



HISTORY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS HISTORY (HINGLISH)

AN EMPIRE ACROSS THREE CONTINENTS

Ncert Textbook Questions Solved

1. If you had lived in the Roman Empire, where would you rather have lived in the towns or in the countryside? Explain why?



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2. Compile a list of some of the towns, cities, rivers, seas and provinces mentioned in this chapter, and then try and find them on the maps. Can you say something about any three of the items in the list you have compiled?





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3. Imagine that you are a Roman housewife preparing a shopping list for household requirements. What would be on the list?



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4. Why do you think the Roman government stopped coining in silver? And which metal did it begin to use for the production of coinage?



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Ncert Textbook Questions Solved Answer In A Short Essay

1. Suppose the emperor Trajan had actually managed to conquer India and the Romans had held on to the country for several centuries. In what ways do you think India might be different today?



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2. Go through the chapter carefully and pick out some basic features of Roman society and economy which you think make it look quite modern.



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More Questions Solved Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Which were the two powerful empires that ruled over most of Europe?





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2. Which sea separates the continents of Europe and Africa?



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3. Which rivers made boundaries of the Roman empire from the north side?



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4. What is another name of the third century in the Roman empire?



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5. Which languages were used for administrative purposes in the early empire of Roman civilization?



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6. Which languages were spoken in upper classes in east and west of the early empire of Rome?



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7. Who had established the regime in 27 BCE?



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8. The regime was established by Augustus in 27 BCE. He was the first emperor in 27 BCE.



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9. What was the system to judge the behaviour of Emperor in the Roman Empire?



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10. How the Romans had formed their army structure?



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11. What do you mean by the 'Augustan age'?



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12. What were the great urban centres that lined the shores of the Mediterranean?



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13. How was the jurisdiction system structured in Italy in the Roman Empire?



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14. Who were the main players in the political history of the empire?



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15. Who was Tiberius?



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16. How many emperors ruled in the third century of Rome?



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17. Which type of family was in Roman society?



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18. What was the position of slaves in Roman society in the third century?



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19. What was the legal right of property of women after marriage in Roman society in the third century?



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20. How had the marriages been solemnised in Roman society in the third century?



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21. Who was Augustine?



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22. What was the status of father in Roman families?



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23. Which languages had been used for writing and reading in Rome during third century?



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24. Which language had been used for translation of the Bible?



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25. What were Amphorae?



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26. What was Dressel 20 in Spain?



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27. Which countries had been exporters of wine and olive oil in the later fifth and sixth centuries?





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28. What was exported to Rome by Sicily and Byzacium?



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29. Which kind of currencies were used in the monetary system of the first three centuries in Rome?



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30. What does 'Late antiquity' mean?



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31. What was the traditional religious culture of the classical world, for both Greek and Roman?



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32. What does Frankincense mean?



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33. Who was Diocletian?



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34. What was the system of income in early fifth century in Rome?



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35. Who was Olympiodorus?



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36. What did Emperor Anastasius build in the late-fifth-century?



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37. What was Papyrus?



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38. What were the textual sources used for?



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39. Tell the name of two phases of the Roman Empire.



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40. What were the dynasties that ruled Iran in the third century?



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41. What does the 'civil war' refer to?



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42. What was 'Denarius'?



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43. How had Emperor Gallienus ruled?



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44. Which territory was covered by the Roman Empire?



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45. What do documentary sources include?



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46. Which area had been controlled by Iran?



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47. What was the role of army in Roman empire?



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48. What is the history of Byzantium?



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49. What was the literacy rate in the Roman Empire?



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50. What do you mean by 'Principate' ?



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51. What was the fiction kept alive about Augustus?



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More Questions Solved Short Answer Type Questions

1. How did corruption come in administrative system in the late Roman bureaucracy?



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2. How slaves were treated after murder of Lucius Pedanius by his slave Secundus? What was the reaction of crowd at that time?



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3. What does 'Post - Roman' mean in the 540s?



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4. Who was Columella?



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5. What had occurred after Prophet Muhammad's death by 642?



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6. What is Frankincense?



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7. Define the territorial position of the Roman empire.



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8. What does the term 'Republic' refer to in the history of the Roman empire?



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9. How army was the important key institution of imperial rule in the Roman empire?



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10. What was the policy of taxation in the Roman empire?



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11. How had the Roman survived their lives during famine?



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12. What was the typical form of marriage in the third century of Rome?



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13. How was the economic condition in the early Roman empire?



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14. How had the Roman empire been considered the wealthiest empire in case of fertility of land?



