

## Solution

### AN EMPIRE THREE CONTINENTS WS 2

#### Class 11 - History

1. The European name for an aromatic resin used in incense and perfumes is called Frankincense.
2. In the late Roman bureaucracy, the higher and middle echelons, was a comparatively affluent group because it drew the bulk of its salary in gold and invested much of it in buying up assets like land. There was, of course, a great deal of corruption especially in the judicial system and in the administration of military supplies.
3. Roman aristocracy was known as Patricians. The head of Patricians or aristocrat family constituted the senate.
4. The construction of the eastern frontier city of Dara was done in less than three weeks by attracting labour from all over the East by offering high wages in the late-fifth- century by The Emperor Anastasius.
5.
  - i. Senators
  - ii. Knights or Horsemen
  - iii. The respectable section of the people
  - iv. Slaves
6.
  - i. Texts
  - ii. Documents
  - iii. Material remains
7. The boundaries of the Roman Empire were formed to the north by the rivers Rhine and Danube. These were formed by the huge expanse of desert called the Sahara to the South.
8. Italy was the capital of the Roman Empire. It was (This city was) founded in 1000 BCE and was situated on the river Tiber.
9. **The Roman Empire was spread/stretched out over three continents. These continents were:**
  - i. Asia
  - ii. Europe
  - iii. North Africa
10. The meaning of Near East of Rome is the territory east of the Mediterranean sea. Territories of Syria, Palestine and Arabia were included in it.
11. The wife did not get right to her husband's authority but retained full rights her natal family property.
12. At the cultural level, developments in religious life came with the Emperor Constantine. He decided to make Christianity the official religion 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. Over expansion had led Diocletian to 'cut back' by abandoning territories with little strategic or economic value.
13.
  - i. Campania and Sicily in Italy
  - ii. Fayum and Galilee in Egypt
14. Polytheist was the traditional religious culture of the classical world for both Greek and Roman. It involved a multiplicity of cults that included both Roman and Italian gods like Jupiter, Juno, Minerva and Mars, as well as numerous Greek and eastern deities worshipped in the thousands of temples, shrines and sanctuaries throughout the empire. Polytheists had no common name or label to describe them.
15. A narrow strip of land that ran along the river Euphrates separates both empires.
16. The solidus was a type of coin introduced by Emperor Constantine. It was made of 4/4 gm. of pure gold.
17. The unkempt lower class (plebs sordida) included the people who were addicted to the circus and theatrical displays.
18. After the murder of Lucius Pedanius by his slave Secundus, ancient custom required that every slave residing under the same roof must be executed. But the crowd gathered to save the innocent lives and riots began. The Senate house was overwhelmed. Inside, there was feeling against excessive severity, but the majority opposed any change. However, a huge crowd was ready with stones and torches but prevented the order from being carried out.
19. Spanish olive oil was a vast commercial enterprise that reached at its peak in the years between 140-160. The Spanish olive oil of this period was mainly carried in a container called 'Dressel 20'. Dressel 20 was widely scattered across sites in the Mediterranean. It was circulated widely as they supplied better quality of oil at lower prices. Spanish producers succeeded in capturing markets for olive oil from their Italian counterparts.
20. If I were the Roman emperor, I would have raised the level of production of edible foods and made arrangement to keep additional production for maintaining famine situation.

