

PART II (40 marks)

Choose any four

1. a. What is a civilization? What ecological and technological factors contributed to the social transformation that led to the emergence of first or primary civilizations? (5)  
b. Explain why writing and numbers first emerged in civilizations and not in the agricultural communities that existed earlier. (2.5)  
c. What are the two features that made the Greek civilization different from other ancient civilizations? (2.5)
2. a. Pythagoras taught that "Everything is Numbers." What did he mean by this statement? (3)  
b. What role did music play in Pythagoras's belief in numbers? (3)  
c. What are the Śulvasūtras? For what purpose were these texts composed? Name one author of the Śulvasūtras and describe what this particular Śulvasūtra is famous for? (4)
3. a. Who were the pre-Socratics? What is meant by "naturalism" that these philosophers taught? Why is pre-Socratic naturalism celebrated as the beginning of scientific thought? (4)  
b. Name two Greek Pre-Socratic naturalists and very briefly describe their ideas. (2).  
c. What is the Lokayata school of ancient Indian philosophy? How did it differ from the pre-Socratics?
4. What are the similarities and differences between how Hippocratic and Ayurvedic doctors  
a. explain the basic constituents of the body and the causes of disease (2.5)  
b. engage with the religious/moral elements of their respective cultures in explaining the causes of disease (2.5)  
c. diagnose and treat diseases (2.5)  
b. lay down ethical guidelines for their profession (2.5)
5. a. On the gate of Plato's school in Athens, it was written "Let no one ignorant of geometry enter." Explain the importance of geometry and mathematics in Plato's cosmology. (4)  
b. What geometric shapes did Plato assign to the four elements and the cosmos as a whole? (3 + 1 for diagrams)  
c. What was the "problem of the planets"? What was Plato's "solution" to the problem? (2)
6. Make two diagram showing Aristotle's arrangement of  
a. The four elements in the cosmos. Explain how he arrived at this arrangement. (5)  
b. The earth, the planets and the fixed stars. Explain the difference between the two parts of Aristotle's cosmos (5)