



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 25 May 2023 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) Classical Civilisation

J199/23 War and warfare

Insert

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS

- Do **not** send this Insert for marking. Keep it in the centre or recycle it.

INFORMATION

- This document has **12** pages.

Source A

Pericles, son of Xanthippus, one of the Athenian generals ... gave the citizens some advice on their current situation ... They had an army of thirteen thousand heavy infantry, besides sixteen thousand more as town guards and on home duty at Athens. This was at first the number of men on guard in the event of an invasion: it was made up of the oldest and youngest men enlisted for military service and the resident foreigners who had heavy armour. Pericles also showed them that they had twelve hundred cavalry including mounted archers, with sixteen hundred archers unmounted, and three hundred ships fit for service.

Thucydides, Book 2, 13 (adapted)

Source B

Trajan's Column



Z

Source C

Trajan's Column



V

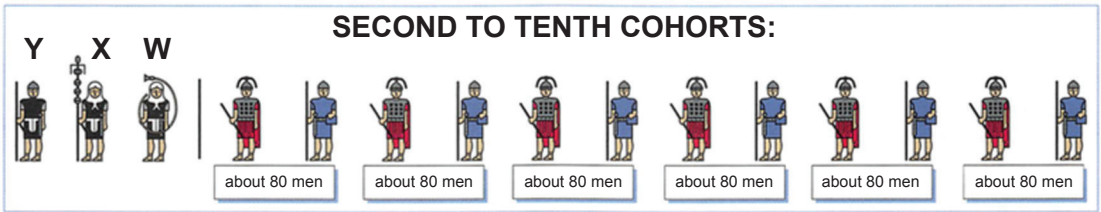
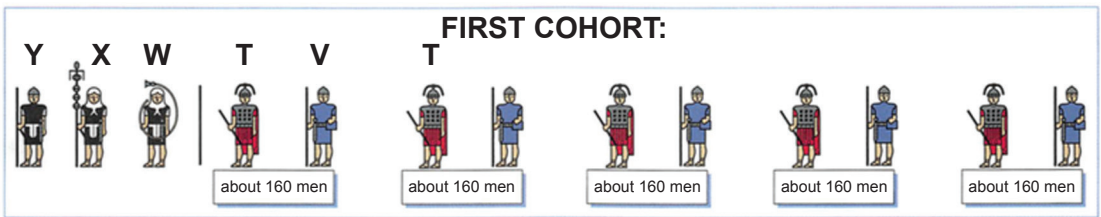
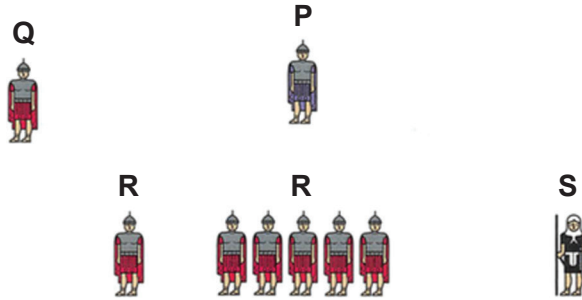
Source D

