

Establishment of Greek and Roman Empires – Contributions

I. Answer in one word or one sentence.

Question 1.

Which is the most ancient civilization of Europe?

Answer:

The Greek civilization is the most ancient civilization of Europe.

Question 2.

On which river valley did the Greek civilization develop?

Answer:

The Greek civilization developed along the Danube River valley.

Question 3.

What does the word 'Hellenes' mean?

Answer:

Ancient Greeks were called 'Hellenes' as they claimed descent from a common ancestor named Hellenes.

Question 4.

In which civilization do we find city-states?

Answer:

City-states were a characteristic of the Greek civilization.

Question 5.

In which city-state of Greece did democracy develop?

Answer:

Democracy developed in the city-state of Athens.

Question 6.

Whose period is known as the 'Golden Age' of Athens?

Answer:

The period of Pericles is known as the 'Golden Age' of Athens.

Question 7.

Who is regarded as the father of medicine?

Answer:

Hippocrates is regarded as the father of medicine.

Question 8.

Between whom were the Peloponnesian Wars fought?

Answer:

The Peloponnesian Wars were fought between Sparta and Athens.

Question 9.

Name the battle in which Alexander defeated Porus.

Answer:

Alexander defeated Porus in the Battle of Hydaspes (Battle of Jhelum) in 326 BCE.

Question 10.

Which Indian king defeated Seleucus?

Answer:

Chandragupta Maurya defeated Seleucus.

Question 11.

Who was Euripides?

Answer:

Euripides was a Greek dramatist who specialized in tragic plays.

Question 12.

Who authored the book 'Peloponnesian Wars'?

Answer:

Thucydides authored the book 'Peloponnesian Wars.'

Question 13.

Who wrote the book 'The Republic'?

Answer:

Plato wrote the book 'The Republic.'

Question 14.

When did the Olympic Games begin?

Answer:

The Olympic Games began in 776 BCE.

Question 15.

What were the Greeks originally called?

Answer:

The Greeks were originally called 'Hellenes.'

Question 16.

Which language did the early Greeks speak?

Answer:

The early Greeks spoke an Indo-European language.

Question 17.

What were the important features of the Periclean age?

Answer:

Key features of the Periclean age included the participation of even the poorest citizens in political affairs and the establishment of the jury system.

Question 18.

When was Athens destroyed?

Answer:

Athens was destroyed during the Persian Wars.

Question 19.

Who rebuilt Athens?

Answer:

Pericles rebuilt Athens.

Question 20.

What material was used to build the famous Parthenon?

Answer:

The Parthenon was built with coloured marble stones.

Question 21.

Who is known as the 'Father of History'?

Answer:

Herodotus (485-425 BCE) is the 'Father of History.'

Question 22.

Who were the poets during the Golden Age of Pericles?

Answer:

Sappho and Pindar were prominent poets during the Golden Age of Pericles.

Question 23.

Which parts of Alexander's empire came under Antigonus' control?

Answer:

Macedonia and Greece came under Antigonus' control.

Question 24.

Who is called the 'Father of Anatomy'?

Answer:

Herophilus is called the 'Father of Anatomy.'

Question 25.

What was Ptolemy's belief about the Earth and the universe?

Answer:

Ptolemy believed that the Earth was the centre of the universe.

Question 26.

Which kingdom became important under Philip II?

Answer:

Macedonia, in northeastern Greece, became important under Philip II.

Question 27.

On which riverbank did the Roman civilization develop?

Answer:

The Roman civilization developed along the banks of the River Tiber.

Question 28.

When was the Roman Republic established?

Answer:

The Roman Republic was established in 509 BCE.

Question 29.

From which word is the name 'Rome' derived?

Answer:

The name 'Rome' is derived from Romulus, one of the city's founders.

Question 30.

The word 'Republic' is derived from which Latin word?

Answer:

The word 'Republic' is derived from the Latin word República, meaning 'a thing of the people.'

Question 31.

Who was Hannibal?

Answer:

Hannibal was a Carthaginian general known for his brilliant military victories, although he could not capture Rome.

Question 32.

Who became the first dictator of Rome?

Answer:

Marius became the first dictator of Rome.

Question 33.

Who mediated between Julius Caesar and Pompey?

Answer:

Crassus acted as a mediator between Julius Caesar and Pompey.

Question 34.

Whose famous words were “Veni, Vidi, Vici”?

Answer:

These famous words were spoken by Julius Caesar.

Question 35.

Which battle saw Julius Caesar defeat Pompey?

Answer:

Julius Caesar defeated Pompey at the Battle of Pharsalus.

Question 36.

Who was Cleopatra?

Answer:

Cleopatra was the Queen of Egypt.

Question 37.

Who was responsible for the murder of Julius Caesar?

Answer:

Brutus was responsible for the murder of Julius Caesar.

Question 38.

Name the greatest ruler of the Roman Empire.

Answer:

Augustus Caesar is regarded as the greatest ruler of the Roman Empire.

Question 39.

What was Augustus Caesar's original name?

Answer:

Augustus Caesar's original name was Gaius Octavius.

Question 40.

What is the meaning of 'Augustus'?

Answer:

The name 'Augustus' means holy or dignified.

II. Answer in 2 words or 2 sentences.**Question 1**

Name any two City-States of ancient Greece.

Answer:

The important City-States of ancient Greece included Sparta, Athens, Macedonia, Corinth, and Thebes.

Question 2

Name any two reforms introduced by Solon.

Answer:

1. Solon introduced coin currency to help Athenian merchants and encouraged foreign artisans to settle in Athens.
2. He implemented a system that allowed people to elect their magistrates and evaluate their performance, benefiting both middle and poor-class Athenians.

