

(48) Greek and Roman Civilization I**Two hours****Instructions:**

- * Answer *all* questions on *this paper itself*.
- * **Part I** - in questions **1 to 30**, select the *correct or the most appropriate* answer for each question and write its *number in the bracket*.
- * **Part II** - in questions **31 to 50** write the answer in the space provided.
- * Answer all questions in *one language* only.

Part I - Greek and Roman History

1. Which one of the following options refers to the four chief divisions of the Greek people?
 - (1) Illirians, Dorians, Ionians, Scythians
 - (2) Spartans, Laconians, Athenians, Thebans
 - (3) Dorians, Aeolians, Achaeans, Ionians
 - (4) Dorians, Thesselians, Aeolians, Argives
 - (5) Laconians, Aryans, Aeolians, Aegeans (.....)
2. Which one of the following statements is **not** correct regarding the Greek political system in the Heroic Age as described by Homer?
 - (1) Greece was divided into a number of independent states governed by a hereditary king.
 - (2) The king acted as the commander-in-chief in times of war, as the chief judge in times of peace and was the high priest of the nation.
 - (3) The Boule or the council of chiefs controlled the powers of the king.
 - (4) The king sought the advice and approval of the Boule and of Agora.
 - (5) There were many laws that regulated the powers of the king. (.....)
3. Which two of the following statements refer to the Ampictyonic Council?
 - A - It held its meetings at the temple of Apollo at Delphi.
 - B - It was composed of deputies sent from Persia.
 - C - It met annually and discussed all questions about all political matters in Delphi.
 - D - It met twice a year and discussed all questions regarding the temple of Delphi.
 - E - It was a secular union of non-Greek states under Athenian leadership.
 (1) A and B (2) A and D (3) B and D (4) C and E (5) D and E (.....)
4. In the chart given below **Column 1** gives the games and **Column 2** gives the locations they were held.

Column 1	Column 2
The Olympic games	A – at Argolis
The Isthmian games	B – at Corinth
The Pythian games	C – at Delphi
The Nemean games	D – at Olympia at Elis

Select the answer that matches the games with the the correct locations where the games were held.

- (1) A, C, B, D (2) B, C, A, D (3) B, D, A, C (4) C, B, A, D (5) D, B, C, A (.....)

Read the following statements and answer questions **05** and **06**.

- A - It consisted of thirty members who were Spartan citizens above sixty years of age.
- B - Members were elected by the people but not from the people.
- C - It consisted of Spartan citizens above the age of thirty.
- D - It passed laws and determined questions of peace and war.
- E - It functioned as a legislative as well as an advisory body.

5. Which of the above statements describe the Spartan *Gerusia*?

- (1) A, B, C (2) A, B, E (3) B, C, D (4) B, D, E (5) C, D, E (.....)

6. Which of the above statements describe the Spartan *Apella*?

- (1) A, B (2) B, C (3) B, D (4) C, D (5) D, E (.....)

7. *Thesmothetai* was the common name used to refer to

- (1) the first three Archons who controlled the government of Athens before Solon.
 (2) the body of the six Archons who managed the judicial system of Athens before Solon.
 (3) free people of Athens who had the right to attend the Assembly.
 (4) Athenian citizens without political rights.
 (5) the body of ex-Archons who controlled the Archons. (.....)

8. Read the following ASSERTION and REASON about Solonic reforms, and select the correct statement about them.

ASSERTION - Social reforms of Solon removed the distress of the people.

REASON - Solon introduced *Seisachtheia*.

- (1) Both the assertion and reason are correct and are connected with each other.
 (2) Both the assertion and the reason are correct but they are not connected with each other.
 (3) Only the assertion is correct and the reason is incorrect.
 (4) The assertion is incorrect and the reason is correct.
 (5) Both the assertion and the reason are incorrect. (.....)

● Read the following statements on the Persian Wars and answer questions 09 to 11.

