

**ADVANCED GCE****ANCIENT HISTORY (JACT)**

Document Study 2: Roman World

Britain Through Roman Eyes

**2461**

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

- 8 page Answer Booklet

**Other Materials Required:**

None

**Wednesday 10 June 2009  
Morning****Duration:** 1 hour 15 minutes**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **two** questions.
- You may choose **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2. **All candidates must answer Question 3\*.**
- In answering the (b) sub-question of each question answered, you are expected throughout the paper to draw together the historical knowledge and skills acquired over the course as a whole, and to demonstrate overall historical understanding. You may make reference, where appropriate, to relevant material covered elsewhere in the course.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- Up to 10 marks will be awarded for clarity of expression, structure of arguments, presentation of ideas, spelling, punctuation and grammar.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

## Britain Through Roman Eyes

Answer **two** questions. You may choose **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.  
**You must answer Question 3\*.**

In answering the (b) sub-question of each question answered, you are expected throughout the paper to draw together the historical knowledge and skills acquired over the course as a whole, and to demonstrate overall historical understanding. You may make reference, where appropriate, to relevant material covered elsewhere in the course.

- 1** Read the extract and then answer **both parts** of the question which follows. You are expected to refer to the extract and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

Who the first inhabitants of Britain were, whether natives or immigrants, is open to question: one must remember we are dealing with barbarians. But their physical characteristics vary, and the variation is suggestive. The reddish hair and large limbs of the Caledonians proclaim a German origin: the swarthy faces of the Silures, the tendency of their hair to curl, and the fact that Spain lies opposite, all lead one to believe that Spaniards crossed in ancient times and occupied that part of the country. The peoples nearest to the Gauls likewise resemble them. It may be that they still show the effect of a common origin; or perhaps it is climatic conditions that have produced this physical type in lands that converge so closely from north and south. On the whole, however, it seems likely that Gauls settled in the island lying so close to their shores. In both countries you find the same ritual and religious beliefs. There is no great difference in language, and there is the same hardihood in challenging danger, and the same cowardice in shirking it when it comes close. But the Britons show more spirit: they have not yet been enervated by protracted peace. History tells us that the Gauls too had their hour of military glory; but since that time a life of ease has made them unwarlike: their valour perished with their freedom. The same has happened to those Britons who were conquered early; the rest are still what the Gauls once were.

Their strength is in their infantry. Some of the tribes also fight from chariots. The nobleman drives, his dependants fight in his defence. Once they owed obedience to kings; now they are distracted between the warring factions of rival chiefs. Indeed, nothing has helped us more in fighting against their very powerful nations than their inability to co-operate. It is but seldom that two or three states unite to repel a common danger; thus fighting in separate groups, all are conquered.

Tacitus, *Agricola* 11–12

[Tacitus, *The Agricola and the Germania*, trans. H. W. Mattingly, revised S. A. Handford; Penguin]

- (a) How reliable is this account of the British people? [20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, how varied are Greek and Roman portrayals of British tribes? [25]

**[Total: 45]**

- 2 Read the extract and then answer **both parts** of the question which follows. You are expected to refer to the extract and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

But Suetonius, undismayed, marched through the disaffected territory to Londinium. This town did not rank as a Roman settlement, but was an important centre for business-men and merchandise. At first, he hesitated whether to stand and fight there. Eventually, his numerical inferiority – and the price only too clearly paid by the divisional commander's rashness – decided him to sacrifice the single city of Londinium to save the province as a whole. Unmoved by lamentations and appeals, Suetonius gave the signal for departure. The inhabitants were allowed to accompany him. But those who stayed because they were women, or old, or attached to the place, were slaughtered by the enemy. Verulamium suffered the same fate.

5

The natives enjoyed plundering and thought of nothing else. Bypassing forts and garrisons, they made for where loot was richest and protection weakest. Roman and provincial deaths at the places mentioned are estimated at seventy thousand. For the British did not take or sell prisoners, or practise other war-time exchanges. They could not wait to cut throats, hang, burn, and crucify – as though avenging, in advance, the retribution that was on its way.

10

15

Tacitus, *Annals* 14. 33

[Tacitus, *The Annals of Imperial Rome*, trans. M. Grant; Penguin]

- (a) How credible a picture of the attack on towns in Boudicca's rebellion is presented in this passage? [20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, to what extent can we rely on Greek and Roman accounts of Boudicca's rebellion? [25]

[Total: 45]

**3\*** Read the **two** extracts and then answer **both parts** of the question which follows. You are expected to refer to the extracts and to use your own knowledge in your answers.

- A The island is triangular, with one side facing Gaul. One corner of this side, on the coast of Kent, is the landing place for nearly all the ships from Gaul, and points east; the lower corner points south. The length of this side is about 475 miles. Another side faces west, towards Spain. In this direction is Ireland, which is supposed to be half the size of Britain, and lies at the same distance from it as Gaul. Midway across is the Isle of Man, and it is believed that there are also a number of smaller islands, in which according to some writers there is a month of perpetual darkness at the winter solstice. Our inquiries on this subject were always fruitless, but we found by accurate measurements with a water-clock that the nights are shorter than on the continent. This side of Britain, according to the natives' estimate, is 665 miles long. The third side faces north; no land lies opposite it, but its eastern corner points roughly in the direction of Germany. Its length is estimated at 760 miles. Thus the whole island is 1,900 miles in circumference. 5 10

Caesar, *Gallic War* 5.13

[Caesar, *The Conquest of Gaul*, trans. S. A. Handford, revised J. F. Gardner; Penguin]

- B Its northern shores, with no land facing them, are beaten by a wild and open sea. The general shape of Britain has been compared by Livy and by Fabius Rusticus – the finest of ancient and modern writers respectively – to an elongated diamond or a double-headed axe. Such indeed is its shape south of Caledonia, and so the same shape has been attributed to the whole. But when you go farther north you find a huge and shapeless tract of country, jutting out to form what is actually the most distant coastline and finally tapering into a kind of wedge. These remotest shores were now circumnavigated, for the first time, by a Roman fleet, which thus established the fact that Britain was an island. 5 10

Tacitus, *Agricola* 10

[Tacitus, *The Agricola and the Germania*, trans. H. W. Mattingly, revised S. A. Handford; Penguin]

- (a) How consistent and accurate are these two accounts of the geography of Britain? [20]
- (b) On the basis of this passage and your own knowledge and understanding, to what extent did the Romans' understanding of the geography of Britain develop during the occupation period? [25]

[Total: 45]



#### Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations, is given to all schools that receive assessment material and is freely available to download from our public website ([www.ocr.org.uk](http://www.ocr.org.uk)) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1PB.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.