Question 3

Mention any two reforms of Cleisthenes.

Answer:

1. Cleisthenes granted citizenship rights to male adults, which broke the power of the ruling clans and allowed poor people to vote.
2. He reorganized the state, paving the way for democratic governance.

Question 4

Where is the Parthenon temple? Who built it?

Answer:

The Parthenon temple is located in Athens and was built by Pericles.

Question 5

Name any two Dramatists of the Periclean Age.

Answer:

Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides were prominent dramatists of the Periclean Age.

Question 6

Mention any two Philosophers of the Periclean Age.

Answer:

Socrates and his pupil Plato were two renowned philosophers of the Periclean Age.

Question 7

Name any two important Historians of the Periclean Age.

Answer:

Herodotus (485–425 B.C.E.), regarded as the father of history, and Thucydides (471–400 B.C.E.) were two important historians of the Periclean Age.

Question 8

Name any two battles in which Alexander defeated the Persians.

Answer:

Alexander, with his army of 35,000 soldiers, defeated the Persians in the battles of Granicus, Issus, and Arbela.

Question 9

Which are the two works of Homer?

Answer:

The two famous works of Homer are the Iliad and Odyssey.

Question 10

Who were the two lyric poets of Greek Civilization?

Answer:

Pindar and Sappho were the two renowned lyric poets of Greek Civilization.

Question 11

Name the two works of Aeschylus.

Answer:

The works of Aeschylus include *Prometheus Bound* and *Agamemnon*.

Question 12

Mention any two works of Sophocles.

Answer:

Sophocles' notable works include *Oedipus Rex*, *Antigone*, and *Electra*.

Question 13

Who were the famous mathematicians of ancient Greece?

Answer:

Pythagoras and Euclid were the renowned mathematicians of ancient Greece, known for their significant contributions to mathematics, especially geometry.

Question 14

Mention any two styles of ancient Greek architecture.

Answer:

The Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian styles were the main styles of ancient Greek architecture.

Question 15

Mention any two important Philosophers of ancient Greece.

Answer:

The most famous philosophers of ancient Greece were Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.

Question 16

Mention any two works of Plato.

Answer:

Plato's notable works include *Republic* and *The Laws*.

Question 17

Mention any two works of Aristotle.

Answer:

Aristotle's significant works are *The Politics* and *History of Animals*.

Question 18

What is Classical Civilization?

Answer:

The term "classical" refers to the pinnacle of development achieved by ancient civilizations.

Question 19

Write about Athenian Democracy.

Answer:

Athenians made significant advancements in politics, law, literature, art, science, and philosophy. They rejected monarchy and oligarchy as unsuitable systems for their temperament. With the contributions of Draco, Solon, and Cleisthenes, democracy was established in Athens.

Question 20

Who was Draco?

Answer:

Draco was an Athenian nobleman who introduced a written code of laws. These laws ensured protection from the tyranny of corrupt and dishonest judges but did little to alleviate the struggles of poor farmers.

Question 21

Who was Solon?

Answer:

Solon introduced constitutional reforms of a democratic nature in Athens. He freed enslaved farmers from debts and land mortgages, introduced coin currency, and encouraged foreign artisans to settle in Athens.

Question 22

Who was Cleisthenes?

Answer:

Cleisthenes, a member of an influential Athenian family, ended the dominance of ruling clans by granting citizenship rights to male adults. This allowed poor people the right to vote, abolished the tribal nature of government, and set the state on a democratic path.

Question 23

Name the great Greek dramatists who wrote tragic plays.

Answer:

The great Greek dramatists who wrote tragic plays were Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.

Question 24

Which is regarded as the 'School of Hellas' and 'The Golden Age'?

Answer:

The Periclean Age of Athens is regarded as the 'School of Hellas' and 'The Golden Age'.

Question 25

Which are the epics written by Homer?

Answer:

Homer's epics include the Iliad and Odyssey.

Question 26

What plays did the greatest Greek tragedian write?

Answer:

Sophocles, the greatest Greek tragedian, wrote *Oedipus Rex*, *Antigone*, and *Electra*.

Question 27

Who founded the city of Rome?

Answer:

The city of Rome was founded by twin brothers, Romulus and Remus, in 753 BCE on Palatine Hill.

Question 28

Name the 'First Triumvirate' of the Roman Empire.

Answer:

The members of the First Triumvirate were Pompey, Julius Caesar, and Crassus.

Question 29

Which are the books written by Julius Caesar?

Answer:

Julius Caesar authored the *Gallic Wars* and *Civil Wars*.

Question 30

Name any two reforms introduced by Julius Caesar.

Answer:

1. Julius Caesar increased the strength of the Senate while reducing its power.
2. He distributed public lands and created employment opportunities for the poor.
3. He extended citizenship rights to provincial subjects.

Question 31

Who formed the 'Second Triumvirate'?

Answer:

Mark Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian formed the Second Triumvirate.

Question 32

What is the Coliseum?

Answer:

The Coliseum was an amphitheatre in Rome used for gladiator fights. Built in 80 CE by Emperor Vespasian, it could accommodate about 50,000 spectators.

Question 33

Mention the two important Generals of Augustus Caesar.

Answer:

The two important generals of Augustus Caesar were Agrippa and Maecenas.

Question 34

Name any four poets or historians who adorned the court of Augustus Caesar.

Answer:

The poets and historians who adorned the court of Augustus Caesar include Livy, Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Pliny, and Tacitus.

Question 35

What is Pax Romana?

Answer:

Pax Romana, meaning "Roman Peace," refers to a period of unprecedented peace and stability in the Mediterranean world during the reign of Augustus Caesar.