- A - The stratagem of Themistocles induced Xerxes to direct Persian ships to the straits near Salamis.
 B - The burning of Sardis infuriated Darius who took vigorous steps to suppress an Ionian revolt.
 C - In 490 BC Athenians marched under the leadership of Miltiades and defeated the Persians.
 D - Joint forces of Spartans and Athenians fought under Leonidas against the Persians.
 E - The Persians were defeated and the Persian navy was destroyed.

9. Which one of the above statements refers to the immediate cause of the Persian War?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E (.....)

10. Which two of the above statements refer to the Battle of Marathon and the battle of Thermopylae respectively?

- (1) A, C (2) A, E (3) C, D (4) C, E (5) D, E (.....)

11. Which two of the above statements refer to the battle of Salamis?

- (1) A, B (2) A, D (3) A, E (4) C, D (5) D, E (.....)

12. Read the following ASSERTION and REASON about the Delian League and select the correct statement about them.

ASSERTION - A voluntary league of the maritime states of the Aegean Sea was formed under the leadership of Athens.

REASON - Insolence of Pausanias led to the appointment of Aristides to command the allied fleet.

- (1) Both the assertion and reason are correct and are connected with each other.
 (2) Both the assertion and the reason are correct but they are not connected with each other.
 (3) Only the assertion is correct and the reason is incorrect.
 (4) The assertion is incorrect and the reason is correct.
 (5) Both the assertion and the reason are incorrect. (.....)

13. Hellenotamiae were

- (1) the Spartan officers who commanded the fleet of the Delian League.
- (2) the Athenian officers who punished the unlawful members of the Delian League.
- (3) the members who furnished ships to the common fleet of the Delian League.
- (4) the members who paid an annual sum to the common treasury of the Delian League.
- (5) the Athenian officers who collected the membership contribution of the Delian League.(.....)

• Consider the following statements and answer questions **14** and **15**.

- A - Founded a town called Philippi
- B - Captured Amphipolis
- C - Captured Elatea
- D - Amphictyonic Council declared the town of Amphissa guilty of sacrilege
- E - Macedonian victory at Chaeroneia in 338 BC

14. Which two of the above statements are connected with Philip of Macedonia's ambition to secure the gold mines of Mt. Pangaeus?

- (1) A and B (2) A and D (3) B and C (4) B and E (5) C and D (.....)

15. Which one of the above statements refers to an incident which drew Philip of Macedonia into the affairs of the Greeks?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E (.....)

16. Read the following statements and answer the question.

- A - The Roman people were formed by fusing the Latins, the Sabines and the Etruscans.
- B - It was founded by the Etruscans as a colony to guard their frontier against Latins.

Out of these two statements,

- (1) A is correct and B is incorrect.
- (2) A is incorrect and B is correct.
- (3) Both A and B are correct.
- (4) Both A and B are incorrect.
- (5) Only B is correct and A happened as a result of B. (.....)

17. Which two of the following statements are correct regarding the constitutional reforms introduced by Servius Tullius?

- A - The objective was to limit the burdens of taxation and military service to aristocrats.
- B - The principle adapted was that power and political privileges should depend upon wealth and not birth.
- C - People were divided into 21 tribes according to their place of residence.
- D - The tribes contained only Patricians.
- E - Following a census, the entire population was again divided into 10 classes.

- (1) A and B (2) A and D (3) B and C (4) C and E (5) D and E (.....)

• Read the following statements that refer to the laws that alleviated Plebeian grievances and answer the questions **18** to **20**.

- A - Lex Canuleia 445 BC
- B - Lex Hortensia 287 BC
- C - Lex Ogulnia 300 BC
- D - Lex Valerio de Provocatione 509 BC
- E - Valerio - Horatian laws 449 BC

18. Which one of the above laws secured protection for the Plebeians from the arbitrary exercise of powers by the Patricians?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E (.....)

19. Which one of the above laws sanctioned the marriages between the Patricians and the Plebeians?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E (.....)

