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(NEP-2020)

(3rd Semester)

HISTORY (MAJOR/MINOR)

(Greece and Rome)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Who wrote the famous work of political theory, *Politics*?

- (a) Socrates ()
- (b) Plato ()
- (c) Aristotle ()
- (d) Xenophon ()

2. An important impact of geography on ancient Greece was

- (a) the mountainous landscape led to the creation of independent City-States ()
- (b) a lack of natural seaports limited communication ()
- (c) an island location hurt trade and colonization ()
- (d) the scattered small islands made it easy for communication ()

3. What two City-States formed the central powers of the rival sides in the Peloponnesian War?
- (a) Corinth and Sparta ()
 - (b) Athens and Sparta ()
 - (c) Thebes and Corinth ()
 - (d) Athens and Thebes ()
4. Which of the following would have been common activities for a middle-aged Greek male aristocrat in the sixth century BCE?
- (a) Having a young male lover/protégé ()
 - (b) Attending a symposium ()
 - (c) Holding political office ()
 - (d) Being drafted into the hoplites ()
5. The basic unit of Greek society was called the
- (a) oikos ()
 - (b) demos ()
 - (c) polis ()
 - (d) agoge ()
6. Which two groups fought for power in the government during the first centuries of the Roman Republic?
- (a) Greeks and Etruscans ()
 - (b) Tribunes and Consuls ()
 - (c) Patricians and Plebeians ()
 - (d) Dictators and Senators ()
7. What factors contributed to the urbanization of the Hellenistic world?
- (a) Spread of Greek democracy ()
 - (b) Migration from rural to urban areas ()
 - (c) Expansion of commerce ()
 - (d) Greek diaspora ()

8. What was the earliest written law of ancient Roman called?
 (a) Laws of the Twelve Tables ()
 (b) Code of Hammurabi ()
 (c) Code of Canon Law ()
 (d) Liber Judiciorum ()
9. Who declared himself Roman dictator for life in 44 BC?
 (a) Octavian Augustus ()
 (b) B. Romulus ()
 (c) Julius Caesar ()
 (d) Remus ()
10. What does Senatus Populusque Romanus (SPQR) stand for?
 (a) Senate and People of Rome ()
 (b) Senators in Roman Republic ()
 (c) Population of Rome ()
 (d) Degree of the Senate ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Who was Homer?
2. Write a note on the Battle of Marathon.

UNIT—II

3. Write a short note on the importance of Olympic Games in Greek society.
4. What was the contribution of Hippocrates to the development of medicine?

UNIT—III

5. Who were the Etruscans? In what ways were the early Romans influenced by the Etruscans?
6. Who was Titus Livius?

UNIT—IV

7. What was the status of women in ancient Rome?
8. What is meant by the term 'Pax Romana'?

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Analyze the causes of the Peloponnesian War. What were the effects of the war on the Greek polis?
2. Discuss the growth of Athenian democracy.

UNIT—II

3. Write a note on the contribution of the ancient Greeks in the field of science and medicine.
4. Give an account of the structure of the family/household (*oikos*) in ancient Greece.

UNIT—III

5. How did Rome become a republic? Discuss the political institutions of the Roman Republic.
6. Explain the root causes of the Punic Wars. Analyze the impact of the Punic Wars on Rome.

UNIT—IV

7. Describe in brief the institution of slavery in the Roman society.
8. Give an account of the rise of Christianity in the Roman empire. What role did emperor Constantine play in the growth of Christianity?

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