Question 36

What are the 'Twelve Tables'?

Answer:

The Twelve Tables were the first written code of Roman law, created in 450 BCE. Previously, laws were interpreted by priests, but this codification made the laws accessible to all citizens.

Question 37

What is Jus Gentium?

Answer:

Jus Gentium was a part of Roman law that applied to foreigners in Rome and to non-citizens living within Roman territories.

Question 38

Name any two historians of ancient Rome.

Answer:

Two prominent historians of ancient Rome were Livy and Virgil.

Question 39

What is the Pantheon?

Answer:

The Pantheon is one of the most famous and best-preserved Roman buildings. It was originally constructed during the reign of Augustus and later rebuilt by Emperor Hadrian.

Question 40

From where did the first inhabitants of Italy come?

Answer:

The first inhabitants of Italy originated from North Africa, Spain, and France.

Question 41

Name any two hills on which Rome was built.

Answer:

Rome was built on seven hills, including:

1. The Palatine
2. The Capitoline

Other hills include the Caelian, Esquiline, Aventine, Viminal, and Quirinal. (Any two)

Question 42

What is a World State?

Answer:

The concept of a *World State* involves having a uniform system of administration and common laws across all countries. This idea was first proposed by Alexander and later given a practical demonstration by the Romans.

Question 43

Who was Galen?

Answer:

Galen was the greatest physician of the Roman era. He conducted a scientific study of the human body, wrote extensively on human anatomy, and was the first to discover the circulation of blood.

Question 44

Who were the Etruscans?

Answer:

The Etruscans were a group of people who settled near the Tiber River around 1000 BCE. They were skilled architects and engineers, and the Romans learned from them techniques such as swamp drainage and road construction.

III. Answer in 15 to 20 sentences.**Question 1**

Write a short note on the City-States of ancient Greece.

Answer:

The city-state was a remarkable political achievement of the Greeks. Its development was influenced by the topographical features of Greece and the tribal characteristics of its people. The *Polis* originated as a fortified site but eventually came to be understood as a sovereign state. It consisted of the fort, the city, and the surrounding countryside.

Around 800 BCE, Greek villages began merging into larger units, forming city-states. At the highest point of a city-state, an Acropolis or citadel was built for defence, with the city expanding around it. Important city-states included Sparta, Athens, Macedonia, Corinth, and Thebes.

Despite being independent and often quarrelsome, the Greek city-states were united by a shared identity as Hellenes.

Common bonds included their language, literature, and the worship of gods like Zeus, Apollo, and Athena.

Question 2

Explain briefly how democracy developed in Athens.

Answer:

Initially, the Greek city-states were ruled by monarchs, with governance assisted by councils made up of nobles. Over time, wealthy landowners seized political power, abolishing monarchy. However, as populations grew and trade, commerce, and industry expanded, a middle class emerged. This middle class joined forces with poor farmers to challenge the dominance of landowners.

The resulting conflicts led to the rise of leaders known as "dictators" or "tyrants," as the Greeks called them. However, significant political changes occurred, particularly in Sparta and Athens. Sparta became a military state ruled by a small group of nobles, with two of them serving as kings.

In contrast, Athens made remarkable progress in politics, law, literature, art, science, and philosophy. Athenians, known for their love of political experimentation, found neither monarchy nor oligarchy suitable. They discarded these systems, and through the contributions of lawgivers such as Draco, Solon, and Cleisthenes, democracy was established in Athens.

Question 3

Why is the Periclean Age called the Golden Age?

Answer:

The Periclean Age is called the *Golden Age* because Athenian democracy reached its peak under the leadership of Pericles. A visionary and radical political leader, Pericles completed the foundations of democracy in Athens. He transferred political powers from the Areopagus to the Council of Five Hundred,

which proposed measures to the *Ecclesia* (the Assembly). These measures were openly discussed by all citizens, and laws were passed, reflecting what we now call *Direct Democracy*.

One significant feature of the Periclean Age was the jury system, with around 5,000 jurors elected annually for a one-year term. Pericles, a staunch advocate of democracy, encouraged even the poorest citizens to participate in political affairs.

Athens, which had been destroyed during the Persian Wars, was rebuilt by Pericles into a center of art, architecture, and culture. Magnificent public buildings, including the Parthenon, a temple built from colored marble, were constructed to beautify the city. Pericles also patronized music and the arts.

To protect Athens from foreign invaders, Pericles constructed the "Long Walls," connecting the city to its port at Piraeus. The Periclean Age also witnessed the emergence of great thinkers and artists. Philosophers such as Socrates and Plato flourished, while dramatists like Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides elevated Greek theater. Hippocrates, known as the "Father of Medicine," and historians like Herodotus ("The Father of History") and Thucydides made remarkable contributions. Poets such as Sappho and Pindar also thrived during this era.

Due to its unparalleled achievements in democracy, culture, art, and learning, the Periclean Age of Athens is rightly regarded as the *School of Hellas* and the *Golden Age*.

Question 4

What are the contributions of the Greeks to Literature?

Answer:

The Greeks made significant contributions to literature in Epics,

Poetry, Drama, History, and Oratory. Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* are iconic epics that provide insights into early Greek society. Greek lyric poetry, with poets like Pindar and Sappho, expressed personal and emotional themes.

Greek drama, particularly tragedy, is well-known, with Aeschylus, Sophocles (*Oedipus Rex*, *Antigone*), and Euripides (*Trojan Women*) shaping the genre. Aristophanes was a master of comedy.

In history, Herodotus, Thucydides (*Peloponnesian Wars*), and Plutarch (*Lives of Illustrious Men*) made lasting contributions. The art of oratory flourished with Demosthenes as the most famous orator.