Mark Antony Legionary Denarius



Source E

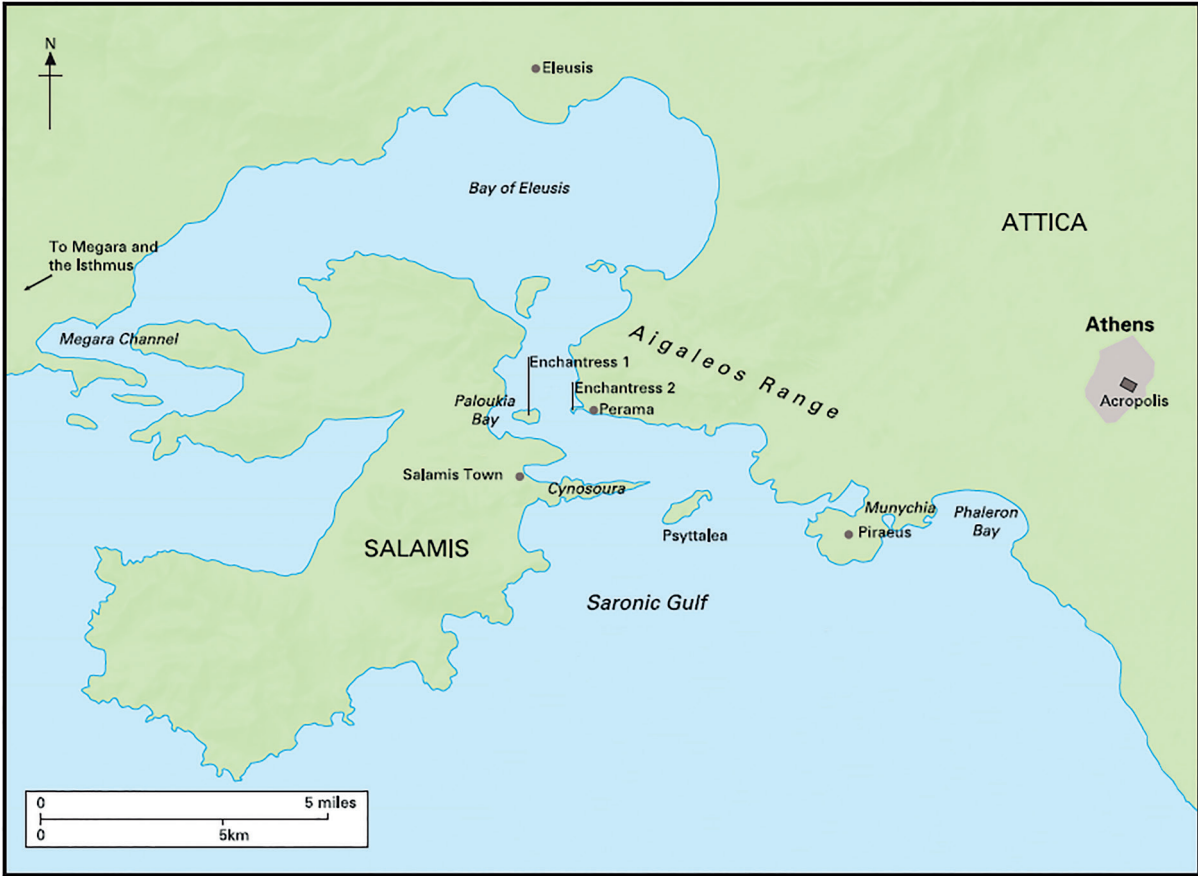
Diagram of a Legion



HORSEMEN: about 120

Source F

A map of the area where the Battle of Salamis took place



Source G

While they prayed to **Almighty Zeus' daughter**, Hector went to Paris' fine home, built by the best workmen in the fertile land of Troy. They had fashioned court, hall and sleeping-chambers close to Priam's palace and Hector's own house on the citadel. There, Zeus-beloved Hector entered, his long spear in his hand, the spear-blade glittering before him, its socket made of gold.

He found Paris in his rooms busy with his splendid weapons, the shield and cuirass, and handling his curved bow. Argive Helen sat there too, among her ladies, superintending their **fine handiwork**. Catching sight of Paris, Hector rebuked him with scornful words: 'It is wrong to be so perverse, nursing anger in your heart, while your friends die at the gates of the city and high on the battlements, yet **you are the reason the sounds of war echo through Troy**. You yourself would reproach those you found shirking the field of battle, so rouse yourself, before flames consume the city!'

Paris replied: 'Hector, since you are right and just in your rebuke, I will explain. Listen and reflect. I don't take to my room through anger against the Trojans, or indignation, but rather in sorrow. Indeed but now my wife sought to change my mind with gentle words, urging me to fight: and I myself agree it might be best, since victory shifts from one man to another. So wait a moment while I don my gear, or you go on ahead and I'll follow, and overtake you.'

Homer, Iliad 6, 312–341

Source H

**So I was alone now, when I saw the daughter of Tyndareus,
Helen, close to Vesta's portal, hiding silently
in the secret shrine: the bright flames gave me light,
as I wandered, gazing everywhere, randomly.
Afraid of Trojans angered at the fall of Troy,
Greek vengeance, and the fury of a husband she deserted,
she, the mutual curse of Troy and her own country,
had concealed herself and crouched, a hated thing, by the altars.**

Fire blazed in my spirit: anger rose to avenge my fallen land,
and to exact the punishment for her wickedness.
"Shall she, unharmed, see Sparta again and her native Mycenae,
and see her house and husband, parents and children,
and go in the triumphant role of a queen,
attended by a crowd of Trojan women and Phrygian servants?
When Priam has been put to the sword? Troy consumed with fire?
The Dardanian shore soaked again and again with blood?
No. Though there's no great glory in a woman's punishment,
and such a conquest wins no praise, still I will be praised
for extinguishing wickedness and exacting well-earned
punishment, and I'll delight in having filled my soul
with the flame of revenge, and appeased my people's ashes."

Virgil, Aeneid 2, lines 567–587

Source I

Let the boy toughened by military service
 learn how to make bitter hardship his friend,
 and, as a horseman, fearsome with his lance,
 let him harry the fierce Parthians,

spending his life in the open, in the heart
 of dangerous action. And seeing him, from
 the enemy's walls, let the warring
 tyrant's wife, and her grown-up daughter, sigh:

'Alas, don't let my royal bridegroom unskilled in war
 provoke the lion that's dangerous to touch,
 whom blood-stained anger sends raging
 swiftly through the midst of slaughter.'

It is sweet and fitting to die for one's country.
 Death also chases after the fleeing soldier,
 and it won't spare the cowardly backs
 or hamstrings of peace-loving young men.

Horace, Odes 3.2 Dulce Et Decorum Est, lines 1–16

Source J

And now I was near the gates, and thought I had completed
 my journey, when suddenly the sound of approaching feet
 filled my hearing, and, peering through the darkness,
 my father cried: "My son, run my son, they are near us:
 I see their glittering shields and gleaming bronze."
 Some hostile power, at this, scattered my muddled wits,
 for while I was following alleyways, and straying
 from the region of streets we knew, did my wife Creusa halt,
 snatched away from me by wretched fate?
 Or did she wander from the path or collapse with weariness?
 Who knows? She was never restored to our sight,
 nor did I look back for my lost one, or cast a thought behind me,
 until we came to the mound, and ancient Ceres's sacred place.
 Here when all were gathered together at last, one was missing,
 and had escaped the notice of friends, child and husband.
 What man or god did I not accuse in my madness:
 what did I know of in the city's fall crueller than this?
 I place Ascanius, and my father Anchises, and the gods of Troy,
 in my companions' care, and conceal them in a winding valley:
 I myself seek the city once more, and take up my shining armour.
 I'm determined to incur every risk again, and retrace
 all Troy, and once more expose my life to danger.

Virgil, Aeneid 2, lines 730–751

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