21.
  - i. In the fourth century, Emperor Constantine made Christianity the official religion.
  - ii. In the seventh century, Islam rose.
22. **Roman Empire is broadly classified into two divisions. These divisions are:**
  - i. Early Roman Empire
  - ii. Later Roman Empire (Late Antiquity)
23. In the third century, rulers of the Sasanian dynasty of Iran and Germanic tribes, namely the Alamanni, the Franks and the Goths invaded the Roman Empire.
24. **The three important players of the Roman Empire were:**
  - i. The Emperor
  - ii. The Senate
  - iii. The Army
25. Literacy was widespread among certain categories such as soldiers, army officers and estate managers and was casual and varied greatly between different parts of the empire. .
26. The Iranian ruler claimed that he had annihilated a Roman army of 60,000 and even captured the eastern capital of Antioch. Meanwhile, a whole series of Germanic tribes or rather tribal confederacies (most notably, the Alamanni, the Franks and the Goths) began to move against the Rhine and Danube frontiers, and the whole period from 233 to 280 saw repeated invasions of a whole line of provinces that stretched from the Black Sea to the Alps and southern Germany.
27. Many languages were spoken in the empire. But for the purpose of administration Latin and Greek were the most widely used 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).
28.
  - i. The emperor Gallienus consolidated the rise of power of the new elites.
  - ii. He excluded Senator from military command.
29. Roman calendar tells that spectacular (shows) filled not less than 176 days of the year. It shows that urban populations of the Roman Empire enjoyed a much higher level of entertainment.
30. The period of great crisis from 4th to 7th century history of the Roman Empire is known as the period of Late Antiquity. During this period Roman rulers (emperors) like Diocletian, Constantine, Theodosius II and Justinian made their best efforts to stem the tide of decay.
31. The Roman and Iranian empires were rivals to each other. For the most part of their history, they fought against each other.
32.
  - i. Diocletian fortified the frontiers.
  - ii. He recognised provincial boundaries.
  - iii. He separated civilian functions from military functions.
  - iv. He granted greater autonomy to the military commanders.
33. The empire had a substantial economic infrastructure of harbours, mines, quarries, brickyards, olive oil factories, etc. Wheat, wine and olive-oil were traded and consumed in huge quantities, and they came mainly from Spain, the Gallic provinces, North Africa, Egypt and to a lesser extent, Italy where conditions were suitable for these crops. Liquids like wine and olive oil were transported.
34. Principate was the regime established by the first emperor of Rome, Augustus, in 27 BCE.
35. The expansion of Islam from its beginnings in Arabia.
36. Marriages were generally arranged marriages and women subjected to domination by their husbands.
37. Wheat was exported by Sicily and Byzantium to Rome.
38. Plebians were the common people of the Roman Empire (Rome). They were burdened with heavy taxes.
39.
  - i. Romans had faith in many cults and ways of worship.
  - ii. They made thousands of temples, shrines and sanctuaries.
40. The Romans were forced to abandon much of the territory beyond the Danube, while the emperors of this period were constantly in the field against what the Romans called 'barbarians' The rapid succession of emperors in the third century was an obvious symptom of the strains faced by the empire in this period.
41. Wealth and the office-holding was the base of membership of Senate.
42.
  - i. Like Senators, most of the Knights were landlords.
  - ii. Unlike Senators, many Knights were owners of ships, traders and money lenders.
43.
  - i. Kingdom of the Visigoths in Spain
  - ii. Kingdom of the Franks in Gaul
  - iii. Kingdom of the Lombards in Italy

