



## HISTORY

## 5

## THE CLASSICAL WORLD

## 5

## HISTORY

## I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

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1. .... is the Greek city-state which resisted the Persians to the end.  
a) Acropolis      b) Sparta      c) Athens      d) Rome      **Ans: c)**
2. The other name for Greeks was .....  
a) Hellenists      b) Hellenes      c) Phoenicians      d) Spartans      **Ans: a)**
3. The founder of Han dynasty was .....  
a) Wu Ti      b) Hung Chao      c) Liu Pang      d) Mangu Khan      **Ans: c)**
4. .... was the Roman Governor responsible for the crucifixion of Jesus.  
a) Innocent I      b) Hildebrand      c) Leo I      d) Pontius Pilate      **Ans: d)**
5. The Peloponnesian War was fought between ..... and .....  
a) Greeks and Persians      b) Plebeians and Patricians  
c) Spartans and Athenians      d) Greeks and Romans      **Ans: c)**

## ADDITIONAL

6. Acropolis is a fortified city of ancient Greeks found on a hill in .....  
a) Athens      b) Sparta      c) Olampus      d) Italy      **Ans: a)**
7. In Athens, the pressure from below resulted in the replacement of oligarchy and tyranny by .....  
a) Monarchy      b) Democracy      c) Republic      d) Aristocracy      **Ans: b)**
9. Only in ....., democracy survived for about 200 years.  
a) France      b) Greece      c) Athens      d) Turkey      **Ans: c)**
10. During the reign of ....., Athens and Sparta were continuously at war with each other.  
a) Socrates      b) Pericles      c) King Darius      d) Plato      **Ans: b)**
11. The Roman Republic was governed by the .....  
a) Patricians      b) Plebeians      c) Hannibal      d) Governors      **Ans: a)**
12. The major source of revenue to the Roman state was .....  
a) Spice trade      b) Silk trade      c) Sandal trade      d) Slave trade      **Ans: d)**
13. The period starting from ..... (27 BC) is known as Principate.  
a) Hannibal      b) King Darius      c) Augustus      d) Trajan      **Ans: c)**

5

HISTORY

14. Marcus Aurelius was the first Roman emperor sent an embassy to ..... and established contact with an Asian power.

- a) India                      b) China                      c) Japan                      d) Korea                      **Ans: b)**

15. Buddhism came to China from India during the reign of ..... dynasty.

- a) Han                      b) Chin                      c) Qin                      d) Ming                      **Ans: a)**

## II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

- Greeks defeated the Persians at ..... **Ans: Marathan**
- ..... stood in favour of poor peasants in Roman republic. **Ans: Gracchus brothers**
- Buddhism came to China from India during the reign of ..... dynasty. **Ans: Han**
- The most magnificent building in Europe was ..... **Ans: St. Sophia Cathedral**
- ..... and .....were Magistrates in Rome. **Ans: Consuls and Senators**

## ADDITIONAL

- The land mass of Europe and Asia is known as ..... **Ans: Euraisa**
- The world ..... literally means 'rule of the people'. **Ans: Democracy**
- The Historians call the period from 461 to 429 B.C as the Age of ..... **Ans: Pericles**
- Under Alexander-the Great, the Greeks were able to establish a kingdom in ..... **Ans: Macedonia**
- Alexander, the Great died in the year ..... **Ans: 323 B.C**
- According to Roman tradition, Romans established a ..... after overthrowing Etruscans. **Ans: Republic**
- Julius Caesar crossed the Italian border with his force and took power in ..... **Ans: 49 BC (BCE)**
- The period starting from ..... (27 BC) is known as Principate **Ans: Augustus**
- Wang Cheng popularly known as Shih Huang Ti means ..... **Ans: The first emperor**
- Han dynasty founded by ..... flourished for 400 years. **Ans: Liu Pang**

## III. FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENT.

- (i) First Persian attack on Greece failed. (T)

(ii) The downfall of Roman Empire is attributed to Julius Caesar. (F)

