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**CLASSICAL HERITAGE**

**9786/01**

Paper 1 Foundations of History and Culture (Greek)

**May/June 2013**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

This paper contains questions on six options.

Answer **two** questions, each one drawn from a different option.

Answers must use relevant evidence to support arguments being made.

At the end of the examination fasten all your work securely together.

Each question is marked out of 25.

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This document consists of **4** printed pages.



## Alexander the Great

### 1 Either

- (a) 'By the end of his life, Alexander believed that he should be treated as a god.' To what extent do you agree with this statement?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, Alexander's attitude towards religion and the gods; the changes in his behaviour towards the end of his life; the reliability of the evidence for Alexander's beliefs.]

or

- (b) Did Alexander's campaigns after the death of Darius achieve anything significant?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, the course of Alexander's campaigns after the death of Darius; what was achieved by these campaigns; the extent to which Alexander had accomplished all he set out to do.]

## Foundations of comedy: Aristophanes and Menander

### 2 Either

- (a) 'The humour in comedy enabled the Athenians to consider problems in their society which would otherwise have been too painful to be aired in public.' How far is this a fair assessment of Athenian comic plays?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, the social issues in Athens portrayed by Aristophanes and Menander; how the humour was used in the plays; any political messages in the plays.]

or

- (b) 'There is no such thing as a comic hero in the plays of Aristophanes and Menander.' To what extent do you agree?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, the principal characters in plays you have studied and the roles they play; what might be meant by a comic hero; whether the situations in comedy make heroism impossible.]

## Socrates as seen through the eyes of Plato

### 3 Either

- (a) To what extent was it inevitable that Socrates and the Athenian democracy would come into conflict?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, Socrates' attitude to the Athenian democracy; Socrates' views of the duties of the citizen; the charges made against Socrates.]

or

- (b) 'Socrates' view of the immortality of the soul is just a comforting story for someone facing death.' How far do you agree?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, Socrates' view of the nature of the soul; Socrates' view on what happens when one dies; the situation in which these views are presented in *Phaedo*.]

## Greek architecture

### 4 Either

- (a) 'Buildings in ancient Greek sanctuaries were no more than a means of displaying the fine sculpture which adorned them.' From the evidence of the sanctuaries you have studied, how far would you agree with this view?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, a comparison of the buildings and sculptures in specific sanctuaries; the functions of both buildings and sculptures in these sanctuaries; the relationships between buildings and sculptures in these sanctuaries.]

or

- (b) 'Ancient Greek architecture developed as a result of the Greeks' desire for symmetry, order and perfection.' How far do you agree with this statement?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, the key elements of buildings you have studied; specific buildings which you think demonstrate symmetry, order and perfection; a comparison between earlier and later building styles in ancient Greek architecture.]

## The rise of democracy in fifth-century Athens

### 5 Either

- (a) 'After the reforms of Ephialtes and Pericles, Athenian democracy was radically changed.' How far do you agree with this view?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, the details of the reforms introduced by Ephialtes and Pericles; the impact of these reforms on the development of democracy in Athens; the reliability of the evidence available to us.]

or

- (b) How important was the art of rhetoric for political leaders in Athens during the fifth century?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, the opportunities for the use of rhetoric in democratic Athens; the ways in which political leaders maintained their position; other factors important for political leaders in Athens.]

## The archaeology of Minoan Crete

### 6 Either

- (a) How far can archaeological methods determine the existence and extent of a Minoan maritime empire in the Aegean?

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, evidence of Minoan settlement; material culture and decorative art; spatial analysis, distribution maps and Thiessen polygons.]

or

- (b) To what extent does the form of the palaces on Minoan Crete shed light on their function? Explain your answer.

[In answering this question you might consider, among other things, the physical remains of the palaces; related small finds; decorative art.]

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