

**(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. According to legend or tradition, Athens was founded by  
(1) Pelops. (2) Cecrops. (3) Cadmus. (4) Argus. (5) Danus. (.....)
2. Which of the following statements is **not** correct regarding the deeds of the legendary heroes of the Trojan War?  
(1) Their adventures are mentioned in the Homeric poems of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.  
(2) The account of Odysseus' ten-year wandering is mentioned in the *Odyssey*.  
(3) Odysseus' return to Ithaca and his vengeance on Penelope's suitors is central to the *Odyssey*.  
(4) Menelaus' return to Sparta and the restoration of his kingdom is narrated in the *Iliad*.  
(5) How the Greeks fought against the Trojans with the support of some Olympians is related in the *Iliad*. (.....)
3. Which of the following statements is **not** correct regarding the circumstances in Athens which led Draco to present his Code of Laws for Athens?  
(1) There was no written Code of Laws in Athens.  
(2) There was no method to regulate the decisions of Athenian judges.  
(3) The common people controlled the legislation of Athens.  
(4) The people were denied justice in Athens.  
(5) The cruel judges oppressed the Athenian public. (.....)
4. In the chart given below **Column 1** states the Athenian Classes that were divided according to their wealth and **Column 2** states their meanings.

| Column 1                 | Column 2                                                                                         |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Pentacosiomedimni</i> | A – Land owners who produced two hundred measures of corn                                        |
| <i>Hippes</i>            | B – Land owners who produced five hundred measures of corn                                       |
| <i>Zeugitae</i>          | C – Peasants who owned land of their own but had no political rights                             |
| <i>Thetes</i>            | D – Land owners who produced more than three-hundred but less than five hundred measures of corn |

Select the option that matches the Athenian Classes in Column 1 with their correct meaning in Column 2.

- (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 question 05.

A - He influenced the appointment of Archons.

B - He divided vacant lands into lots and distributed them among those who needed lands most.

C - He organized a new party of Hillsmen (Diakrioi).

5. Which of the following individuals implemented the actions mentioned above in A, B and C?

(1) Cylon                      (2) Peisistratus      (3) Hipparchus      (4) Hippias              (5) Aristeion              (.....)

6. Which of the following statements best represents the result of the Messenian Wars?

(1) There arose a class of freedmen called *neodamodes*.

(2) The power of the privileged classes was greatly undermined.

(3) The importance of hoplite warfare was recognized.

(4) Aristomenes became the legendary hero of the Messenians.

(5) The land problem of the Spartans was solved for good.                      (.....)

- Read the following sets of statements and answer question 07.

A (i) - A Malian Greek named Ephialtes became known as the betrayer of Greece.

(ii) - Spartans, Thebans and Thespians remained while the rest of the Greeks retired southward.

B (i) - After the fall of the Acropolis, the Greek generals held a council of war and decided to retreat to the Isthmus of Corinth.

(ii) - The slave Sicinnus informed Xerxes that the Greeks wished to sail away at night and preventing that would bring him a great victory.

C (i) - The combined Greek army led by Pausanias defeated the Persian army led by Mardonius.

(ii) - This battle was one of the major land battles that ended the Persian invasion of Greece.

7. Which option accurately identifies the Battles of Thermopylae, Salamis and Plataea in the correct order?

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

8. Which of the following statements is **not** a strategy used by Miltiades and the Greeks at Marathon?

(1) The cavalry was used to overwhelm the Persians.

(2) The middle of the force was weakened to trick the Persians.

(3) The Phalanx formation was used extensively.

(4) Engaged in fighting between two mountains.

(5) Better weapons and superior military tactics were combined.                      (.....)

9. Cimon was ostracized in 461 B.C. because he,

(1) set-up the Confederacy of Delos.

(2) maintained good relations with the Spartans.

(3) opposed the democratic reforms in Athens.

(4) lost his popularity as an honest statesman.

(5) was a conservative politician.                      (.....)

