

# Junior History Book 2 Answers

The following pages include a suggested set of answers to Junior History Book 2 by Michael Webb (ISBN-13: 9781902984957) which is available from Galore Park Publishing at [www.galorepark.co.uk](http://www.galorepark.co.uk)



Also included is a suggested mark scheme.

## NOTE TO TEACHERS

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## Chapter 1

**Total 70 marks**

### Exercise 1.1

1. Athens lies in Attica. (2)
2. The highest mountain in Greece is Mount Olympus (2)
3. Aries (ram); Taurus (bull); Pisces (fish); Cancer (crab); Virgo (maiden); Sagittarius (archer); Leo (lion); Libra (scales); Scorpio (scorpion); Capricorn (goat); Aquarius (water carrier). (6)
4. Alcmena was the mother of Heracles. (2)
5. Athens is named after the goddess Athene. (2)
6. Demeter was the mother of Persephone. (2)
7. The Dorians drove the Achaeans from the Peloponnese. (2)
8. Heracles used a shield as a cot. (2)

**Total 20 marks**

### Exercise 1.2

1. **Nymphs** were female spirits who lived in trees, rivers and mountains. (2)
2. The god of the sea was **Poseidon**. (2)
3. Clytemnestra became the wife of **Agamemnon**. (2)
4. Hades captured **Persephone**, the daughter of Demeter. (2)
5. **Hera** drove Heracles mad. (2)
6. The most ancient oracle was at **Delphi**. (2)

**Total 12 marks**

### Exercise 1.3

1. To 'petrify' is to turn into stone. (2)
2. An oracle is a place sacred to Apollo where one could receive a prophecy. (2)
3. *Barbaroi* were people who didn't speak Greek. (2)
4. The Pythia was a priestess of Apollo. (2)
5. A prophecy was a prediction of the future. (2)

**Total 10 marks**

### Exercise 1.4

Answers will vary. Marks should be awarded for references to the legendary properties of the god or gods, a sense of historical perspective and, like Aristophanes, the use of humour! (8)

**Total 8 marks**

## Exercise 1.5

Answers will vary. For top marks, pupils should display a good understanding of the legends surrounding these characters from the narrative of Chapter 1.  
(4 each)

**Total 20 marks**

## Chapter 2

**Total 100 marks**

### Exercise 2.1

1. Marks should be awarded for accuracy and fluency in practicing writing the Greek letters. (7)
2. Zeus; Aphrodite; Odysseus. (3)
3. Cinema; climax; character; electron; horizon; diagnosis. (6)
4. δράμα νεκταρ βασίς καταστροφή ορχήστρα σκηνή (12)
5. Mythology = the study of myths.  
Biology = the study or science dealing with living things.  
Psychology = the study of the mind.  
Theology = the study of religion.  
Technology = the study of applied science.  
Archaeology = the study of ancient things. (12)

**Total 40 marks**

### Exercise 2.2

1. Croesus was the Lydian king who was very wealthy. (2)
2. The Ionian Greeks rebelled against the Persians in 499 BC. (2)
3. Darius was the Persian king who invaded Greece in 490 BC. (2)
4. Pheidippides ran to Sparta before the Battle of Marathon. (2)
5. The Spartans couldn't come to Marathon straight away because they were celebrating a religious festival and couldn't set out before the full moon. (6)
6. Miltiades was the Athenian general who suggested the army should attack the Persians at Marathon. (2)
7. Leonidas, king of Sparta, was given overall command of the Greek forces in 480 BC. (2)
8. The battles of Thermopylae and Salamis took place in 480 BC. (2)

**Total 20 marks**

### Exercise 2.3

1. The Greeks who settled in Ionia were used to **democratic** government. (1)
2. To help the Ionian Greeks the Athenians sent **twenty** ships. (1)
3. The system of rule by a few noble families is called **oligarchy**. (1)
4. Marathon is on the east coast of **Attica**. (1)
5. In 486 BC Darius died and was succeeded by his son **Xerxes**. (1)
6. The **Hellespont** is the narrow strip of sea which separates Asia Minor from Greece. (1)
7. **Themistocles** persuaded the Athenians to spend the profits of their silver mine on ships. (1)
8. In 480 BC the Athenians abandoned Athens and sailed to the island of **Salamis**. (1)