Question 5

Briefly explain the contributions of the Greeks to Science.

Answer:

Greek philosophers laid the groundwork for scientific study. Aristotle is considered the father of natural science, while his student, Theophrastus, founded botany. Hippocrates, known as the "Father of Medicine," taught that diseases had natural causes rather than being caused by evil spirits. Herophilus is regarded as the "Father of Anatomy."

Ptolemy believed the Earth was the centre of the universe, but Aristarchus proposed that the Earth and planets revolve around the Sun. Eratosthenes accurately calculated the Earth's circumference and created an early map of the world, suggesting a westward route to India.

Mathematicians like Pythagoras and Euclid made significant contributions to geometry, while Archimedes is another notable scientist from ancient Greece.

Question 6

What are the contributions of the Greeks to Art and Architecture?

Answer:

In early times, the Greeks built temples using wood, sun-dried bricks, and marble. Greek architecture featured three distinct styles: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. The Parthenon, built by Pericles, is considered one of the most beautiful temples, made of coloured marble stones. Inside, there was a tall marble statue of Goddess Athena, carved by Phidias.

The temple had 46 Doric columns, each 34 feet high, and blended Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian styles, making it a wonder of the ancient world.

Greek sculptures focused on human beauty and strength, often depicting gods and humans with idealized, muscular bodies. Renowned sculptors like Myron, famous for the *Discus Thrower*, and Phidias were instrumental in this artistic tradition. Greek artists also excelled in painting on vases.

Alexander's conquests led to cultural exchanges that influenced art, including the Gandhara art in ancient India.

Question 7

Explain the religion of the ancient Greeks.

Answer:

Greek religion was distinct in that it did not focus on a single God but instead revered powerful and beautiful gods. The Twelve Olympian gods were central, with three key figures: Zeus, Apollo, and Athena. Zeus was the king of the gods and the father of men, Apollo was his son, and Athena was the protectress of cities. They resided on Mount Olympus and were believed to visit Earth occasionally.

Unlike other religions, the Greeks did not have an organized church or a sacred text. They celebrated festivals, such as the Olympics, which began in 776 BCE. Oracles, especially the Oracle of Apollo at Delphi, were consulted for predictions and judgments.

Question 8

Why is Aristotle regarded as the 'Walking University'?

Answer:

Aristotle, one of the greatest Greek philosophers, was a student of Plato and the teacher of Alexander the Great. A philosopher and scientist, he contributed to a wide range of subjects, including philosophy, biology, and political science. He is known as the father of these fields. Aristotle famously stated, "Man is a social animal" and advocated for constitutional governments.

He was instrumental in classifying and organizing knowledge into distinct branches like physics, metaphysics, logic, and ethics. His notable works include *The Politics* and *History of Animals*. Due to his vast contributions to various fields of knowledge, Aristotle earned the title of the "Walking University."

Question 9

Explain briefly the Roman wars with Carthage.

Answer:

The Roman wars with Carthage, known as the Punic Wars, were a series of conflicts between the Roman Republic and Carthage (modern-day Tunisia) over control of the Western Mediterranean. These wars took place in three stages (264-146 BCE).

The First Punic War was mainly a naval conflict, in which Rome emerged victorious. In the Second Punic War, Carthage, led by the brilliant general Hannibal, won several notable battles but was unable to capture Rome. The Romans used guerrilla

tactics and delayed strategies to ultimately defeat the Carthaginians. Hannibal committed suicide after their defeat. In the Third Punic War, Rome invaded Carthage, completely destroyed the city, and solidified its dominance over the Mediterranean.

Question 10

Write a short note on Julius Caesar.

Answer:

Julius Caesar was a remarkable general, dictator, and reformer, embodying the power of ancient Rome. He was part of the First Triumvirate, along with Pompey and Crassus, who divided the Roman Empire among themselves—Caesar ruled Gaul, Crassus governed Parthia, and Pompey controlled Spain. The Triumvirate fell apart after Crassus's death.

Caesar achieved significant victories in Gaul and Britain, and famously declared, "Veni, Vidi, Vici" ("I came, I saw, I conquered") after his triumph in Asia Minor. Tensions with Pompey led to a civil war, where Caesar defeated Pompey at Pharsalus and pursued him to Egypt, where Pompey was killed. With Egypt under Queen Cleopatra as an ally, Caesar became Rome's dictator.

His reforms included strengthening the Senate, redistributing land, providing employment to the poor, and instituting changes such as agricultural improvement, tax reduction, and the introduction of the Julian calendar. Despite his success, Caesar was assassinated in 44 BCE by a group of senators, including Brutus. He was also an influential orator and writer.

Question 11

Explain briefly the rise of the Eastern Roman Empire.

Answer:

After the reign of Augustus Caesar, many of his successors,

except for Marcus Aurelius, were ineffective or tyrannical rulers, with Caligula and Nero being notable examples. The Roman Empire faced a period of decline, but Emperor Diocletian and his successors took steps to stabilize it.

In 330 CE, Emperor Constantine moved the capital of the Roman Empire from Rome to Constantinople, a city built on the site of Byzantium (modern-day Istanbul, Turkey). This marked the beginning of the Eastern Roman Empire. Constantine also issued the Edict of Milan, granting religious freedom to Christians and initiating the Christianization of the Empire.

Emperor Justinian, the last great ruler of the Eastern Roman Empire, controlled both the Eastern and Western halves of the Empire. His major achievements include the creation of the 'Justinian Code' and the construction of iconic buildings in Constantinople. The Eastern Roman Empire, with Constantinople as its capital, survived until its fall to the Ottoman Turks in 1453 CE.