- Consider the following statements and answer questions 10 and 11.

- A - Pericles summoned a Panhellenic Congress in 449 B.C.
- B - Pericles established cleruchies in the Thracian Chersonesus in 447 B.C.
- C - Pericles decreed the use of Athenian coins in the Greek states.
- D - Pericles restored the Athenian temples and buildings destroyed by the Persians.

10. Which option include the two statements that indicate early signs of Pericles' imperial policy?  
(1) A and B      (2) A and C      (3) B and C      (4) B and D      (5) C and D      (.....)
11. Which option include the two statements that indicate the results of Pericles' imperial policy?  
(1) A and B      (2) A and C      (3) B and C      (4) B and D      (5) C and D      (.....)
12. Athens failed in the Sicilian Expedition because,  
(1) Alcibiades betrayed the expedition.  
(2) Athenians refused to retreat.  
(3) Sparta destroyed the Athenian Fleet.  
(4) Sicily received reinforcements.  
(5) Sparta was helped by the Persians.      (.....)
13. The Greek city-states fought against each other in the Peloponnesian War.  
What was a long-term impact of that War?  
(1) Thebes vanquished Sparta.  
(2) Macedonia conquered Greece.  
(3) Persia subjugated Athens.  
(4) Sparta dominated Athens.  
(5) Argos defeated Megara.      (.....)
14. Read the following ASSERTION and REASON about Philip II of Macedonia's military exploits and select the correct statement about them.  
ASSERTION - Philip II of Macedonia undertook to conquer Amphipolis for Athens.  
REASON - Athens promised to surrender to Philip II of Macedonia the free town of Pydna.  
(1) Both the assertion and reason are correct and are connected with each other.  
(2) Both the assertion and reason are correct but they are not connected to 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.      (.....)
15. Alexander the Great,  
(1) was murdered at the hands of one Pausanias in 336 B.C.  
(2) united the hill tribes and Macedonians into one nation.  
(3) was chosen as the General of Greece by the Greek Confederacy at Corinth.  
(4) was married to Cleopatra, the niece of General Attalus.  
(5) created the special corps of *Hypaspistae* and a royal guard.      (.....)
16. Which of the following options refers to the four early races of Italy?  
(1) The Lavinians, the Celts, the Greeks, the Sabines.  
(2) The Etruscans, the Spaniards, the Sabines, the Latvians  
(3) The Umbrians, the Carthaginians, the Corinthians, the Greeks.  
(4) The Lapygians, the Gauls, the Etruscans, the Ligurians.  
(5) The Volscians, the Latins, the Lavinians, the Summerians      (.....)

17. Select the option which includes the two reasons account for the downfall of the Roman kingship out of the reasons given below.

- A - The oppressive rule of Tarquinius Superbus.  
 B - The rape of the Sabines.  
 C - The rape of Lucretia.  
 D - The rise of the Plebeians.

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

18. In the chart given below column one gives the magistracies and column two gives their duties.

| Magistracies | Duties assigned                               |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Consul       | A - Administered civil justice to the Romans. |
| Praetor      | B - Protected the Plebeians from wrong.       |
| Censor       | C - Regulated the public festivals.           |
| Quaestor     | D - Received the revenues.                    |
| Aedile       | E - Commanded the army.                       |
|              | F - Filled the vacancies in the Senate.       |

Select the option that matches the magistracies and their duties.

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

19. Which of the following options refers to the law that made the *Comitia Tributa* the supreme legislative power in the state?

(1) Lex Canuleia (2) Lex Ogulnia (3) Lex Hortensia  
 (4) Valerio-Horatian Laws (5) Licinian Laws (.....)

● Read the following statements on the Punic Wars and answer questions 20 to 22.

- A - Hannibal captured Turin.  
 B - Sicily became a Roman province.  
 C - The Numidian King attacked Carthage.  
 D - Romans were defeated at the Battle of Cannae.  
 E - Hannibal defeated the Romans at the Battle of Metaurus.