**Total 8 marks**

### Exercise 2.4

1. Oligarchy is the system of rule by a few noble families. (3)
2. In battle, the wings refer to the soldiers on the extreme right and left. (3)
3. A pass is a narrow passage between two mountains. (3)
4. An isthmus is a narrow strip of land with water on both sides joining two larger pieces of land. (3)
5. Democracy is the system of rule in which people of all classes have their say. (3)

**Total 15 marks**

### Exercise 2.5

Many people believe that Themistocles was acting in Athens' best interest and that he wanted to get rid of Xerxes as soon as possible by making him believe that the way home would soon be cut off. Others say that he wanted to make Xerxes his friend so that he would have somewhere to go if the Athenians expelled him. (5)

**Total 5 marks**

### Exercise 2.6

Answers will vary. For top marks, pupils should display a good understanding of the historical perspective of these events from the narrative of Chapter 2. (6 each)

**Total 12 marks**

## Chapter 3

**Total 70 marks**

### Exercise 3.1

1. The people who lived around Sparta were called *perioikoi*. (2)
2. Spartan boys were taken from their parents at the age of seven. (2)
3. Women and slaves were not allowed to vote in Athens. (4)
4. The Confederacy originally kept its money on the island of Delos. (2)
5. Pericles was blamed by the Athenians for the plague. (2)
6. Syracuse is known as the 'Athens of the West'. (2)
7. The Battle of Aegospotami took place in 405 BC. (1)

**Total 15 marks**

### Exercise 3.2

1. The two most powerful cities in 5<sup>th</sup> century Greece were **Athens** and **Sparta**. (2)
2. The region around Sparta was called **Laconia**. (2)
3. Even when they were married, Spartan men couldn't return home until they reached the age of **thirty**. (2)
4. **Themistocles** went to Sparta to carry on talks while the walls of Athens were being rebuilt. (2)
5. **Corfu** is the modern name for Corcyra. (2)
6. The Peloponnesian War began in **431 BC**. (2)
7. The three commanders of the expedition to Syracuse were **Nicias, Lamachus** and **Alcibiades**. (3)

**Total 15 marks**

### Exercise 3.3

1. A penteconter was a warship with fifty oars. (3)
2. A trireme was a warship with three rows of oars. (3)
3. A confederacy is a group of states working together as equals for the common good. (3)
4. Helots were those who resisted the Spartan occupation of Laconia. (3)
5. The Peloponnesian War was a war between Sparta and Athens in two parts: from 431-421 BC and 416-404 BC. (4)
6. A plague is a serious illness that is very contagious, and spreads easily where a lot of people are confined together. (4)

**Total 20 marks**

### Exercise 3.4

Themistocles may have argued that, by rebuilding the city of Athens, it would be in a better position to help the Spartans as a strong ally. The Spartans may have argued that they did not need help from Athens, and that the rebuilt city would provide a strong base for the Persians, should they invade again. Themistocles's tactic was to keep the negotiations going for as long as possible, in order for the work in Athens to be completed. (5)

**Total 5 marks**

### Exercise 3.5

Answers will vary. For top marks, pupils should display a good understanding of the historical perspective of these events from the narrative of Chapter 3. (5 each)

**Total 15 marks**

## Chapter 4

**Total 70 marks**

### Exercise 4.1

1. A man was allowed to go to the Assembly at the age of eighteen. (2)
2. The *Boule* was formed of 500 citizens. (2)
3. Women, slaves and resident foreigners were not allowed to vote. (3)
4. The Parthenon is the great temple of Athene. (2)
5. 'Chryselephantine' means 'made of ivory'. (3)
6. The Parthenon was damaged by an explosion in 1684. (2)
7. The Olympic Games were first held in 776 BC. (2)
8. The winner of an Olympic event was given a wreath of wild olive. (3)