Question 12

What is Pax Romana? Explain.

Answer:

Pax Romana, or "Roman Peace," refers to a period of relative peace and stability across the Roman Empire, which spanned three continents—Europe, Asia, and Africa. This era, lasting about two centuries from Augustus to Marcus Aurelius, marked the cessation of constant warfare that had plagued the Mediterranean world, as Rome's powerful military established and maintained control.

During this time, trade and commerce flourished, leading to prosperity for many. Cities were developed, temples were built, and cultural advancements took place. Roman citizenship was granted to those within the empire's territories, ensuring equal

treatment across its diverse population. Pax Romana created an environment where Roman civilization could thrive.

Question 13

Write a short note on Roman law.

Answer:

One of the most significant contributions of the Romans was their development of a body of laws, which has had a lasting influence on modern legal systems worldwide. Roman law played a key role in maintaining order within the vast Roman Empire, an achievement the Greeks could not replicate. Roman legal principles promoted travel, and trade, and ensured justice across the empire. Many English legal terms, like "law," "legal," "justice," "equality," and "judge," are derived from Latin.

Initially, laws were interpreted by priests, but the first written code, the Twelve Tables, was established in 450 BCE. Roman law evolved to keep pace with economic changes, legalizing commercial transactions and ensuring equality before the law.

Roman law is categorized into two parts:

1. Jus Civilis: Laws that applied only to Roman citizens.
2. Jus Gentium: Laws that applied to foreigners and non-citizens within Roman territories.

Emperor Justinian later codified Roman law, which influenced legal systems from the common law of England to the Napoleonic Code.

Question 14

What are the contributions of Romans to language and literature?

Answer:

Latin, the language of the ancient Roman Empire, became the dominant language of the civilized world before the fall of

Rome. It remained influential throughout the Middle Ages, especially in the Church, science, law, and education. In literature, the Romans largely imitated Greek styles. The "Golden Age" saw works by Cicero, Catullus, and Lucretius, while Julius Caesar wrote about the "Gallic Wars" and "Civil Wars." During the Augustan period, Virgil wrote the Aeneid, Horace produced lyrics, and Livy wrote History of Rome. The "Silver Age" featured the tragedies of Seneca, Juvenal's satires, and Tacitus' Annals and Histories. Pliny the Elder wrote Natural History, and Marcus Aurelius authored Meditations.

IV. Answer in 30 to 40 Sentences.

Question 1

Explain the achievements of Pericles.

Answer:

Under Pericles' leadership, Athenian democracy reached its peak. He, a descendant of Clisthenes, strengthened democracy by transferring power from the Areopagus (the legislative body) to the council of five hundred. This council proposed measures to the Assembly, where laws were debated and passed by the citizens of Athens. Pericles also established a board of ten generals, with himself as president, responsible to the Assembly, ensuring no dictator-like power.

A major achievement was the introduction of the jury system, where about 5000 jurors were elected annually, allowing even the poorest citizens to engage in politics—laying the groundwork for modern direct democracy.

After Athens was devastated in the Persian Wars, Pericles oversaw its reconstruction. The city became a hub of art and architecture, with grand public buildings like the Parthenon, constructed with coloured marble. To safeguard Athens from

invaders, he built long walls connecting the city to the port of Piraeus.

Pericles also patronized music and the arts, supporting philosophers like Socrates and Plato. His era saw the flourishing of Greek tragedy, with playwrights such as Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. Notable figures like Hippocrates, the "Father of Medicine," Herodotus, the "Father of History," and Thucydides thrived during his reign, marking the Golden Age of Greece.

Question 2

Discuss the contributions of the Greeks.

Answer:

1. Cultural Contributions:

The Greeks greatly influenced human civilization, excelling in Literature, Philosophy, Science, Politics, Art, and Architecture. Their ideals of beauty, knowledge, and curiosity shaped Western culture.

2. Literature:

Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* are epic masterpieces. Greek drama flourished with tragedies by Aeschylus (*Prometheus Bound*), Sophocles (*Oedipus Rex*), and Euripides (*The Trojan Women*). Comedy was led by Aristophanes. Historians like Herodotus and Thucydides documented history, while Demosthenes excelled in oratory.

3. Science:

Hippocrates, the "Father of Medicine," advanced medicine, while Pythagoras and Euclid contributed to mathematics. Eratosthenes calculated Earth's circumference, and Archimedes excelled in physics.

4. Art and Architecture:

The Parthenon, a blend of Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian styles, exemplifies Greek architectural brilliance. Sculptors like Phidias celebrated human beauty, and Greek influence shaped Gandhara art in India.

5. Legacy:

Greek ideals in democracy, science, and arts have left a timeless, universal impact on global civilization.

Question 3

Write about Alexander the Great (336–323 B.C.E.).

Answer:

Alexander the Great is one of history's most remarkable figures. At 20, he succeeded his father, Philip II of Macedonia, and aspired to conquer the world. Tutored by Aristotle, Alexander united Greece and defeated the Persian Empire in battles such as Granicus, Issus, and Arbela.

He conquered Egypt and founded *Alexandria*. Marching into India, he defeated King Porus in the Battle of Hydaspes (326 B.C.E.). However, his exhausted army refused to advance further. At the peak of his power, Alexander died of fever in Babylon at 33.

Though his empire did not last, Alexander spread Hellenic culture, founded 70 cities, and fostered trade and cultural exchange. His conquests blended Greek and Eastern traditions, influencing arts like the Gandhara School in India and leaving a lasting legacy of cultural fusion.

Question 4

Explain the life and achievements of Augustus Caesar.