20. Which one of the above laws gave the Plebeian assembly the complete legislative independence and made the Comitia Tributa the supreme legislative power in the state?
 (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E (.....)
21. Which one of the following statements is **incorrect** regarding the conditions in Italy shortly prior to the reforms introduced by the Gracchi brothers?
 (1) The small landed proprietors were selling up their lands as cultivation brought no profit to them.
 (2) Wealthy landowners have introduced large-scale farming.
 (3) Free Roman population was voluntarily migrating to the provinces.
 (4) More and more farmers were becoming soldiers.
 (5) Strict observance of the Licinian laws. (.....)
22. Which one of the following statements refers to the unconstitutional conduct of Tiberius Gracchus?
 (1) No individual was allowed to possess more than 500 *jugera* of land.
 (2) Individuals possessing lands beyond the legally accepted amount were requested to surrender the surplus to the state on receipt of fair compensation.
 (3) The surplus lands obtained by the state were distributed among the poor citizens in lots of 30 *jugera*.
 (4) Three commissioners were elected annually to carry out the laws.
 (5) Octavius, who vetoed the agrarian bill of Tiberius was deposed by a vote of the people in the Assembly of the Plebs. (.....)
23. Which one of the following statements is **incorrect** with regard to a reform of Caius Gracchus?
 (1) Renewed the agrarian laws of his brother.
 (2) Proposed to sell corn to citizens at a price below the market value.
 (3) Increased the powers of the Roman Senate.
 (4) Declared that soldiers should be equipped at the expense of the state.
 (5) Proposed to establish colonies in Italy and in the provinces. (.....)
24. Which two of the following statements refer to *Leges Corneliae*?
 A - The laws passed by Marius.
 B - The laws passed by Sulla.
 C - The laws known by this name were intended to weaken the power of the Senate.
 D - The laws known by this name were intended to weaken the power of the Tribunate.
 E - The laws known by this name strengthened the authority of the Roman magistrates.
 (1) A and B (2) A and C (3) A and D (4) B and D (5) B and E (.....)
25. Which one of the following statements does **not** refer to the administrative reforms of Sulla?
 (1) The separation between the duties of civil and military authorities.
 (2) The law that was passed forcing consuls and praetors to stay in Rome and discharge duties during their year of office.
 (3) The increase of the number of magistrates.
 (4) The Establishment of the criminal jurisdiction of the Popular Assemblies.
 (5) The prohibition of the provincial governors from waging war of their own accord. (.....)
26. Pompey
 (1) fought the Civil War against Sulla.
 (2) suppressed the pirates and defeated Mithridates.
 (3) was sent to Sicily and Africa to reinforce Marius.
 (4) supported Lepidus in his revolt.
 (5) sent to Spain to join Sertorius. (.....)

27. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding Cicero?

- (1) He belonged to the Roman aristocracy.
- (2) All his ancestors have held a *curule* office in the Roman government.
- (3) He started his military career serving in the Civil War.
- (4) He was renowned for his impeachment of Verres for his extortions in Sicily.
- (5) He became Censor in 63 BC.

(.....)

28. Which one of the following statements is **incorrect** regarding the circumstances that favoured the conspiracy of Catiline?

- (1) The veterans of Sulla were ready for acts of violence.
- (2) Those who suffered under Sulla's proscriptions were ready to welcome revolutionary movements.
- (3) Youths of needy Roman aristocrats longed for a change that would free them from debt.
- (4) The executive government in Rome was weak.
- (5) The rich and powerful had earned the love and respect of general public in Rome.

(.....)

● Read the following statements about the First and Second Triumvirates and answer questions 29 and 30.

- A - Julius Caesar, Pompey and Crassus formed the Triumvirate.
- B - Octavius, Pompey and Crassus formed the Triumvirate.
- C - Octavius, Mark Antony and Lepidus formed the Triumvirate.
- D - Settled a large number of needy citizens on the public lands in Campania.
- E - Enemies of the Triumvirs were killed and their property was confiscated.

29. Which two of the above statements refer to the First Triumvirate?

- (1) A and D
- (2) A and E
- (3) B and D
- (4) C and D
- (5) C and E

(.....)