20. Which of the above statements refers to an event that occurred during the First Punic War?

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

21. Which option includes the two statements that refer to the Second Punic War?

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

22. Which of the above statements refers to an incident that occurred during the Third Punic War?

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

23. Which option includes two of the following statements that refer to the reforms of the Gracchi brothers?

- A - No one was allowed to hold more than 300 *jugera* of land.  
 B - The surplus land should be distributed among the poor.  
 C - Allowed the right to appeal the final decree of the Senate.  
 D - The soldiers should be equipped at their own expense.

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

24. Which of the following statements is **incorrect** regarding Jugurtha?

- (1) He wanted to gain the sole sovereignty of Numidia.
- (2) He defeated Adherbal in battle.
- (3) He bribed the Roman commissioners.
- (4) He received aid by his ally Bocchus till the end.
- (5) He was starved to death in a dungeon. (.....)

25. Who introduced a novel system of murder by proscription in Rome?

- (1) Tiberius Gracchus. (2) Gaius Gracchus. (3) Cato. (4) Marius. (5) Sulla. (.....)

26. Which option includes the two statements that are correct regarding the Gladiatorial revolts?

- A - A gladiatorial uprising started from Capua.
- B - The famous gladiator Spartacus was a Spartan.
- C - Crassus put an end to the revolt of Spartacus.
- D - The survivors were massacred by Julius Caesar.

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

27. Who proposed life-long imprisonment instead of a death sentence for Catilina?

- (1) Crassus (2) Pompey (3) Caesar (4) Antony (5) Cicero (.....)

28. Select the option which includes the events in proper chronological sequence as they occurred.

- A - Caesar crossed the Rubicon.
- B - Conference at Luca.
- C - Death of Crassus and Julia.
- D - Defeat of Pompey at Pharsalia.

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

29. Which of the following statements does **not** include a reform of Julius Caesar?

- (1) Julius Caesar increased the number of Senators to 800.
- (2) He founded colonies in Carthage and Corinth.
- (3) He gave franchise to some cities in Gaul and Spain.
- (4) He relieved the debtors by lowering the rate of interest.
- (5) He gave employment to the poor in construction of public buildings. (.....)

30. Which of the following statements is **incorrect** regarding Augustus Caesar?

- (1) He refused the title 'King'.
- (2) He assumed the title *Imperator*.
- (3) He was made the Head of the Senate.
- (4) He refused the title *Pontifex Maximus*.
- (5) He was conservative in his policy. (.....)

## Part II - Greek and Roman Literature

● Write short answers.

31. Mention the first and the last races/ages created by Zeus as mentioned by Hesiod in his *Works and Days*.

(i) First race / age .....

(ii) Last race / age .....

32. In Hesiod's *Works and Days* what is referred to as

(i) the five-branched plant?

.....

(ii) the one who carries his house on his back?

.....

33. In Aristophanes' *Wasps*,

(i) Who imprisoned Procleon in his own house?

.....

(ii) Why?

.....

34. State the dream Xanthias had at the beginning of Aristophanes' *Wasps*.

.....

.....

35. At the beginning of Aristophanes' *Wasps* to what mythical account does the term 'No-Man' mentioned by Procleon refer to?

.....

.....

36. In Sophocles' *Philoctetes*, which two individuals were sent to bring Philoctetes to Troy?

(i) .....

(ii) .....

37. Mention two evidences that indicate Philoctetes was still alive in Lemnos according to Neoptolemus' findings in Sophocles' *Philoctetes*?

(i) .....

(ii) .....

38. In Sophocles' *Philoctetes*,

(i) Who ordered Philoctetes to go to Troy?

.....

(ii) Why should he go to Troy?

.....