**Total 19 marks**

### Exercise 4.2

1. In a Greek house the *andron* was reserved for **men**. (2)
2. The **agora** was the equivalent of the Roman Forum. (2)
3. Athenian magistrates (*archons*) were selected by **lot**. (2)
4. The Parthenon was built on the **Acropolis**, the sacred rock of Athens. (2)
5. The simplest and plainest of the three types of column was the **Doric**. (2)
6. The ancient Olympic Games were cancelled in **393 AD**. (2)
7. Poets celebrated the fame of the winners of Olympic contests in a special poem called an **ode**. (2)
8. The **chorus** danced and sang in the *orchestra*. (2)

**Total 16 marks**

### Exercise 4.3

1. A *stoa* was a covered walkway with a row of columns on one side and a wall on the other. (3)
2. The *capital* refers to the top of a column. (2)
3. An *amphora* was a large jug. (2)
4. A *peplos* was a robe that was placed on the statue of Athene. (2)
5. A truce is a period of peace agreed by both sides during a war. (3)
6. A tragedy was a play in which the hero comes to a sad end. (3)

**Total 16 marks**

### Exercise 4.4

1. Picture A looks like a child's high-chair and potty. The child sat in the top portion with both legs out of the large front hole. (2)
2. Picture B shows a mother, with a child in his high-chair. We still use these today, although they are of a different design. People today use a separate potty and high-chair. (3)

**Total 5 marks**

## Exercise 4.5

Answers will vary. For top marks, pupils should display a good understanding of the historical perspective of these events from the narrative of Chapter 4.

(5 each)

**Total 15 marks**

## Chapter 5

**Total 70 marks**

### Exercise 5.1

1. Epaminondas led the Spartans to victory in the Battle of Leuctra. (2)
2. A *sarissa* was a pike, 6 metres long. (2)
3. The speeches by Demosthenes against King Philip are called Philippics. (2)
4. Alexander became king of Macedonia in 336 BC. (2)
5. Aristotle was Alexander's tutor. (2)
6. King Darius lost the Battle of Issus and ran away. (2)
7. Alexander's horse was called Bucephalus. (2)
8. The Greek word for 'Greece' is *Hellas*. (2)

**Total 16 marks**

### Exercise 5.2

1. The **phalanx** was a tight infantry formation introduced into the Macedonian army by King Philip. (2)
2. In 338 BC King Philip defeated an army of Athenians and Thebans at the Battle of **Chaeronea**. (2)
3. Alexander wept at the tomb of **Achilles** because at his age he hadn't achieved as much as his hero. (2)
4. Solving a difficult problem in a simple way is known as 'cutting the **Gordian** knot'. (2)
5. Alexander defeated King Darius at the Battle of Gaugemela in **331 BC**. (2)
6. Alexander died at the age of **thirty-two**. (2)
7. **Aristotle** has been called the 'Father of Science'. (2)
8. The lighthouse which was at Alexandria is called the **Pharos**. (2)

**Total 16 marks**

### Exercise 5.3

1. The Oligarchs were the party in Athens which favoured the rule of the few. (2)
2. An alliance is an agreement between nations to support each other in wars. (2)
3. The Pharaoh was the Egyptian king. (2)
4. A *satrap* was a Persian governor. (2)
5. Philosophy is the search for wisdom and truth: the 'love of wisdom'. (3)
6. An empire is a group of countries under the command of one nation. (2)

**Total 13 marks**

### Exercise 5.4

All the sources we have concerning the life of Alexander are from centuries after the events they describe. We have to allow for the fact that historians often have a bias for or against the person they are describing. We know that Alexander was a great military leader, and achieved more in his lifetime than almost anyone before him, though many of his achievements didn't last for long after his death. However this story about the killing of Cleitus shows a different side to Alexander. Perhaps it is reasonable to conclude that Alexander had a fiery temper, made worse by alcohol, and that he was truly sorry for what he had done. (10)

**Total 10 marks**

### Exercise 5.5

Answers will vary. For top marks, pupils should display a good understanding of Alexander's life from the narrative of Chapter 5. (5 each)