Answer:

Augustus Caesar, a wise ruler and statesman, ushered in a period of peace and prosperity for Rome, known as the "Golden Age." Following Julius Caesar's assassination, Rome was in turmoil until Augustus, Mark Antony, and Lepidus formed the Second Triumvirate, defeating Caesar's assassins at the Battle of Philippi. Eventually, Augustus became the sole ruler after defeating Antony at the Battle of Actium and taking control of Egypt.

By 27 BCE, Augustus became the first Roman Emperor, ruling for 44 years under titles such as *Princeps* (first citizen) and *Imperator*. He established the "Principate," introducing reforms that stabilized Rome, strengthened law and order, and improved governance in provinces. He stopped corruption, reorganized the army, and created new courts and postal systems.

Augustus invested heavily in infrastructure, building roads, bridges, amphitheaters like the Colosseum, and public buildings. His reign fostered trade with countries like India and China and made Rome a hub of commerce. He also provided free grain to the poor, ensuring their support.

His era produced great writers like Virgil, Horace, Ovid, and historians such as Livy. The Augustan Age is remembered for its peace (*Pax Romana*), prosperity, and cultural achievements. Jesus Christ was born during his reign, and his imperial system lasted nearly 500 years, preserving Greco-Roman civilization.

Additional Questions and Answers

Question 1.

Write a brief note on Socrates.

Answer:

Socrates was the philosopher who taught the Western world to think logically. Socrates is known for intellectualism and

rationality. He gave a philosophical basis for early Greek thought. He believed in political social justice, morality, religion, patriotism democracy, humanity and ethics. His life was a struggle of suffering and adventure.

His intellectualism was mainly ethical, knowledge is virtue, virtue is knowledge this was the foundation of Socratic thought. He did not develop his thoughts within 4 walls.

He used to carry on his intellectual exercise in the form of questions and answers with strangers in crowded areas of marketplaces, shops and streets. But he was condemned by Athens. They misunderstood that he was corrupting youth and introducing new gods. He was forced to drink poison.

Question 2.

Write a short note on 'Plato'.

Answer:

He is one of the famous philosophers of Greece. He was a disciple of Socrates and advocated ideas of social justice and ethics, among others. He was the architect of the idea of the 'Ideal Republic'. He was a supporter of education and started a school named 'The Academy' in Athens. This became famous as the first university in Europe.

He wrote important books among them The Republic, The Text, and History Plato's thoughts are capable of influencing even the 21st century political view. Plato left Athens after the death of his master Socrates and traveled to Greece, Egypt and Italy. He was a great scholar who distinguished himself not only in the field of political science but also in Mathematics and Jurisprudence.

Question 3.

Write a brief note on Aristotle.

Answer:

He was one of the greatest philosophers of Greece. He was a student of Plato at the Academy. He was the teacher of King Alexander. Socrates and Plato had a deep influence on his thought. He was a philosopher and scientist; he wrote many books, he was called a walking university. He is regarded as the father of 3 branches of knowledge viz. Political science, Biology and Philosophy.

The structure and nature of the ideal state, the status of women, slavery, the extent of property, citizenship, education, revolution, socialism and democracy were some of the thoughts that Aristotle discussed. His philosophy can be considered as the development of Plato's philosophy.

He had a deep understanding of investigative habits in research. His important works are Politics and History of Animals. A few people being prejudicial opposed him. Enemies increased in number. Faced with no alternative, Aristotle committed suicide by consuming poison.

The Roman Civilization

I. Answer in one word or one sentence.

Question 1.

On which river bank did the Egyptian civilization develop?

Answer:

liber river

Question 2.

When was the Roman Republic established?

Answer:

The Roman Republic was established around 509 B.C.E.

Question 3.

From which word is the name 'Rome' derived?

Answer:

Latin word Latium. The city was named Rome (Roma) after Romulus.

Question 4.

The word ' Republic' is derived from which Latin word?

Answer:

'Respublica' which means a thing of the people.

Question 5.

Who was Hannibal?

Answer:

He was a brilliant general. He led Punic War (II) in Carthage.

Question 6.

Who became the first dictator of Rome?

Answer:

Marius was the first dictator of Rome.

Question 7.

Who acted as a mediator between Julius Caesar and Pompey?

Answer:

Crassus had acted as a mediator between Caesar and Pompey.

Question 8.

Whose famous words are 'Vini, Vidi, Vici'?

Answer:

Julius Ceasar.

Question 9.

Which was the battle in which Julius Caesar defeated Pompey?

Answer:

Julius Ceasar defeated Pompey at Pharsalus, he further chased Pompey up to Egypt where he was killed.

Question 10.

Who was Cleopatra?

Answer:

She was a ruler of Egypt. Earlier she had love affair with Julius Caesar and later with Mark Antony.

Question 11.

Who was the person responsible for the murder of Julius Caesar?

Answer:

Julius Caesar murdered by senators headed his close friend Brutus.

Question 12.

Name the greatest ruler of the Roman Empire.

Answer:

Augustus Caesar was the greatest ruler of the Roman Empire.

Question 13.

What was the original name of Augustus Caesar?

Answer:

Octavian Caesar.

Question 14.

What is the meaning of Augustus?

Answer:

'Holy' or 'dignity'

Question 15.

Who was the emperor of Rome when Jesus Christ was born?

Answer:

Jesus Christ was born during Augustus Caesar.

Question 16.

Who shifted the capital of the Roman Empire to Constantinople?

Answer:

Constantine (306 – 337CE) shifted the capital to Constantinople.

Question 17.

What is the modern name for Constantinople?

Answer:

Today Constantinople is called Istanbul.

