

## Class-VI

### HISTORY

#### Ch.-5

##### A. Fill in the blanks:-

1. The Minoan Civilisation flourished on the island of Crete.
2. Aristotle was the tutor of Alexander the Great.
3. Julius Caesar was assassinated in 44 BCE.
4. The Colosseum was a stadium used for staging contests and recreational sports.
5. Romulus was the first Roman Emperor.
6. The Olympic Games which originated in ancient Greece played in honour of God Zeus.

##### B. Match the following:-

- |              |                         |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Socrates  | c. Greek philosopher    |
| 2. Alexander | d. King of Macedonia    |
| 3. Knossos   | e. ancient Minoan city  |
| 4. Sparta    | a. city-state of Greece |
| 5. Augustus  | b. first Roman Emperor  |

##### E. Answer the following questions:-

1. What do you understand by the term 'Dark Age'?

Ans.1 Due to crop failure and a weak economy, Mycenaean culture began to decline and created a political vacuum in Greece. Historians call the age from 1100 BCE to 800 BCE, the 'Dark Age' in the history of Greece.

2. What is a *polis*? Name two Greek *polis*.

Ans.2 By about 750 BCE, Greeks had organised themselves into independent city-states or *polis*. Two Greek *polis*:-Athens and Sparta.

3. Write a short note on the Minoan culture.

Ans.3 The Minoan civilization is particularly notable for its large and elaborate palaces up to four stories high, featuring elaborate plumbing systems and decorated with frescoes. The most notable Minoan palace is that of Knossos, followed by that of Phaistos.

4. Name the greatest philosophers of the Periclean Age.

Ans.4 Pericles, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle were the greatest philosophers. Herodotus the father of history and his successor, Thucydides, and the 3 famous Greek dramatists Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides lived during this period. There were also renowned philosophers like Democritus during this period, as well as sophists.

5. Who was King Philip?

Ans.5 King Philip was the king of Macedonia who conquered the whole Greece around 338 BCE.

6. Why is Alexander called 'Alexander the Great'?

Ans.6 Alexander called 'Alexander the Great' because of his ability to dream, plan and victory in many battles, even when he was outnumbered. It also helped motivate his men, who knew they were part of one of the greatest conquests in history.

7. What is an epic?

Ans.7 An epic is a long poem describing the deeds of Gods and heroic men. ILIAD wrote the famous epic - Odyssey.

8. Explain the differences between oligarchy and monarchy.

Ans.8 A monarchy is a form of government in a state is ruled by an individual who typically inherits the throne by birth and rules for life or until abdication. Oligarchy is a form of power structure in which power effectively rests with a small number of people.

9. Write a few lines on the Senate of the Roman Republic.

Ans.9 The Senate was the governing and advisory assembly of the aristocracy in the ancient Roman Republic. It was not an elected body, but one whose members were appointed by the consuls, and later by the censors.

10. Who was Augustus Caesar?

Ans.10 Augustus was a Roman statesman and military leader who became the first emperor of the Roman Empire, reigning from 27 BC until his death in AD 14.

#### **F. Photo study:-**

1. The Colosseum.

2. It is situated in Rome, Italy.

3. The Colosseum is famous because it is an origin of gladiator battles that took place in the time of Roman Empire.