

SUBJECT: UAE SOCIAL STUDIES

TEXTBOOK-2 UNIT-3: CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS

LESSON 2: GREEK CITY-STATES AND GOVERNMENTS

GRADE: 5

A. Read the questions carefully and select the correct options:

1. I am a famous Greek Civilization that flourished on the island of Crete during the Bronze Age. Who am I?

- a. Minoan Civilization
- b. Indus Valley Civilization
- c. Mesopotamian Civilization
- d. Egyptian Civilization

2. Which of the following is the CORRECT definition of an archipelago?

- a. A piece of land almost surrounded by water or projecting out into a body of water.
- b. An area that contains a chain or group of islands scattered in lakes, rivers, or the ocean.
- c. A piece of land surrounded by water.
- d. A low area of land between hills or mountains.

3. Assertion: Greece is an area that has mountains and an archipelago.

Reason: The people of the city-states speak a dialect of same language and they have one common leader and same government structures.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is correct but R is wrong.
- d. A is wrong but R is correct

4. Why were city-states in the Classical Greece independent?

- a. They were always at war.
- b. The people of each city-state used to speak a different language.
- c. The presence of mountains and seas in city-states made travel difficult.
- d. Different types of transportation was not yet invented.

5. Who among the following used to enjoy the voting right in ancient Athens?

- a. Men and women who lived in Athens
- b. All male citizens of Athens who were 18 years and above.
- c. Everyone who lived in Athens except slaves.
- d. The people who could speak Greek language.

6. Assertion: In ancient Athens, a law was passed through the majority vote of all citizens in the assembly.

Reason: The people of ancient Athens formed a government of citizens called 'Democracy'.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is correct but R is wrong.
- d. A is wrong but R is correct.

B. Answer the following questions:

1) How was a law passed or issues were resolved in ancient Athens?

2)

Answer: A law was passed or issues were resolved in ancient Athens through the _____ vote of all _____ in the assembly.

3) Define the term 'Democracy'.

Answer: 'Democracy' is a form of government in which ruling power is vested in the hands of the _____ . The _____ have the authority to choose their representatives through elections.

4) Why did individual city-states develop in Classical Greece?

Answer: The _____ Civilization of the ancient period had lost power about the same time when the _____ city-states of the mainland gained power. Since _____ is a region having mountains and archipelago (a series of many _____), parts of Greece were separated from each other during the _____ Period and it made the travelling from one place to another place _____. Hence, individual city-states (known as 'Polis' in Greek language) became _____ in _____ Greece.

5) Describe briefly the life of the people of city-states in Classical Greece.

Answer: The people of the city-states spoke a _____ of the same language but they had their own _____ and _____ structures. They had scarcity of resources like food and _____ due to the presence of the _____ regions and _____ soil that sometimes resulted in their fight with each other. For example, the two most prominent city-states, _____ and _____ spent years in a war in the beginning of 431 BCE called the Peloponnesian War.

6) State the criteria for citizenship in the ancient city of Athens.

In ancient Athens, only _____ citizens who were _____ years and older were allowed to participate in the democracy. Citizens of Athens were adult _____ who came from _____ families, usually those people who possessed land or _____. _____ were

not considered citizens. _____ and _____ were not included in Athenian democracy. Less than _____ of the people who lived in ancient Athens could participate in the government. These people were known as the _____.

7) Explain the role of the Assembly in Athenian democracy.

The Assembly was an important feature of Athenian democracy. All members of the demos were welcomed to attend the Assembly meetings which were held _____ times per year. The members of the Athenian Assembly used to meet at _____, a hill near the center of Athens. At the Assembly, speakers called _____ could speak about the issues and laws. Speakers used to stand on a _____ so that their voice could be heard by those attending the Assembly meeting. At the end the _____ was taken. The votes were counted and the decision to accept and reject law or solution was determined by which side got _____ votes.

8) ‘Democracy is government of the people, for the people and by the people.’- Justify the statement.

Answer: ‘Democracy is government of the people, for the people and by the people.’ is a famous quote of _____, the 16th President of the _____. ‘Democracy’ is a type of government that is elected by the _____. This term has been derived from two _____ words - ‘Demos’ meaning _____ and ‘Kratos’ meaning _____. It is a form of government in which ruling power is vested in the hands of the _____. The people have the authority to choose their representatives through _____. A successful democracy largely depends upon the participation of its citizens in expressing their _____ and _____ of the actions of the elected government.