Question 18.

What is Justinian famous for?

Answer:

He was famous for the Justinian code.

Question 19.

Who was the greatest physician of the Ancient Roman Empire?

Answer:

Galen was the greatest physician of the Ancient Roman Empire.

Question 20.

Who was the first person to describe Diabetes and diphtheria?

Answer:

Aretacus was the first to describe diabetes and diphtheria.

Question 21.

Who built the Saint Sophia church at Constantinople?

Answer:

Augustus.

II. Answer in 2 words or 2 sentences

Question 1.

Who founded the city of Rome?

Answer:

The city of Rome was founded by twin brothers – Romulus and Remus in 753 BCE on the Palatine hill.

Question 2.

Name the 'first Triumvirate' of Roman Civilization.

Answer:

Crassus, Pompey and Caesar (Trio) were called the 'First Triumvirate'.

Question 3.

Which are the books written by Julius Caesar?

Answer:

Julius Caesar wrote 'Gallic Wars' and 'Civil Wars'.

Question 4.

Name any two reforms introduced by Julius Caesar,

Answer:

Improvement in agriculture, reduction of taxes, removal of corrupt and oppressive governors and improved coinage system. He introduced the Julian calendar. He distributed public lands and employed the poor.

Question 5.

Who is popularly called the 'second Triumvirate'?

Answer:

Mark Antony [Julius Caesar's friend] Capedus [Caesar's deputy] and Octavian [Caesar's grand nephew]. These three legally established the 'Second Triumvirate'.

Question 6.

What is a coliseum?

Answer:

It was an amphitheatre in Rome. It was built in 80 CE by Emperor Vespasian. It can accommodate about 50,000 people. Citizens of Rome came here to watch gladiators fight or the slaying of Christians by the hungry lions.

Question 7.

Mention the two important generals of Augustus Caesar.

Answer:

The great generals of Augustus Caesar Agrippa and Maecenas.

Question 8.

Name any four poets or writers who adorned the court of Augustus.

Answer:

The important writers and poets of Augustus's period. Livy, Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Pliny and Tacitus.

Question 9.

What is Pax Romana?

Answer:

The establishment of the empire brought about great peace called Pax Romana. It includes Europe, Asia and African continents.

This made the growth of Roman civilization. Rome gave peace to the entire Mediterranean world by the might of its army. For about 200 years from Augustus to Marcus Aurelius. The empire enjoyed peace (Roman peace).

Question 10.

What are twelve tables?

Answer:

The easy laws of Rome were interpreted by the priests. The first written code came in the form of twelve tables in 450 B.C.E.

Question 11.

What is Jus Gentium?

Answer:

The Roman Laws came to be completely classified and codified by the great Roman emperor Justinian. Jus Gentium originally applied to a foreigner in Rome and to others within Roman lands, who were not given citizenship.

Question 12.

Name any two historians of ancient Rome.

Answer:

Sallust, Plutarch, Livy, and Tacitus were great historians of Roman civilization.

Question 13.

What is pantheon?

Answer:

Probably the most famous and best-preserved Roman building is the Pantheon. It was originally built during the time of Augustus Caesar and it was fully rebuilt during the time of Hadrian.

III. Answer in 15 to 20 sentences.**Question 1.**

Explain briefly the Roman wars with Carthage.

Answer:

War with Carthage was the struggle for supremacy over the western Mediterranean region that led to Punic wars (264 -146 BCE) between Rome and Carthage. It was a long conflict. The first Punic war was basically a naval war, in which Rome emerged triumphant. In the second Punic War Carthage was led by a brilliant general 'Hannibal'.

He was victorious but could not capture Rome. The Romans used guerrilla and delay tactics. Finally, Carthaginians were beaten. Hannibal committed suicide. In the Punic wars Rome invaded Carthaginians and totally destroyed them. From there onwards, Rome became the undisputed master of the Mediterranean regions.

Question 2.

Write a short note on Julius Caesar.

Answer:

Julius Caesar was a great general, dictator reformer and the symbol of ancient Rome. He was bold and powerful. By this time there emerged the first Triumvirate [Three men] viz Pompey, Julius Caesar and Crassus. The triumvirate disintegrated. Caesar defeated Pompey and was victorious in many wars.

He overthrew his opponents. His message to the senate was 'Veni, vidi, vici' I came, I saw, I conquered, Caesar became dictator of Rome. He had a love affair with Queen Cleopatra. Caesar brought many changes in Roman administration and introduced Civil reforms. He distributed government lands to the poor.

He extended citizenship rights to provincial subjects and organised Italian towns on the model of Rome. He reformed agriculture, taxes, and the corrupt coinage system. He introduced the Julian calendar. He was a great orator and writer. He wrote famous books 'Gallic Wars' and 'Civil Wars'. He was murdered by senate members headed by his close friend Brutus.

Question 3.

Explain briefly the rise of the Eastern Roman Empire.

Answer:

The successors of Augustus were weak and tyrants, Marcus Aurelius (161 to 180 BCE) was one of the efficient rulers. But his successors were inefficient and incompetent. The decline of Roman civilization was to some extent checked by Diocletian and his successors. Constantine shifted the capital to Constantinople.

Today is called Istanbul. He encouraged the spread of Christianity and granted liberty to Christians. Justinian (527 – 567 CE) was the last and most powerful emperor who

controlled the eastern and western halves of the empire. He implements the Justinian code. The eastern Empire with Constantinople as its capital continued to exist till it was overthrown by the Turk in 1453 CE.

Question 4.

What is Pax Romana? Explain.