**Total 15 marks**

## Chapter 6

**Total 60 marks**

### Exercise 6.1

1. The *Aeneid* was written by Virgil. (2)
2. Amulius was Numitor's brother. (2)
3. The River Tiber flowed through Rome. (2)
4. Rome was built in 753 BC. (2)
5. Romulus saw twelve vultures. (2)
6. There were seven kings of Rome. (2)
7. Horatius was the soldier who defended the bridge from the Etruscans. (2)

**Total 14 marks**

### Exercise 6.2

1. Aeneas escaped from the city of **Troy**. (2)
2. Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, built the city of **Alba Longa**. (2)
3. A **she-wolf** found the babies, Romulus and Remus, and fed them with her milk. (2)
4. **Faustulus**, a shepherd, discovered the twins and brought them up as his own children. (2)
5. To get themselves wives, the Romans took the daughters of the **Sabines**. (2)
6. Tarquinius's nephew, **Brutus**, pretended to be clumsy and stupid. (2)
7. When the last king had been expelled, the Romans elected two **consuls** every year. (2)
8. **Lars Porsenna** was the king of Clusium. (2)

**Total 16 marks**

### Exercise 6.3

1. Augury means solving a problem by looking for signs from the gods. (2)
2. Exile was being forced to live in a foreign country. (2)
3. *Superbus* is a Latin word meaning 'arrogant' or 'proud'. (2)
4. A republic is a government without kings or queens, where the people elect their leaders. (2)
5. Allies are people who fight on the same side in a war. (2)

**Total 10 marks**

### Exercise 6.4

Livy was a patriotic Roman whose stories about events centuries earlier always favoured his fellow countrymen. He might have found it difficult to admit that Rome had fallen into the hands of the enemy. Tacitus, on the other hand, wouldn't have had any reason to change Livy's version of the story unless he really believed it. Therefore I would be inclined to support Tacitus. (5)

**Total 5 marks**

### Exercise 6.5

Answers will vary. For top marks, pupils should display a good understanding of the historical perspective of these events from the narrative of Chapter 6.

(5 each)

**Total 15 marks**

## Chapter 7

**Total 100 marks**

### Exercise 7.1

1. The *Lares* and *Penates* were the gods of the Roman household. (2)
2. Mercury was the Roman equivalent of the Greek god Hermes. (2)
3. Mars was the Roman god of war. (2)
4. A *praetor* organised the legal system, and was a judge. (3)
5. The plebeians withdrew to a hill in 494 BC. (2)
6. The hill was named *Mons Sacer*, the Holy Mountain. (3)
7. Greek was the second language of educated Romans. (2)
8. *Cerae* were wax tablets, used for writing on. (2)
9. Oratory is the art of speaking well in public. (2)

**Total 20 marks**

### Exercise 7.2

1. The head of the household was called the ***paterfamilias***. (2)
2. **Vesta** was the goddess of the hearth and home. (2)
3. Bundles of wooden rods, carried by the *lictors*, were called ***fascēs***. (2)
4. Roman society consisted of two classes, the **patricians** and the **plebeians**. (2)
5. The *paedagogus* was the children's **tutor**. (2)
6. To help them to count, children used an **abacus** or pebbles. (2)
7. At the age of **twelve** boys would go to a grammar school. (2)
8. Italian, Spanish, French, Portuguese and Romanian are known as **Romance** languages. (2)

**Total 16 marks**

### Exercise 7.3

1. *Numina* were spirits that the Romans believed surrounded them. (2)
2. *Fascēs* were bundles of wooden rods tied around an axe. (2)
3. The right of *veto* was the right of a consul to block a proposal by his colleague. (3)
4. The *lictors* were the consuls' attendants. (2)
5. The *cursus honorum* was a career path for politicians which had to be followed step by step. (3)
6. *SPQR* stood for ***Senatus Populusque Romanus***, 'the Senate and People of Rome'. (3)
7. The *mos maiorum* was 'the custom of the elders', or a tradition. (3)
8. A *stilus* was a writing implement to scratch marks on the wax. (2)

