

CHAPTER – 4

ESTABLISHMENT OF GREEK AND ROMAN EMPIRES – CONTRIBUTIONS

I. ANSWER IN A WORD OR A SENTENCE EACH

1. Which is the most ancient civilization of Europe?
A: Greek Civilization.
2. What is the meaning of the word “Hellenes”?
A: Greeks.
3. In which civilization do we find City-States?
A: Greek Civilization.
4. In which City-States of Greece did democracy develop?
A: Athens.
5. Whose period is popularly known as the “Golden Age” of Athens?
A: Pericles.
6. Who is called as “the Father of Medicine”?
A: Hippocrates.
7. Between whom was the Peloponnesian wars fought?
A: Athens and Sparta.
8. Name the battle in which Alexander defeated Porus.
A: Battle of Jhelum or Battle of Hydaspes.
9. Which Indian king defeated Seleucus?
A: Chandragupta Maurya.

10. Who was Euripides?

A: Euripides was a great dramatist who wrote tragic plays.

11. Who is the author of Peloponnesian wars?

A: Thucydides.

12. Who wrote the book "The Republic"?

A: Plato.

13. In which year did the Olympic games begin?

A: 776 BCE.

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN TWO WORDS OR TWO SENTENCES EACH.

1. Name any two City-States of ancient Greece.

A: a) Sparta

b) Athens.

2. Name any two reforms introduced by Solon.

A: a) Coin-Currency – it helped the Athenian merchants.

b) He started a system by which the people as a whole gained the power of electing magistrates and judging their work.

3. Mention any two reforms of Cleisthenes.

A: a) He granted citizenship rights to male adults.

b) He expanded the constitution.

4. Where is the Parthenon temple? And who built it?

A: a) Athens

b) Pericles built the Parthenon temple

5. Name any two dramatists of Periclean age.

A: a) Euripides

- b) Sophocles.
6. Name any two important historians of Perclian age.
A: a) Herodotus.
b) Thucycidides.
7. Name any two battles in which Alexander defeated the Persians.
A: a) Battle of Granicus
b) Battle of Issus.
8. Which are the two works of Homer?
A: a) Iliad
b) Odyssey.
9. Who are the two lyric poets of Greek Civilization?
A: a) Sappo
b) Pindar
10. Name the two works of Aeschylus.
A: a) Prometheus Bound
b) Agamemnon
11. Mention any two works of Sophocles.
A: a) Electra
b) Antigone
12. Who were the mathematicians of ancient Greece?
A: a) Pythagorus
b) Euclid
13. Mention any two styles of Greek architecture.
A: a) Doric style
b) Corinthian style

14. Mention any two important philosophers of ancient Greece.

- A: a) Socrates
b) Aristotle.

15. Mention the two works of Plato.

- A: a) Republic
b) The Laws

16. Mention the two works of Aristotle.

- A: a) The Politics
b) History of animals

III. ANSWER IN 15 TO 20 SENTENCES EACH.

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

A: The City-States were an outstanding achievement of the Greeks. The Polis originated as a fortified site but later was interpreted as a sovereign state. It included the fort, the city, and the surrounding countryside. Around 800 BCE, a group of Greek villages started joining into larger units to form City-States. At the highest point, an Acropolis or citadel was built for defense. And the city spread around this. Sparta, Athens, Macedonia, Corinth and Thebes were the important City-States. Though they were independent, jealous and quarrelsome, they strongly believed that they were all Hellenes. Another bond which united them was the common language and literature. They also worshipped common Gods like Zeus, Apollo and Athena.

2. Explain briefly how democracy developed in Athens.

A: Athens made progress in politics, law, literature, art, science and philosophy. They were fond of trying political experiments. Monarchy and Oligarchy didn't suit them. With the contributions of Draco, Solon and Cleisthenes, democracy came into existence.

Draco gave a written code of laws. It provided safety to people from dishonest and corrupt judges.

Solon introduced constitutional reforms of democratic character. His laws liberated the enslaved farmers, declared debt-slavery as illegal and cancelled all mortgages of land. He introduced a coin-currency system to help the merchants and encouraged foreign artisans to settle in Athens.