(iii) The Barbarians who invaded Rome were considered to be culturally advanced. (F)

(iv) Buddhism weakened the Roman Empire. (F)

a) (i) is correct                      b) (ii) is correct

c) (ii) and (iii) are correct                      d) (iv) is correct                      **Ans: a)**



2. (i) Euclid developed a model for the motion of planets and stars. (F)  
 (ii) Romans established a republic after overthrowing Etruscans. (T)  
 (iii) Acropolis became a famous slave market. (F)  
 (iv) Rome and Carthage united to drive out the Greeks. (T)  
 a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct  
 c) (ii) and (iv) are correct d) (iv) is correct **Ans: c)**
3. (i) Silk road was closed during the Han dynasty. (F)  
 (ii) Peasant uprisings posed threats to Athenian democracy. (F)  
 (iii) Virgil's Aeneid glorified Roman imperialism. (T)  
 (iv) Spartacus killed Julius Caesar. (F)  
 a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct  
 c) (ii) and (iv) are correct d) (iii) is correct **Ans: d)**
4. (i) Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius was a tyrant. (T)  
 (ii) Romulus Aurelius was the most admired ruler in Roman History. (F)  
 (iii) Fabius was a famous Carthaginian General. (F)  
 (iv) Tacitus is respected more than Livy as a historian. (F)  
 a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct  
 c) (ii) and (iii) are correct d) (iv) is correct **Ans: a)**
5. (i) Buddhism went to China from Japan. (F)  
 (ii) After crucifixion of Jesus, St Thomas spread the Christian doctrine. (F)  
 (iii) St Sophia Cathedral was the most magnificent building in Europe. (T)  
 (iv) Trajan was one of the worst dictators Rome had. (F)  
 a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct c) (iii) is correct d) (iv) is correct **Ans: c)**

### ADDITIONAL

6. (i) Virgil's Aeneid gloried Greek imperialism. (F)  
 (ii) The Roman law attained its highest stage of development during Julius Caesar. (F)  
 (iii) Pliny, the Elder completed a voluminous encyclopaedia of science called 'Natural History'. (T)  
 (iv) Livy was an outstanding physician than a historian. (F)  
 a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct c) (iii) is correct d) (iv) is correct **Ans: c)**
7. (i) In the beginning, Rome was a society of agriculturists. (T)  
 (ii) Roman people were divided into three classes such as patricians, plebeians and slaves. (F)  
 (iii) The Roman Republic was governed by the Plebeians. (F)  
 (iv) Wars of conquest helped the Plebeians to expand their landholdings. (F)  
 a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct  
 c) (ii) and (iii) are correct d) (iv) is correct **Ans: a)**



**V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY.****1. Attempt an account of slavery in Rome.**

- Prisoners of war were enslaved in Rome. Thus, Rome produced a new labour force for the rich.
- Big landholders bought slaves cheaply and used them in their estates.
- Slave labour led to the impoverishment of free labour.
- Many poor peasants had to abandon their children who also ended up in the slave markets.

**2. Highlight the main contribution of Constantine.**

- One of the Roman Emperors, Constantine himself became the Christian.
- He made Christianity as the official religion of the Roman Empire.

**3. What do you know of the Carthaginian leader Hannibal?**

- Hannibal was the General of Carthage, a province in North Africa. He waged three wars with Rome which are known as Punic Wars.
- In the First Punic War, he defeated the Roman army which was led by Fabius and made a great part of Italy a desert.
- In the Second Punic War, Fabius confronted Hannibal and defeated him in the battle of Zama. Pursued (chased) by the Roman army, Hannibal ended his life by poisoning himself.
- In the third Punic War, Carthaginians were defeated by the Romans. After the victory, Rome emerged as an unrivalled power in the Western world.