**Total 20 marks**

### Exercise 7.4

1. The four stages are being breastfed in infancy, being held by the father as a toddler, riding a small cart and practicing oratory. While the first two stages are the same today, a child may now learn to ride a bicycle rather than a cart, and will learn modern subjects at school rather than oratory. (6)
2. (a) is a pot that would have contained ink. (b) are four *styli*, used for writing on a wax tablet. (c) is a wax tablet that would have been used with the *styli*. (6)
3. This is a scene at a Roman school. On the left, the pupil is learning music. In the centre, he is being taught from a scroll. On the right, the pupil's *paedagogus* is sitting with a cane for discipline. (4)
4. This lady is shown with a *stylus* and writing tablet. This shows that Roman education was for girls as well as boys, since she must have learned how to read and write as a girl. She also appears to be fairly wealthy, wearing gold earrings, so this confirms that education was available to rich families. (4)

**Total 20 marks**

### Exercise 7.5

Answers to questions 1 and 2 will vary. For top marks, pupils should display a good understanding of Roman life from the narrative of Chapter 7. (7 each)

3. Answers will vary, but some examples follow:
 

<i>caput, capitis</i>	capital; decapitate	
<i>digitus</i>	digit; digital	
<i>oculus</i>	binoculars; oculist	
<i>pes, pedis</i>	pedal; pedestrian; biped	
<i>os, oris</i>	oral; orifice	
<i>collum</i>	collar	
<i>manus</i>	manual; manuscript	(7)
4. 'If you are looking for a monument, look around you.' This implies that the Cathedral itself is Wren's monument. (3)

**Total 24 marks**

## Chapter 8

**Total 60 marks**

### Exercise 8.1

1. The inhabitants of Latium were called Latini. (2)
2. Pyrrhus was the king of Epirus. (2)
3. There were ten cohorts in a legion. (2)
4. The *aquila* was a standard in the form of an eagle. (2)
5. Sicily was the cause of the war between the Romans and the Carthaginians. (2)
6. Hannibal's father was Hamilcar Barca. (2)
7. The Battle of Cannae was fought in 216 BC. (2)

**Total 14 marks**

### Exercise 8.2

1. A century consisted of **eighty** men. (2)
2. A legionary served for at least **twenty-five** years. (2)
3. The Romans were ambushed in the Battle of Lake **Trasimene**. (2)
4. Fabius was called **Cunctator** because of his delaying tactics. (2)
5. **Pompey** cleared the Mediterranean of pirates. (2)
6. **Spartacus** was the leader of the rebellious gladiators. (2)

**Total 12 marks**

### Exercise 8.3

1. A legion was a group in the Roman army, made up of six thousand men: ten cohorts of six centuries each. (2)
2. A dictator was a man with supreme power appointed in times of great danger. (2)
3. A 'pyrrhic victory' is a victory achieved at too great a cost. (2)
4. A *pilum* is a throwing spear or javelin. (2)
5. A triumvirate was an alliance of three men. (2)
6. *Auxiliaries* were soldiers who were not Roman citizens, often specialists such as archers and slingers. (3)

**Total 13 marks**

### Exercise 8.4

- A. This was written by Caesar himself. He emphasises the positive and plays down any negative aspects of a situation. He wants the reader to gain the impression that he was in complete control of his army at all times.
- B. Plutarch has the benefit of hindsight and no ties to Caesar. He tells what he believes to be the truth of the situation. However, unlike Caesar, he was not there at the time and did not experience these events personally. (6)

**Total 6 marks**

## Exercise 8.5

Answers will vary. For top marks, pupils should display a good understanding of the historical perspective of these events from the narrative of Chapter 8.