39. In *Alcestis*, name the **two** characters Euripides has employed to bring out the prologue of the play.
- (i) .....
- (ii) .....
40. In Euripides' *Alcestis*, what did Alcestis request her husband, Admetus, at the moment of her death to refrain from?
- .....
- .....
41. How does Admetus justify to the chorus of Pherean citizens his act of admitting a visitor to the house and showing hospitality when householders were mourning the death of his wife in Euripides' *Alcestis*?
- .....
- .....
42. Whom does Haracles pretend and claim to have brought to Admetus for 'safe keeping' towards the end of Euripides' *Alcestis*?
- .....
- .....
43. In Terence's *Mother-in-Law*, the conversation between which **three** characters bring out the prologue of the play?
- (i) .....
- (ii) .....
- (iii) .....
44. In Terence's *Mother-in-Law*, mention briefly the circumstance that led to the detachment of Pamphilus from his wife just as he began to feel affection towards her.
- .....
- .....
- .....
45. In Terence's *Mother-in-Law*, what was the real reason, according to Myrrina, that provoked Philumina to leave Pamphilus' house?
- .....
- .....
- .....
46. In Terence's *Mother-in-Law*,
- (i) What is the name of Pamphilus' slave?
- .....
- (ii) At the beginning of the play, which part of the story is only known to him other than to Pamphilus and Philumina?
- .....

47. In Apollonius' *The Voyage of Argo*, when the heroes were about to sail towards Colchis,

(i) Who was given the mid-ship's seat?

.....

(ii) Who was selected as his companion?

.....

48. In Apollonius' *The Voyage of Argo*,

(i) Where do the Argonauts stop first in their journey towards Colchis?

;

.....

(ii) Who urged Jason and the crew to continue the travel?

.....

49. Why did Hera and Athena visit the palace of Aphrodite in Apollonius' *The Voyage of Argo*?

.....

.....

50. What is the name of Medea's aunt whom Jason and Medea visited in their homeward bound journey in Apollonius' *The Voyage of Argo*?

.....

\* \* \*

## Part II - Greek and Roman Literature

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

- (a) The eye of Zeus sees all, and understands,  
And when he wishes, marks and does not miss,  
How just a city is, inside.
- (b) I have not yet mentioned the best thing of all: when I get home with my  
pay- ho, ho! they are all over me.
- (c) ... Asclepius,  
Whom I shall send to Troy, will be your healer.
- (d) My good woman, it is natural  
that you should feel distressed over your master's grief.
- (e) What happiness I have given Pamphilus by coming here today!
- (f) The teeth were those of the Aonian serpent, the guardian of Ares' spring,  
which Cadmus killed in Ogygian Thebes.
- (g) Fifth class includes the people who have murdered their parents, and assassins  
in general, and vile characters of every kind.

(04 × 5 = 20 marks)

7. (i) Name **three** deities and state their respective contributions for the fashioning of Pandora in Hesiod's *Works and Days*. (03 marks)

(ii) Describe the Sliver race that was created by Zeus and its existence once expelled from the Earth in Hesiod's *Works and Days*. (05 marks)

(iii) 'While urging Perses to work all the time, Hesiod considers the woman as an obstacle to the hard-working man.' Explain this statement with reference to Hesiod's *Works and Days*. (07 marks)

8. (i) State **three** methods that Procleon may use to escape from home to attend jury service in Aristophanes' *Wasps*. (03 marks)

(ii) Comment on the significance of the mock trial that Anticleon held at home to prevent his father, Procleon, from attending jury service in Aristophanes' *Wasps*. (05 marks)

(iii) Assess the political and judicial systems of Classical Athens satirized through Aristophanes' *Wasps*. (07 marks)

9. (i) What do we learn about Philumina through Parmeno's conversation with Philotis in the opening scene of Terence's *Mother-in-Law*? (03 marks)

(ii) State how Myrrina and Sostrata tried to restore their children's marriage with reference to Terence's *Mother-in-Law*. (05 marks)

(iii) Examine how Terence uses 'mistaken identity' to generate humour in the *Mother-in-Law*. (07 marks)

\* \* \*