

Solution

AN EMPIRE THREE CONTINENTS WS 1

Class 11 - History

1.
(c) Octavian Caesar's
Explanation: Octavian Caesar's
2. (a) Middle East
Explanation: Middle East
3. (a) Two years
Explanation: Two years
4. (a) America
Explanation: America
5. (a) All of these
Explanation: All of these
6. (a) The first citizen
Explanation: The first citizen
7.
(b) Desert of Sahara
Explanation: Desert of Sahara
8.
(c) Hippo
Explanation: Hippo
9. (a) He developed means of mass communication.
Explanation: He developed means of mass communication.
10.
(d) Mediterranean Sea
Explanation: Mediterranean Sea
11.
(d) 176 days
Explanation: 176 days
12.
(d) Slave labour
Explanation: Slave labour
13.
(d) Diocletain
Explanation: Diocletain
14.
(b) Rome and Iran
Explanation: Rome and Iran
15. (a) A type of container
Explanation: A type of container
16.
(c) All of these
Explanation: All of these
17.
(b) Papyri
Explanation: Papyri

18.
(c) 509 BCE
Explanation: 509 BCE
19. **(a)** Gallienus
Explanation: Gallienus
20. **(a)** Rhine and Danube
Explanation: Rhine and Danube
21.
(d) 31 BCE
Explanation: 31 BCE
22.
(c) He adopted the throne after Tiberius.
Explanation: He adopted the throne after Tiberius.
23.
(c) 12 tablets
Explanation: 12 tablets
24.
(c) Jupiter
Explanation: Jupiter
25. **(a)** 27 BCE
Explanation: 27 BCE
26.
(b) A Silver coin
Explanation: A Silver coin
27.
(b) 25 years
Explanation: 25 years
28.
(b) 7th century CE
Explanation: 7th century CE
29. **(a)** Son of Livia
Explanation: Son of Livia
30.
(b) 4th century CE
Explanation: 4th century CE
31.
(c) South of Caspian Sea
Explanation: South of Caspian Sea
32.
(c) Augustus
Explanation: Augustus
33.
(c) Praetorian Guard
Explanation: Praetorian Guard
34. **(a)** Arabian
Explanation: Arabian
35.
(b) Campania
Explanation: Campania

36. (c) Rhine River
Explanation: Rhine River
37. (d) Trajan
Explanation: Trajan
38. (d) Princeps
Explanation: Princeps
39. (a) All of these
Explanation: All of these
40. (d) Latin and Greek
Explanation: Latin and Greek
41. (c) Constantine
Explanation: Constantine
42. (d) 54 CE
Explanation: 54 CE
43. (d) All of these
Explanation: All of these
44. (b) Campania
Explanation: Campania
45. (c) Euphrates
Explanation: Euphrates
46. (a) Record of events year by year
Explanation: Record of events year by year
47. The Roman Empire was stretched to most part of present Europe, Western Asia and a large part of North Africa.
48. The regular annual movement of herdsmen in search of pastures for sheep and other flocks is known as Transhumance.
49. Amphorae were a type of containers. They were used in transporting liquids like wine and olive oil. They were made in the Mediterranean region.
50. Saint Augustine was the bishop of the North African city of Hippo from 396. He was a towering figure in the intellectual history of the Church.
51. During the reign of Augustus, there were still 3 million slaves in a total Italian population of 7.5 million. Slaves were an investment, and landowners used them in perspective where too many might be required or where their health could be damaged. These considerations were not based on any sympathy for the slaves but on hard economic calculation. On the other hand, if the Roman upper classes were often brutal towards their slaves, ordinary people did sometimes show much more compassion.
52. i. Augustus organised army on a permanent basis.
ii. He was the founder of Praetorian guard.
53. Dressel 20 a container in which the Spanish oliye oil of the middle of the third century was carried .
54. Water power was used in the mines of gold and silver and in industrial mills. It was widely used in the Mediterranean region.
55. i. These trends reflected the general decline of Italy within the empire from political and economic perspectives.
ii. These trends reflected a rise of new elites in the wealthier and more urbanised parts of the Mediterranean.
56. An income of four thousand pounds of gold per year from their properties was the source of income for many of the Roman households .

57. The great urban centres of the Mediterranean were the base of the grand system of the Roman empire. It was through the cities that 'government' was able to tax the regional country sides which generated much of the wealth of the empire. The local upper classes actively collaborated with the Roman state in administering their own territories and raising taxes from them.
58. Woman had right to find her life partner according to her wishes and this step would never ever harm the society. However, it shows the independence of women and they can form a better society, can contribute to make a good future of their family and society if they select their groom according to their choice.
59. The worst emperors were those who were hostile to the senatorial class, behaving with suspicion, or brutality and violence. Many senators desired to go back to the days of the Republic, but most of them realised that this resulted into revolts, if the soldiers felt let down by their generals or even the emperor.
60. The 'Late Roman bureaucracy' for both the higher and the 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 of landed property. There was, of course, 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 common.
61. **Two economic reforms done by Augustus were:**
- i. He encouraged trade and commerce.
 - ii. He patronised agriculture.
 - iii. He established trade relations with other countries.
62. Prophet Muhammad belonged to Quraysh tribe. He attained enlightenment in 612 CE.
63. Principate means the regime founded by Augustus. It was founded by Augustus replacing Roman Republic in 27 BCE.
64. Civil war is the armed struggle for the power within the same country.
65. A Roman silver coin containing about 4% gm. of pure silver was known as denarius. Herod's kingdom yielded to Rome the equivalent of 5.4 million denarii per year, which is equivalent to over 1,25,000 kg. of gold.
66. The Southern Asia Minor (Turkey), Syria and Palestine were the major exporters of wine and olive oil in the later fifth and sixth centuries .
67. The Republic was the name for a regime in which the power lay with the Senate, a body dominated by a small group of wealthy families who formed the 'nobility'. The Republic represented the government of the nobility, exercised through the body called the Senate. The Republic lasted from 509 BCE to 27 BCE, when it was overthrown by Octavian, the adopted son and heir of Julius Caesar.
68. **Workers were mainly slaves. To keep them in control:**
- i. Workers were branded so that they could be recognised when they run away.
 - ii. Many private employees cast their agreements with workers to ensure tighter control over them.
69. in the 540s, Germanic groups from the North captured all the major provinces in the West of the Roman Empire and established their kingdoms. These kingdoms were known as post-Romans.
70. Hired labour could have been removed in case of non-availability of work. But slave labour had to be maintained and fed throughout the year. That is why slave labour was more expensive than hired labour.
71. The final and attractive period in the evolution and break-up of the Roman empire was known as 'Late antiquity' .
72. Augustine was the great Catholic bishop spent most of his life in North Africa.
73. The army of the Persian empire was a conscripted army or which is forcibly recruited. It means that military service was compulsory for some adult males of the state.
74. Latin and Greek languages were used in the administration of the Roman Empire.
75.
 - i. Roman women were given enough legal rights in owning and managing property.
 - ii. Divorce was a relatively easy affair.