(5 each)

**Total 15 marks**

## Chapter 9

**Total 60 marks**

### Exercise 9.1

1. Octavian, Mark Antony and Lepidus formed the Second Triumvirate in 42 BC. (3)
2. Brutus and Cassius led the republican armies at the Battle of Philippi. (2)
3. Octavian's sister was called Octavia. (2)
4. The Battle of Actium was fought in 31 BC. (2)
5. The gates of Janus could be closed when there was no war in any part of the Roman world. (2)
6. The Senate gave Augustus the title *Pater Patriae* in 2 BC. (2)
7. Maecenas was a rich friend of Augustus who supported writers. (2)
8. Augustus died in 14 AD. (2)

**Total 17 marks**

### Exercise 9.2

1. Julius Caesar's body lay at the foot of the statue of **Pompey**. (2)
2. Brutus and Cassius fought against Antony and Octavian in the Battle of **Philippi**. (2)
3. Cleopatra sent legions to help **Cassius** in the Civil War. (2)
4. In 31 BC Octavian defeated Antony in the Battle of **Actium**. (2)
5. Octavian accepted the title **Princeps**, which means 'leading citizen'. (2)
6. 'I found Rome a city of **brick** and I left her a city of **marble**.' (3)
7. According to Virgil, Augustus was descended from **Iulus**, son of Aeneas. (2)

**Total 15 marks**

### Exercise 9.3

1. *Pater Patriae* means 'father of his country'. (2)
2. A civil war is a war between rivals from the same country (2)
3. A quinquereme was a large warship; with a galley of five banks of oars. (3)
4. A *proconsul* was an ex-consul. (2)
5. The *Ara Pacis* was the 'Altar of Peace', built by Augustus with ornate carvings. (2)
6. To deify is to declare that a human being has become a god. (2)

**Total 13 marks**

### Exercise 9.4

Answers will vary. For top marks, pupils should display a good understanding of the historical perspective of these events from the narrative of Chapter 9. (5 each)

**Total 15 marks**

## Chapter 10

**Total 70 marks**

### Exercise 10.1

1. The *Circus Maximus* could hold 250 000 people. (2)
2. The *mappa* was a large white cloth that was dropped to start a race. (2)
3. A white mask meant that the character was a man. (2)
4. A *retiarius* used a net, trident and dagger. (2)
5. A *strigil* was used to scrape off dirt and sweat. (2)
6. Caligula was killed in 41 AD. (2)
7. According to Suetonius, Claudius set out from Boulogne. (2)
8. Trajan expanded the Roman Empire eastwards between 112 and 116 AD. (2)

**Total 16 marks**

### Exercise 10.2

1. The emperors had a policy of *panem et circenses*, meaning **bread and circuses**. (2)
2. In the middle of the tract in the Circus was a marble barrier called the *spina*. (2)
3. In chariot racing the colours of the four teams were **Red, White, Green and Blue**. (3)
4. At the baths the water in the *caldarium* was **hot**. (2)
5. Tiberius was Caligula's **great-uncle**. (2)
6. Britain became part of the Roman empire when the emperor **Claudius** sent an expedition there in 43 AD. (2)
7. The 'Four emperors' of 69 AD were **Galba, Otho, Vitellius and Vespasian**. (3)
8. The empire in the West came to an end in **476 AD**. (2)

**Total 18 marks**

### Exercise 10.3

1. A *lanista* was a trainer of gladiators. (2)
2. The *apodyterium* was the changing room in the baths. (2)
3. A *strigil* was a metal scraper for scraping sweat and dirt from the body. (2)
4. The *Pax Romana* was the 'Roman Peace', a period of expansion and no war. (2)
5. *Augustus* means 'worshipful'. It was a title taken by Octavian when he became emperor. (2)

**Total 10 marks**

### Exercise 10.4

These charioteers are holding whips, which would have been used to spur on their horses, and branches which may show that they have won a victory. They wore padded costumes to protect themselves if they fell off the chariot, which could be dangerous at high speed. Today, jockeys still use whips but not padded clothes, and they sit on the horses themselves, rather than in a chariot like the Romans. (6)

**Total 6 marks**

### Exercise 10.5

Answers will vary. For top marks, pupils should display a good understanding of the historical perspective of these events from the narrative of Chapter 10. Question 4 gives pupils the opportunity for a class debate. (5 each)

**Total 20 marks**