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15. How was labour treated in the Roman empire under Augustus reign?



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16. What do you mean by authoritarian regime?



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17. How had the cultural transformation occurred in the Roman world in its final centuries?



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18. What do you mean by Polytheist?



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19. Define the term the 'Late Roman bureaucracy'.



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20. How was the ruling system of the Roman empire in spite of many regions and languages spoken?



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21. Why had Latin and Greek languages been used in administration?



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22. Who were considered the worst emperors of Rome?



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23. What were the main urban centres of the Mediterranean in the Roman empire to collect revenue for government?



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24. What was the impact on the Roman empire when it shifted its power between Italy and the provinces?



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25. How had the structure of villages and cities been prepared in the Roman empire?



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26. Who were barbarians?



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27. Discuss some revolts that had taken place from 233s, simultaneously after the decline of

the Roman empire.



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28. How had the people of Rome stabled their prosperity?



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29. What had been the strategy of Spanish to capture market for olive oil?



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30. The emperor of the state XYZ ordered to stop the practice of slavery and warned the people to strictly follow the orders to make his state an ideal model for others. What values does he exhibit?



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31. If women got settled their marriages according to their wish, what values do they

show?



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32. Why do you think that the condition of slaves in Roman empire was better than daily wages labourer? Justify accordingly.



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33. Great traders would not have paid the fair price to poor peasants. What kind of values do

traders show for the society?



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34. If you were the Roman emperor, how would have you managed famine that occurred in your ruling territory in ancient time?



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35. Precious metals increase greed and inflation. What values do government show to

stop it from the society?



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More Questions Solved Long Answer Type Questions

1. What do you think about the importance of Latin and Greek languages in the Roman empire?



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2. What do you know about Augustus? Explain.



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3. How was the reign of Augustus by 27 BC?
Discuss.



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4. Explain the system of administration governed by politicians of senatorial rank in

Rome.



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5. What was the policy of education in the Roman empire?



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6. How was the infrastructure during the Roman empire?



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7. How was economic scenario of the Roman empire?



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More Questions Solved Passage Based Questions

1. Read the following passages and answer the question that follow:

A major difference between the two

superpowers and their respective empires was that the Roman Empire was culturally much more diverse than that of Iran. The Parthians and later the Sasanians, the dynasties that ruled Iran in this period, ruled over a population that was largely Iranian. The Roman Empire, by contrast, was a mosaic of territories and cultures that were chiefly bound together by a common system of government. Many languages were spoken in the empire, but for the purposes of administration Latin and Greek were the most widely used, indeed the only languages. The

upper classes of the east spoke and wrote in Greek, those of the west in Latin, and the boundary between these broad language areas ran somewhere across the middle of the Mediterranean, between the African provinces of Tripolitania (which was Latin speaking) and Cyrenaica (Greek-speaking). All those who lived in the empire were subjects of a single ruler, the emperor, regardless of where they lived and what language they spoke.

How would you differentiate the Roman Empire from Iran?



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2. Read the following passages and answer the question that follow:

A major difference between the two superpowers and their respective empires was that the Roman Empire was culturally much more diverse than that of Iran. The Parthians and later the Sasanians, the dynasties that ruled Iran in this period, ruled over a population that was largely Iranian. The Roman Empire, by contrast, was a mosaic of territories and cultures that were chiefly

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the emperor, regardless of where they lived and what language they spoke.

Name two dynasties who ruled over Iran during this period.



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3. Read the following passages and answer the question that follow:

A major difference between the two superpowers and their respective empires was that the Roman Empire was culturally much

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Which empire was bound together by a common system of government and why?



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4. Doctor Galen on how Roman Cities Treated the Countryside

The famine prevalent for many successive years in many provinces has clearly displayed for men of any understanding the effect of malnutrition in generating illness. The city-dwellers, as it was their custom to collect and store enough grain for the whole of the next year immediately after the harvest, carried off all the wheat, barley, beans and lentils, and left to the peasants various kinds of pulse after taking quite a large proportion of these to the city. After consuming what was left in the

course of the winter, the country people had to resort to unhealthy foods in the spring, they ate twigs and shoots of trees and bushes and bulbs and roots of inedible plants.....

What did the city dwellers do ?



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What does the given passage depict ?



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How was ancient Roman society divided ?



