** option from Section 2.
Answer **all** questions from the options you have chosen.
- 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 1

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 04 which follow.

First the Spartans sent Anchimolus, who took a force by sea; but Cineas of Thessaly came to support Hippias with a thousand cavalry, and Anchimolus was defeated and killed. Angry at this, they sent king Cleomenes by land with a larger force: he defeated the Thessalian cavalry when they tried to prevent him from entering Attica; and then he confined Hippias within what is called the Pelargic wall, and with support from the Athenians laid siege to him. As the siege continued, the sons of the Pisistratids were caught when they were being sent out to safety, after which the Pisistratids came to terms to secure their children's safety, and in five days evacuated their possessions and handed over the Acropolis to the Athenians. This was in the archonship of Harpactides: the Pisistratids had held the tyranny for about seventeen years after their father's death, and the total length of the tyranny, including their father's rule, was thirty-six years. 5

When the tyranny had been overthrown, strife broke out between Isagoras son of Tisander, a friend of the tyrants, and Cleisthenes of the Alcmaeonid family. 15

Aristotle, The Athenian Constitution, 19.5–20.1

- 0 1** Describe **one** of the tricks by which Pisistratus is said to have gained power. Give **two** details. (2 marks)
- 0 2** How had the Spartans been persuaded to remove Hippias? Make **three** points. (3 marks)
- 0 3** How easy was it for Cleisthenes to defeat Isagoras? Give the reasons for your views. (10 marks)
- 0 4** To what extent did Pisistratus and his sons Hippias and Hipparchus rule in the interests of the people **and** to what extent did they rule in their own interests? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of:

- the circumstances in which Pisistratus and his sons came to power
- how far they upheld or changed Solon's reforms
- the economy
- their patronage of religion, the arts and building projects
- their treatment of other aristocratic families
- changes during the rule of Hippias and Hipparchus and the circumstances of Hippias' expulsion. (20 marks)

OR

Option B

Read the passage below and answer Questions 05 to 09 which follow.

With these ships the battle of Salamis was fought against the barbarians.
At this time Aristides son of Lysimachus was ostracized.

Aristotle, *The Athenian Constitution*, 22.7

- 0 5** Who does Aristotle mean by 'the barbarians' (line 1)? (1 mark)
- 0 6** In what circumstances had 'these ships' been built (line 1)? Make **two** points. (2 marks)
- 0 7** What was the penalty for being ostracized? Make **two** points. (2 marks)
- 0 8** 'Ostracism was of little importance in the Athenian democracy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views. (10 marks)
- 0 9** How important for the development of Athenian democracy was the period between 483 and 460 BC? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of:

- the creation of the Athenian fleet and its successes
- the Old Oligarch's views on the relationship between naval power and democracy
- the changing power of generals (*strategoí*), archons and the Areopagos
- the circumstances and effects of Ephialtes' reforms. (20 marks)

Turn over for Section 2

Turn over ▶

Section 2

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

EITHER

Option C

1	0
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‘Solon was more concerned to establish good order in society as a whole than to establish rights for individuals.’

How far do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of:

- the problems Solon was trying to solve
- his aims as expressed in his poetry
- the Shaking-off of Burdens (*seisachtheia*)
- the qualifications for Solon’s new classes and their political significance
- third-party redress
- the right of appeal
- changes to the laws and how Solon publicised them
- what Solon did not change.

(30 marks)

OR

Option D

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‘Aristophanes’ *Wasps* provides a more scathing criticism of Athenian democracy than the Old Oligarch does.’

How far do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of:

- the circumstances in which *Wasps* was produced
- Aristophanes’ portrayal of Philocleon and the Chorus
- the arguments that Philocleon and Bdelycleon put forward
- the mock-trial
- Aristophanes’ targets in the rest of the play
- the nature of the source known as the Old Oligarch
- the Old Oligarch’s assumptions and attitude towards the Athenian democracy
- particular arguments the Old Oligarch makes.

(30 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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