Q.1  Fill in the following blanks using the given word bank.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>queen</th>
<th>Spartans</th>
<th>emperor</th>
<th>sick</th>
<th>city</th>
<th>state</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governors</td>
<td>women</td>
<td>Consuls</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>Athenians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Like the __________________, the Romans set up a __________________. It was a type of government in which power is held by the people. And as in Athens, _______________ and slaves were not allowed to take part. In this kind of government, there was no king or _______________. A group of one hundred men called ‘The Senate’ ruled Rome. Every year two officials called the _______________ were chosen to lead the Senate.

Q.2  Look at the given sources carefully and answer the following questions.  

Source A

Coins were a useful way of spreading information over a wide area. Coins carried pictures and inscriptions which gave the people information about their rulers. A ruler’s titles, inscribed on coins, made him or her appear important. The rulers of the Persian Empire, as well as the Mauryan, Roman and Gupta rulers, all used impressive titles – for example, ‘King of Kings’ or ‘Pontifex Maximus’. Rulers also like pictures and statues which made themselves look strong and brave, or larger than life size, to impress people.

An excerpt from History Today – Book 1 by Teresa Crompton

a. Coins were a useful way of spreading information over a wide area. Why do you think it was so?


b. The source talks about different rulers. Out of all these, whom do you think would have adopted the title of Pontifex Maximus?


c. Why did the rulers like to have their pictures and statues made?
Christians in the Coliseum

a. According to the source why were the Christians being persecuted?

b. Why could there be so many people gathered as seen in the background of the source?

c. Do you think Christians could have saved themselves from this treatment? Support your answer with an argument.
Why do you think they tried or did not try to save themselves from this treatment? [__/1]

Q.3 Identify the following with the help of given clues. [__/5]

a. I contain the detailed histories of Akbar the Great's life and conquests. Who am I?

b. I failed to capture Magadha at the first attempt but did not lose heart and overthrew the last Nanda King of Magadha. Who am I?

c. I had been a successful leader of Macedonia because I reorganized my soldiers and grouped foot soldiers into a phalanx. I enlarged the Macedonian Empire. Who am I?

d. I wrote a book about my travels and have described the wealth and magnificence of the Mauryan court and Pataliputra. The name of the book is Indica. Who am I?

e. I was a Buddhist pilgrim. I set out from China to travel to India to learn more about Buddhism. I had to travel through the Pamir Mountains. Who am I?
Attempt any (3) three questions from this section.

Q.4. a  When and how did the Olympic Games begin? 

b. Write about the work of Aristotle and Archimedes in the advancement of Greek knowledge.
Q.5.a Describe some of the improvements brought about by Ashoka to make life better for his subjects.

What evidence suggests that Chandragupta had complete control over the Empire?
Q.6.a Describe the rise to power of Julius Caesar.

b. Why was Gandhara considered to be a crossroads of culture?
Q.7.a Describe the important developments in Mathematics and Science during Gupta rule.

b. Compare the Buddhist sculptures with the Hindu sculptures during the Classical Age of Guptas.