**4. What were the reasons for the prosperity of Han Empire?**

- Han Empire reopened the Silk Road for trade and exported a lot of goods especially silk as far as the Roman Empire.
- They introduced new techniques like the methods of harnessing horses, use of saddle and stirrup that attracted the Europeans to their empire.
- Innovative techniques such as building bridges and mountain roads and seafaring (maritime) made the Han Empire prosperous.

**5. Write about St. Sophia Cathedral.**

- St. Sophia Cathedral was built in the mid of sixth century A.D (CE).
- It was the most magnificent building in Europe at that time.
- It was known for its innovative architectural techniques.
- This cathedral was turned into a mosque by the Ottoman Turks when they captured Constantinople.

**ADDITIONAL****6. What is Classical world and Classical Age?**

- Greece, Rome and China represented the Classical world which ended with the fall of Western Roman Empire.

5

HISTORY

- Classical Age refers to the inter-locking civilizations of ancient Greece and ancient Rome, known as Graeco-Roman World.

### 7. Why was Socrates punished?

- The Athenian government after Pericles did not like Socrates' way of finding truth.
- In a trial, Socrates was accused of refusing to accept the gods recognized by the State and corrupting youth.
- The jury found Socrates guilty and sentenced him to die by drinking hemlock (a poison)

### 8. Write a note on Roman Republic.

- According to Roman tradition, Romans established a republic after overthrowing Etruscans in 509 B.C.
- The Roman Public was governed by the Patricians.
- Two consuls were elected by those with voting rights. These Consuls in turn appointed the Senators.
- Senators and Consuls protected the interest of Patricians.
- Wars of conquest also helped the Patricians to expand their landholdings.

### 9. Write a few lines about the successors of Augustus.

- After the death of Augustus in 14 A.D, Rome had few enlightened and capable rulers.
- Among them, the notable rulers were Trajan (98 – 117), Antoninus Pius (138 – 161) and Marcus Aurelius (161 – 180).
- Marcus Aurelius stands apart from all others. As a philosopher, he authored many books. He was the first Roman Emperor to send an embassy to China and established contact with an Asian power.

### 10. Why was Jesus crucified?

- Jesus was against the rich and the hypocrites and condemned certain observances and ceremonials.
- This was not liked by the priests who turned against Jesus and handed him over to the Roman Governor Pontius Pilate.
- Looked upon as a political rebel by the Roman authorities, Jesus was tried and crucified.

## VI. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS GIVEN UNDER EACH CAPTION:

### 1. Emergence of Rome as an empire

#### a) Who were the Gracchus brothers?

Tiberius Gracchus and Gaius Gracchus.

#### b) What role did they play?

They favoured the poor peasants.

**c) What was the outcome of their martyrdom?.**

The outcome was the transformation of the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire.

**d) Who was the first Roman Emperor?**

Augustus.

**2. Han Dynasty:****a) Who was the founder of Han Empire ?**

Liu Pang.

**b) What was the capital of Han Empire?**

Chang-an.

**c) Where did they have their new capital?**

Luoyang.

**d) Who was the powerful ruler of the Han dynasty?**

Wu - Ti.

**ADDITIONAL****3. Han dynasty:****a) With whom the Han Empire rivalled?**

Han Empire rivalled that of Rome in size and wealth.

**b) During whose period did Buddhism enter into china?**

During the reign of Han dynasty.

**c) Who were not controlled by the Han emperors?**

Big landlords.

**d) When was political instability witnessed in China?**

The period after Han dynasty.

**4. Society under Principate:****a) Who brought glory to the empire?**

The most distinguished writers of the Augustan Age.

**b) Who wrote the book 'Natural History'?**

Pliny, the Elder.

**c) Name the book that glorified Roman imperialism.**

Virgil's book Aeneid.

**d) During which period did the Roman law attain its highest stage of development?**

During the period of Principate.

## 5

## HISTORY

**5. Development of Science and Mathematics:**

- a) **Who formulated the basic theorems of geometry?**  
Euclid.
- b) **Who calculated the diameter of the Earth?**  
Eratosthenes.
- c) **Who was the founder of Trigonometry?**  
Hipparchus.
- d) **What was developed by Ptolemy?**  
A model of motion of the planets and stars.

**VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL.****1. Discuss the rise and growth of Athens, pointing out its glorious legacy.**

- Pericles was a great leader of Athens who held power for thirty years (461 – 429 BC). During his period, Athens and Sparta were fighting with each other.
- Athens, despite hostility and disturbance from Sparta, became a noble city with magnificent buildings.
- There were great artists and thinkers. Therefore, the historians call this period as the Age of Pericles.
- Herodotus, the historian and his successor, Thucydides lived during this period. The thinkers of the Pericles era sought to find a new objective basis for arriving at truth.
- Socrates, the great philosopher discussed the difficult problems with his friends so that truth might emerge out of the discussions.
- Plato was his illustrious disciple. He argued that truth must depend on a realm outside human experience, accessible only to philosophic elite.
- Aristotle, studied under Plato, laid stress on the empirical knowledge of the existing physical and social world.
- Democritus and Epicurus developed a materialist view of the world.

**2. Write about India's position during classical position.**

- The Kushan period corresponded with the last days of the Roman Republic.
- The Kushan Empire is said to have sent an embassy to Augustus Caesar who succeeded Julius.
- The corresponding period 4th and 5th century A.D. in South India characterized as Kalabhra period.
- Teak wood, Pepper, Pearls, ivory, Brocades and Precious stones were exported from Malabar coast.
- The goods were sent to Babylonia, Egypt, Greece and Rome.
- Trade with Rome flourished during this period.





- Eighteen major works of Sangam Age such as Ettuthogai and Pathu pattu compiled during the first three centuries of common Era.

## ADDITIONAL

### 1. Explain the rise of Christianity.

- After a brief period of glory in the days of David and Solomon, the Jewish people had a great fall and experienced extreme hardship.
- They hoped that a Messiah would arrive to restore their pristine glory.
- Initially, they had much hope on Jesus. Jesus was against the rich and the hypocrites and condemned certain ceremonials.
- This was not liked by the priests who turned against Jesus and handed him over to Pontius Pilate, the Roman Governor.
- After the trial, he was crucified. After crucifixion of Jesus, St. Paul started spreading the Christian doctrine.
- Romans took a lot of measures to check the spread of Christianity in their empire. Yet, the Roman Empire did not succeed in suppressing Christianity
- One of the Roman Emperors, Constantine himself became the Christian. He made Christianity as the official religion of the Roman Empire.
- Due to the efforts of St. Paul and the Roman Emperor Constantine, Christianity gradually spread in Europe.

### 2. Highlight the contributions of Rome to World Civilization.

- The Byzantine emperors who ruled from the city of Constantinople for about 1,000 years called themselves of Romans.
- The splendour of Constantinople with its luxurious royal places, its libraries and fascinating St. Sophia Cathedral are the legacies they have left behind.
- The Roman Republic led to our current legislative structures and modern democracy. It is one of the greatest Roman contributions to the modern world.
- The Roman legal system is still the basis for most European legal systems and laws
- One of the most well-known contribution of the Romans to our society is the aqueduct.
- The aqueduct led to the creation of public toilets, baths, a sewage system and the supply of fresh drinking water to the people.
- The Roman government recognised that a large group of poor, unoccupied people was a threat to their power. They developed mass entertainment as a means of keeping their citizens busy. So, they constructed the Colosseum..
- Based on this, theatres, cinemas, music concerts and mass-spectator sporting events introduced in the modern world.

## 5

## HISTORY

## FUN WITH HISTORY

## STUDENTS ACTIVITIES

1. In an outline map of Europe, the students are to sketch the extent of Western and Eastern Roman Empire.



Roman Empire



2. Students are to be guided by teachers to Google the architectural splendors of classical civilizations of Greece, Rome and China.

5

HISTORY



Temple of Athena



Temple of Parthenon



Colosseum, Rome



Sistine chapel, Vatican



Great Wall of China



Buddhist temple in China