30. Which two of the above statements refer to the Second Triumvirate?

- (1) A and D
- (2) A and E
- (3) B and D
- (4) C and D
- (5) C and E

(.....)

Part II - Greek and Roman Literature

● Write short answers.

31. State briefly, the way Hesiod describes the nature of the Bad Strife in his **Works and Days**.

.....

.....

32. According to Hesiod's **Works and Days**, what raw materials were used by Hephaestus under the instructions of Zeus to mould the form of the First Woman?

.....

.....

33. (i) According to Hesiod's **Works and Days**, what is the second race created by Zeus?

.....

(ii) Why did Zeus hide them away in the myth of Five Races?

.....

34. (i) From where does Hesiod claim to have sailed once upon a time, according to his **Works and Days**?

.....

(ii) What was his destination and for what purpose did he sail on that occasion?

.....

35. To what mythical account does Procleon's answer 'No-man' in Aristophane play, the **Wasps**, refer to?

.....

36. What was the charge and the penalty proposed against Labes, the defendant in the mock court case arranged by Anticleon for his father Procleon, in Aristophanes' play the **Wasps**?

.....

37. Why did Procleon faint at the end of the mock court case in Aristophanes' play the **Wasps**?

.....

38. What did Philoctetes remember when Neoptolemus introduced himself to Philoctetes as the son of Achilles in Sophocles' play **Philoctetes**?

.....

39. In Sophocles' play the **Philoctetes**, what persuaded Philoctetes to go to Troy and help the Greeks to win the war against the Trojans?

.....

40. In Sophocles' **Philoctetes**, how did Philoctetes describe Odysseus to Neoptolemus when he [Philoctetes] was told by Neoptolemus how Odysseus ill-treated and insulted him [Neoptolemus] as part of the scheme to deceive Philoctetes?

.....

41. Towards the end of the prologue in Euripides' **Alcestis**, Apollo foretells about a man on his way to Admetus' palace. According to this forecast,

(i) by whom will this man be sent, for what purpose?

.....

(ii) what is the task he is expected to fulfill in the palace of Admetus?

.....

42. In Euripides' **Alcestis**,

(i) why did Admetus not invite his father Pheres to attend the funeral of his wife, Alcestis?

.....

(ii) what was Pheres' argument against that reason?

.....

43. (i) Who is the anti-type courtesan presented at the out-set of the play and (ii) who is the typical courtesan conversing with her in Terence's play, the **Mother-in-law**?
- (i)
- (ii)
44. Which characters in Terence's play, the **Mother-in-law** are involved in hiding the birth of the new baby?
-
-
45. What is the part of information known to Paremno but, not to the two fathers-in-law, leading them to welcome the new baby as legitimate in Terence's play, the **Mother-in-law**?
-
46. State briefly how the two fathers-in-law intend to resolve the matter when Pamphilus, in Terence's play the **Mother-in-law**, refuses to take the child and his wife back.
-
-
47. What did Cicero claim to have heard of Catiline's supporters in his Third Speech **Against Catiline**?
-
-
48. In Apollonius' epic poem, **The Voyage of Argo**,
- (i) Who built the ship Argo?
-
- (ii) Under which deity's supervision?
-
49. According to Apollonius' **The Voyage of Argo**,
- (i) From what trouble did the blind prophet Phineus suffer?
-
- (ii) Which of the Argonauts freed him from it?
-
50. In Apollonius' **The Voyage of Argo**, Whom did Medea instruct Jason to kill to effect the escape of herself with the Argonauts in their homeward journey from Colchis?
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(48) Greek and Roman Civilization II**Three hours****Important:**

- * Follow the instructions given below and answer **six** questions only.
- * **Questions 1 and 6 are compulsory.** Answer **four** more questions taking **two** from **Part I** selecting **one** question from Section **A** and **one** question from Section **B** and **2** questions from **Part II**.
- * Answer **all** questions in **one language** only.