44.
  - i. The Roman army was professional in which every soldier was paid a salary.
  - ii. Soldiers were put in a minimum of 25 years of service.
45. The general prosperity was especially marked in the East where population was still expanding till the sixth century, despite the impact of the plague which affected the Mediterranean in the 540s. In the West, by contrast, the empire fragmented politically as Germanic groups from the North took over all the major provinces and established kingdoms that are best described as 'Post-Roman'.
46. Augustan age is known for peace. It was so because this peace came in after the decades of internal conflict and centuries of military conquests.
47. The monetary system of the first three centuries in Rome were of Silver and gold based currencies .
48. The Roman empire had numerous territories and a variety of cultures that were chiefly bound together by a common system of government. Many languages were spoken in the empire. 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.
49. In the Roman sense, a city was an urban centre that had its own magistrates, city council and a definite territory. This territory contained many villages under its jurisdiction.
50. The Mediterranean sea was known as the heart of the Roman Empire. It stretched from Spain in the north and up to Syria in the east.
51. The reign of Emperor Augustus from 27 BCE to 14 CE is referred to as the Augustan Age. His reign is remembered for the peace it ushered in after decades of internal strife and centuries of military conquest.
52. In Rome, slave couples were encouraged to have more children. It is known as slave-breeding. Their children will also become slaves when they will grow up.
53. **Patrician:** This word was used for the aristocratic class of Rome. This class consisted of rich landlords and industrialists. They were the powerful persons of the Roman Senate.
54. Villages were in the territory of city. Villages could be upgraded to the status of cities. The city lives was more beneficial than villages for better facilities during food shortages and even famines than the countryside.
55. The status of Father was he had substantial legal control over their children.
56. Emperor Diocletian felt that many territories of the empire had no strategic or economic value. So he abandoned those territories.
57. Inscriptions and papyrus were mainly included in the Documentary sources.
58. The Roman had a paid professional army where soldiers had to put in a minimum of 25 years of service. The existence of paid army was a distinctive feature of the Roman empire. It was an organized body in the empire by the fourth century and had the power to determine the fate of emperors. The soldiers would trouble for better wages and service conditions. These agitations often took the form of revolt.
59. The two phases of The Roman Empire are, i.e. Early Empire and Late Empire.
60. When Roman empire had shifted its power between Italy and the provinces throughout the second and third centuries, it was the provincial upper classes who supplied most of the cadre that governed the provinces and commanded the army and formed new groups of administrators and military commanders who became more powerful than the senatorial class because they had the backing of the emperors.
61.
  - i. The emperor
  - ii. The aristocracy
  - iii. The army
62. The prosperity of individual regions rose and fell depending on how effectively they could organize the production and transport of particular goods, and on the quality of those goods.
63. The Parthians and the Sasanians were ruled by Iran in the third century.
64. Frankincense or an aromatic resin was used to make incense and perfumes. It was tapped from Boswellia trees by slashing the bark and allowing the exuded resins to harden.
65. Columella, Elder Pliny and Augustine.
66. Coptic in Egypt, Punic and Berber in North Africa, Celtic in Spain and the north-west were the languages spoken during third century.
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67.
  - i. Marcus Aurelius introduced many reforms to improve the condition of the poor and the slaves.
  - ii. He crushed the invasion of Parthians and the German barbarians.
68. Textual sources are the histories of the period written by contemporaries. These were usually called Annals.
69. The Roman state was an authoritarian regime. Government frequently 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 brake 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.

70. The clergy of Iran viewed water as a sacred element and to use it for public bathing seemed a desecration to them. This is the reason why public baths were opposed in Iran.
71. Olympiodorus was a writer, an historian and an ambassador in the early fifth century.
72. The famine for many successive years in many provinces had clearly displayed for men of any understanding the effect of malnutrition in generating illness. So the city-dwellers, collected and stored enough grain for the next year immediately after the harvest, carried off all the wheat, barley, beans and lentils, and left to the peasants various kinds of pulses-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, shoots of trees and bushes and roots of inedible plants.
73. The Roman empire included many regions that had a reputation of exceptional fertility. Campania in Italy, Sicily, the Fayum in Egypt, Galilee, Byzacium (Tunisia), Southern Gaul (called Gallia Narbonensis) were among the most densely settled or wealthiest parts of the empire, like Strabo and Pliny. The best kinds of wine came from Campania. Sicily and Byzacium exported large quantities of wheat to Rome. Galilee was densely cultivated, and Spanish olive oil came mainly from numerous estates (fundi) along the banks of the river Guadalquivir in the south of Spain.
74. Containers used for the transportation of Liquids like wine and olive oil were called 'Amphorae'.
75. The literacy rate in different parts of the Roman Empire was different. There was more literacy rate among certain classes like soldiers, army officers and estate managers.