Cleisthenes broke the power of ruling clans by granting citizenship rights to male adults. Thus poor people also got the right to vote. He expanded the constitution and tried his best to break the power of nobility.

3. . Why is the Periclean Age called as the “Golden Age”?

A: Athenian democracy reached its greatest height under the leadership of Pericles. He completed the work of laying foundation for democracy in Athens. He deprived the legislative body of its political powers and transferred the same to a council of five hundred. He wanted even the poor citizens to take part in political affairs. The jury system in which every year, 5000 jurors were elected for a term of 1 year was yet another feature of Periclean age.

Athens which was destroyed during the Persian war was rebuilt by Pericles. It became a center of progress in art and architecture. Very large public buildings were constructed which beautified Athens. The famous Parthenon or the temple of Virgin was built by him, was made using coloured marble stones. It was very beautiful. He patronized music. He built long walls to protect his city from foreign invaders. His age produced great philosophers like Socrates and Plato. It was golden age for Greek plays. Great dramatists like Euripides wrote tragic plays. Herodotus is regarded as the ‘Father of History’. Thucydides was another famous historian. Poets like Pindar and Sappho lived during this age. Hippocrates, known as the ‘Father of Medicine’ also practiced in this age. Therefore Periclean age is regarded as the Golden Age.

4. What are the contributions of the Greeks to literature?

A: In the field of literature, Greeks contributed to Epics, Poetry, dramas, and history. Homer wrote two great epics called ‘Illiad’ and ‘Odyssey’. Pindar and Sappho were greatest of lyric poets. The drama is the most familiar form of Greek literature. The founder of Greek drama was Aeschylus who wrote “‘Prometheus Bound’ and ‘Agamemnon’”. Sophocles, the greatest of Greek tragedians wrote ‘Antigone’ and ‘Electra’. Euripides was the third of great tragic poets. Aristophanes was the greatest comic poets.

Greece produced the world’s first great historian, Herodotus, known as the Father of History. Another historian Thucydides described the war between Sparta and Athens in his famous work ‘Peloponnesian wars’. Plutarch, a historian was known for his biographies- ‘Lives of Illustrious men’. Demosthenes was a very famous orator of this period.

5. Briefly explain the contribution of the Greeks to science.

A: Aristotle laid the foundation of natural science. Theophrastus, a pupil of Aristotle established Botany. The Periclean age produced great men. Hippocrates, known as the ‘Father of Medicine’, laid the foundation of modern medicine. He taught that diseases

have natural origin and are not caused by evil spirits, as many believed. Ptolemy believed that the Earth was the centre of the universe. Aristarchus propounded the theory that earth and other planets, revolve around the sun. Eratosthenes calculated the approximate circumference of earth (with a small error). He also prepared a fairly accurate map of the world. Pythagoras and Euclid made contributions to geometry. Archimedes was also a famous scientist during this period. Herophilus laid foundation to anatomy and is considered the Father of Anatomy.

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

A: In the early times, the Greeks used wood, and later they used sun dried bricks, and marbles to build the temples. The Greek architecture consists of three styles: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian styles. The Parthenon temple, built by King Pericles, is said to be most beautiful temple built out of coloured stone. The architect blended all three styles of architecture to make this wonderful temple.

The Gandhara art in India developed due to the Greek influence. The Greeks expressed human values like beauty and courage in their sculptures. Myron and Phidias were the best known sculptors. Myron is famous for the statue of the discuss thrower. Greeks also excelled in painting on vases.

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN 30 TO 40 SENTENCES EACH.

1. Discuss the contributions of Greeks.

A:

The City-States were an outstanding achievement of the Greeks.

Sparta, Athens, Macedonia, Corinth and Thebes were the important City-States.

With the contributions of Draco, Solon and Cleisthenes, democracy came into existence in Athens.

LITERATURE :

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PHILOSOPHY : Greece gave the world some of the finest of philosophers like Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. Their philosophies are eternal.

THE OLYMPICS:

The first Olympic Games were held in Greece at Olympia to honour God Zeus. People from all over Greece came and enjoyed poetry, reading and athletics in the open air theatre.

MARATHON:

Athens defeated Persians in the battle of Marathon and to announce this, a soldier, Philippides, ran without any break , a distance of 42 km. to commemorate this, marathon was included in the Olympic games.