Part I - Greek and Roman History

1. Write short notes on any **five** of the following giving at least **four** facts on each.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Ephors | (ii) Krypteia |
| (iii) Themistocles | (iv) The Delian League |
| (v) Epaminondas | (vi) Roman consulship |
| (vii) Marius | (viii) Gladiators |
| (ix) The Second Triumvirate | (x) Augustus Caesar |

(04 × 5 = 20 marks)

Section A - Greek History

2. (i) State **three** outcomes of the reforms of Solon in Athens. (03 marks)
- (ii) State briefly, how Cleisthenes made the Athenian constitution a thoroughgoing democracy. (05 marks)
- (iii) Discuss the democratic reforms of Pericles with reference to his aim and policy. (07 marks)
3. (i) State **three** remote causes for the Peloponnesian War. (03 marks)
- (ii) Discuss briefly, why Athens failed in the Sicilian expedition. (05 marks)
- (iii) Assess the political condition of Athens after the Peloponnesian War. (07 marks)

Section B - Roman History

4. (i) At the outset, Punic Wars were seen as a conflict between which expanding Empires and for what prize? (03 marks)
- (ii) Discuss briefly, the causes for the Second Punic War. (05 marks)
- (iii) Why, do you think, Hannibal failed in the Second Punic Wars? Explain. (07 marks)
5. (i) State very briefly, Julius Caesar's position after the battle of Munda. (03 marks)
- (ii) Explain briefly, the circumstances that led Julius Caesar to assume supreme power in Rome. (05 marks)
- (iii) Discuss the social and political reforms of Julius Caesar with reference to how they changed the Roman government from Republic to an Imperial power. (07 marks)

Part II - Greek and Roman Literature

6. Comment on the subject matter of any **five** of the following, referring them to their contexts.

- (a) But there are some who till the fields of pride,
And work at evil deeds, Zeus marks them out,
And often, all the cities suffer for
Their wicked schemes
- (b) Decit is not my nature, nor am I told
Was it my father's. I'd rather beat this man
By force than by deception.
- (c) The people you elect to rule over you, because you're taken in by their speech. And on top
of that there are the bribes they get from the subject cities.
- (d) I beg you, Admetus, do not do this. A stepmother comes in as an enemy to children.
- (e) I am the most fortunate of men! No one could be so lucky in love!
Now what reward can I give you in return for this message?
- (f) The last class ranks lowest not only in numbers but in its way of life. This is Catilina's special
treasure, his picked elect, formed from his own beloved cronies and bosom friends.
- (g) 'You could have no better ally than that artful goddess, Aphrodite. Indeed the happy issue of
your venture hangs on her. But question me no more.'

(04 × 5 = 20 marks)

- 7. (i) What, in Euripides' **Alcestis**, are the clues for which the chorus of Phearean citizens is watchful
to find out whether the queen Alcestis is dead? (03 marks)
- (ii) Discuss briefly, the significance of the character of Heracles to the play, **Alcestis** of Euripides.
(05 marks)
- (iii) Assess the role played by the two slaves in Euripides' **Alcestis** with appropriate reference to
the play. (07 marks)
- 8. (i) Name the first **three** locations where the Argonauts stopped on their way to Colchis in
Apollonius' **the Voyage of Argo** and state very briefly, what they did or encountered in
each of these places. (03 marks)
- (ii) In Apollonius' **the Voyage of Argo**, what was the challenge Aeetes entrusted on Jason in Colchis,
when he made his request for the Golden Fleece? Explain briefly. (05 marks)
- (iii) "Jason was affected not by true love but by the opportuned intervention of the gods."
Comment on this statement with reference to the love episode of Jason and Medea in Apollonius'
the Voyage of Argo, providing appropriate evidence from the text. (07 marks)
- 9. (i) List **three** arguments Cicero was presenting to his audience in his first speech **Against Catiline**?
(03 marks)
- (ii) Discuss briefly, what Cicero was trying to prove to his audience in his second speech
Against Catiline. (05 marks)
- (iii) Explain with appropriate examples from the text, how Cicero's oratorical skill is exhibited
through his speeches **Against Catiline**. (07 marks)

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