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7. The late Roman bureaucracy, both the higher and middle echelons, was a comparatively affluent group because it drew the bulk of its salary in gold and invested much of this in buying up assets like land. There was of course also a great deal of corruption, especially in the judicial system and in the administration of military supplies. The extortion of the higher bureaucracy and the greed of the provincial governors were proverbial. But government intervened repeatedly to curb these forms of corruption –

we only know about them in the first place because of the laws that tried to put an end to them, and because historians and other members of the intelligentsia denounced such practices. This element of 'criticism' is a remarkable feature of the classical world. The Roman state was an authoritarian regime, in other words, dissent was rarely tolerated and government usually responded to protest with violence (especially in the cities of the East where people were often fearless in making fun of emperors). Yet a strong tradition of Roman law had emerged by the fourth

century, and this acted as a trake on even the most fearsome emperors. Emperors were not free to do whatever they liked, and the law was actively used to protect civil rights. That is why in the later fourth century it was possible for powerful bishops like Ambrose to confront equally powerful emperors when they were excessively harsh or repressive in their handling of the civilian population.

What was the main reason of corruption in administration of the Roman Empire?

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What was the role of the Roman government in handling corruption that was widespread among the higher bureaucracy and provincial governors?



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9. The late Roman bureaucracy, both the higher and middle echelons, was a comparatively affluent group because it drew the bulk of its salary in gold and invested much of this in buying up assets like land. There was of course also a great deal of corruption, especially in the judicial system and in the administration of military supplies. The extortion of the higher bureaucracy and the greed of the provincial governors were

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What do you know about law system of the Roman Empire?



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10. The traditional religious culture of the classical world, both Greek and Roman, had been polytheist. That is, it involved a multiplicity of cults that included both Roman Italian gods like Jupiter, Juno, Minerva and Mars, as well as numerous Greek and eastern deities worshipped in thousands of temples, shrines and sanctuaries throughout the empire. Polytheists had no common name or label to describe themselves. The other great

religious tradition in the empire was Judaism. But Judaism was not a monolith either, and there was a great deal of diversity within the Jewish communities of late antiquity. Thus, the Christianization of the empire in the fourth and fifth centuries was a gradual and complex process. Polytheism did not disappear overnight, especially in the western provinces, where the Christian bishops waged a running battle against beliefs and practices they condemned more than the Christian laity did. The boundaries between religious communities were much more fluid in the

fourth century than they would become thanks to the repeated efforts of religious leaders, the powerful bishops who now led the Church, to rein in their followers and enforce a more rigid set of beliefs and practices.

What do you mean by Judaism?



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11. The traditional religious culture of the classical world, both Greek and Roman, had been polytheist. That is, it involved a

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What did the Christian bishops do?



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fourth century than they would become thanks to the repeated efforts of religious leaders, the powerful bishops who now led the Church, to rein in their followers and enforce a more rigid set of beliefs and practices.

Enlist the names of Roman gods who were worshipped in temples and shrines throughout the empire.



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13. Late antiquity' is the term now used to describe the final, fascinating period in the evolution and break up of the Roman Empire and refers broadly to the fourth to seventh centuries. The fourth century itself was one of considerable ferment, both cultural and economic. At the cultural level, the period saw momentous developments in religious life, with the emperor Constantine deciding to make Christianity the official religion, and with the rise of Islam in the seventh century. But there were equally important changes in the

structure of the state that began with the emperor Diocletian (284-305), and it may be best to start with these. Overexpansion had led Diocletian to 'cut back' by abandoning territories with little strategic or economic value. Diocletian also fortified the frontiers, reorganized provincial boundaries, and separated civilian from military functions, granting greater autonomy to the military commanders (duces), who now became a more powerful group. Constantine consolidated some of these changes and added others of his own. His chief innovations were in the

monetary sphere, where he introduced a new denomination, the solidus, a coin of $4\frac{1}{2}$ gm of pure gold that would in fact outlast the Roman Empire itself. Solidi were minted on a very large scale and their circulation ran into millions.

What was the span of Diocletian regime?



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What innovations had been done by Constantine?



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millions.

What does 'Late antiquity' mean?



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More Questions Solved Map Skills

1. On the given map mark the stretch of the two continents Europe and North Africa how they are divided by Mediterranean sea.

(i) Rome (ii) Naples (iii) Tyrrhenian Sea

(iv) Sicily (v) Gaul (vi) Aegean Sea

(vii) Mediterranean (viii) Numidia (ix) Rive
Rhine

(x) Campania



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2. On the given map of West Asia, mark and locate the following cities:

(i) Mecca (ii) Medina (iii) Damascus

(iv) Antioch (v) Edessa (vi) Armenia

(vii) Bukhara (viii) Samarqand



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