Answer:

The Roman Empire include a vast territory of 3 continents. Europe, Asia and Africa. The establishment of the empire brought about great peace called Pax Romana. This helped to develop Roman civilization. Rome provided peace to the Mediterranean regions. Before the emergence of this empire, the Mediterranean region was a place of wars and battles among its petty rulers.

For nearly 200 years the empire enjoyed peace. As a result trade and commerce flourished. People began to lead a prosperous life because of peace and prosperity. Cities were developed, buildings were constructed and remarkable change took place. Roman citizenship was granted. They were treated equally with each other.

Question 5.

Write a short note on Roman law.

Answer:

The most important contribution of Romans was the formation of a body of laws. Their laws impact almost all the civilized nations of the world today. These laws enabled the Romans to maintain order over a vast empire which the Greeks were unable to do.

The first written code came in the form of 'Twelve Tables' in 450 BCE. Economic conditions were changed, and commercial

transactions were legalized. It established among the citizens of Rome, equality before the law.

Roman law can be divided into two parts:

The Jus civil law applied only to Roman citizens.

Jus Gentium originally applied to foreigners in Rome and to others within Roman lands, who were not given citizenship.

Question 6.

What are the contributions of Romans to language and literature?

Answer:

Latin was the language of the ancient Roman Empire. Latin remained the language of church, sciences, medicine, law and education. It was used for most of the written transactions in Europe, throughout the Middle Ages. The prose works of Cicero [CICERO] and the poetry of Catullus and Lucretius were notable in the field of literature.

Julius Caesar wrote 'The gallic wars' and Civil Wars, writing Virgil, Horace Livy and Ovid were important writings, of that period Virgil wrote 'Aeneid', and lyrics of Horace and the natural history of Livy were notable works. Livy wrote a great work on the history of Rome. Tacitus wrote 'Annals' and histories. The well-known historians were Sallust and Plutarch marked tremendous history.

Question 7.

Explain briefly the contributions of Romans to science.

Answer:

Roman contributions to science were very limited. Most of the conclusions reached by Roman scientists were philosophical and not the result of careful experimentation. They were the first to provide free medicine to poor patients. The greatest

physician was Galen (130- 200 CE). He wrote human anatomy and physiology.

The knowledge of human anatomy enabled them to conduct operations and to remove goitres and tonsils. Galen was one of the first to discover the circulation of blood. Aretacus was the first to describe diabetes and diphtheria. Roman numerals I to X are still used today.

Question 8.

What are the contributions of ancient Romans to art and architecture?

Answer:

Romans were great builders. They built temples, theatres, and fine public buildings, and homes were built in large numbers. Pompey's theatre was a magnificent structure – Augustus erected the Imperial Palace on the Palatine one of the seven hills of Rome.

Vespasian built the Coliseum where gladiatorial contents were held. Pantheon buildings are very important Justinian church of Saint Sophia at Constantinople is one of the magnificent buildings of this age.

They introduced two architectural improvements:

a) The Arch
Cupolas or Domes.

Water systems and roads are examples of Roman engineering. Romans developed their sculptures on Greek models. Buildings were decorated with sculptures and reliefs. Painting works have not survived.

IV. Answer in 30 to 40 Sentences.

Question 1

Explain the life and achievements of Augustus Caesar.

Answer:

Augustus Caesar was a great ruler and wise statesman who brought over three decades of peace to Rome, marking the "Golden Age" in its history. After Julius Caesar's assassination, Augustus, Mark Antony, and Lepidus formed the Second Triumvirate to avenge him. However, conflict arose, and Augustus defeated Antony at the Battle of Actium (31 BCE), becoming the sole ruler of Rome.

He established the "Principate," a government led by the first citizen, and introduced reforms that stabilized Rome. Augustus reorganized conquered territories, curbed corruption, improved law and order, and strengthened the civil service and army. He invested heavily in public infrastructure, constructing roads, bridges, amphitheatres, and fountains, making Rome a hub of trade and commerce.

He maintained diplomatic and commercial ties with nations like India and China and supported art, literature, and science. Jesus Christ was born during his reign. The Augustan Age is remembered as a time of peace, prosperity, and cultural flourishing.

Question 2

Describe the contributions of Roman civilization.

Answer:

Pax Romana:

The establishment of the Roman Empire ushered in an era of peace called *Pax Romana*, which greatly contributed to the growth of Roman civilization.

Roman Law:

One of Rome's most significant contributions was Roman law.

The first written legal code, the *Twelve Tables*, formed the foundation of their legal system.

- *Jus Civile*: Applied to Roman citizens.
- *Jus Gentium*: Applied to foreigners and non-citizens within Roman lands.

Language and Literature:

Latin was the official language of Rome, and Romans made remarkable contributions to literature and history:

1. Cicero – Prose works.
2. Lucretius and Catullus – Poetry.
3. Julius Caesar – *Gallic Wars* and *Civil Wars*.
4. Virgil – *Aeneid* (The voice of Rome).
5. Livy – *History of Rome*.
6. Tacitus – *Annals*.
7. Pliny – *Natural History*.

Science:

Roman contributions to science were limited but practical. They built public baths, provided free medicine to the poor, and maintained hygiene. Galen, the renowned physician, wrote on human anatomy and physiology. Aretaeus was the first to describe diabetes and diphtheria. Roman numerals (I-X) remain in use today.

Art and Architecture:

Romans constructed magnificent temples, theatres, and buildings. Key architectural feats include:

- The Coliseum, built by Vespasian, for gladiator contests.
- The Pantheon, rebuilt by Hadrian.
- The Church of Saint Sophia in Constantinople, built under Justinian.

Roman sculptures and paintings, often depicting emperors, were placed in public squares to symbolize power and authority.