

FUKIEN SECONDARY SCHOOL  
S1 First Term Examination (2020-2021)  
History  
(1 Hour)

Date: 13<sup>th</sup> January 2021

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: 8:30 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ No.: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions to Candidates:**

1. The full mark of this paper is 100.
  2. Write **ALL** answers on the answer sheets provided.
  3. Hand in both the question paper and the answer sheets at the end of the examination.
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**Part A      Multiple Choice Questions (6 marks)**

Choose the best answers.

1. Where did the ancient Egyptian civilization start in about 3500 BC?
  - A. The upper regions of the Nile
  - B. The lower regions of the Nile
  - C. The upper regions of the Tigris
  - D. The lower regions of the Tigris
2. Who was the ruler of ancient Egypt?
  - A. People who designed pyramids
  - B. The priest
  - C. The pharaoh
  - D. The general
3. Which of the following descriptions about the ancient Egyptian religion is *incorrect*?
  - A. The ancient Egyptians built temples to worship their gods.
  - B. The pharaoh was regarded as the descendant of the Sun God Ra.
  - C. Every city had its own patron gods.
  - D. Every ancient Egyptian dynasty worshipped the same patron god.
4. What were the ancient Egyptian buildings made of?
  - A. Mud bricks and stones
  - B. Gold and sand
  - C. Sand and timber
  - D. Stone and reeds

5. What was the function of the pyramid?
- A. As the residence for official
  - B. As the residence for commoner
  - C. As the tomb for royal member
  - D. As the palace for royal member

6. Who was **not** an ancient Greek philosopher?

- A. Socrates
- B. Homer
- C. Plato
- D. Aristotle

## Part B      Fill in the Blanks (10 marks)








Fill in the blanks with the words provided in the boxes below.

Demotic	Marble	Myths	King Menes
Mortals	Emperors	Centralization	Jury system
Bathhouses	Colonnades	Secret ballot	Pediments

1. In about 3200 BC,   (a)   set up the first unified kingdom in Egypt.
2. In about 650 BC, hieratic was simplified to   (b)  .
3. The ancient Greeks used bronze and   (c)   to make statues. Their themes were mainly about worship activities,   (d)   and athletes.
4. The ancient Roman statues were about some realistic figures, such as   (e)   and nobles. The ancient Roman sculptures emphasized on showing the real image of   (f)  .
5. Today, the political systems of many countries learn from the Athenian democratic system of 'public participation' and '  (g)  '.
6. During the period of the Roman Empire, the Roman system of administrative   (h)   became an important model for later reference.
7. In ancient Greece, the Athenians adopted the   (i)   which made the legal system fair.
8. The ancient Roman cities were well-planned. The Romans built various facilities, such as temples, forums, theatres, stadiums and   (j)  .

## Part C Matching and classification (14 marks)

1. Match column A with column B. Write the letters on the answer sheets.
2. Classify the following items into the legacies of ancient Egypt, ancient Rome and ancient Greece.  
Circle the answers on the answer sheets.

Column A		Column B
1.		A. Pyramid
2.		B. Colosseum
3.		C. Hieroglyphics
4.		D. Doric Order
5.		E. Parthenon
6.		F. Corinthian Order
7.		G. Ionic Order

**Part D      Fill in the Table (10 marks)**

Fill in the table with the words provided in the boxes below.

Oligarchy	Assembly	Elders	Vote
Nobles	Democracy	Senate	Emperor
Imperial	Citizens		

**Major political systems of classical civilization**

City-state / country	Sparta	Athens	The Roman Republic	The Roman Empire
Form of governance	____(a)____	____(d)____	Republican system	____(h)____ system
Main feature	Ruled by a few ____(b)____	Ruled by all ____(e)____	Oligarchy and democracy	Emperor's absolute rule
Centre of power	The Council of ____(c)____ (30 people)	The Assembly (at least 6,000 people)	Consuls (2 people), ____(f)____ (600 people) and the Assembly	____(i)____
Political participation of citizens	All citizens could join and cast votes in the Assembly. Only the elderly nobles could be elected as the Council of Elders.	All citizens could take part in governance.	By the 4 <sup>th</sup> century BC, all citizens could join and ____ (g) ____ in the Assembly.  The plebeians and the patricians could join the Senate and become the consuls.	The emperors held all political power. The ____ (j) ____, the Senate and citizens lost political power.

## Part E Data-based Questions (35 marks)

### 1. Study Source A.

#### SOURCE A

The following passage is the description about how the ancient Egyptians handled dead bodies.

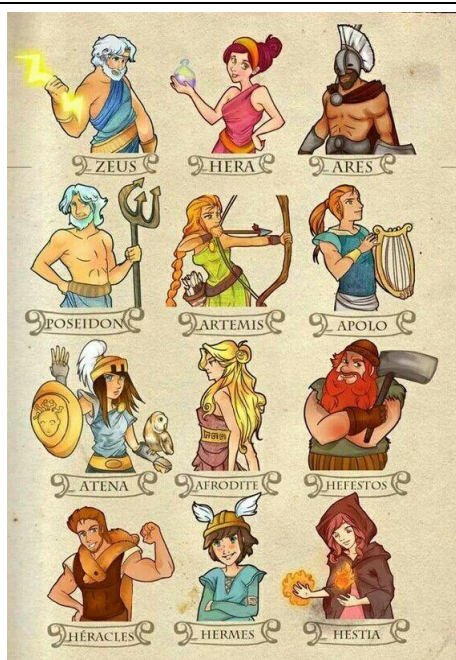
The making of X was a complicated process. The priests had to remove the internal organs and dry out the dead body first. And then they put some salt and spices in the body and wrapped it up with linen. These helped prevent the body from decaying easily. Only the royal members, nobles and wealthy people in ancient Egypt could be made as X.

- (a) Identify X in Source A. (2 marks)
- (b) According to Source A, who handled dead bodies in ancient Egypt? (2 marks)
- (c) Why did the ancient Egyptians make X? Explain your answer with reference to Source A, and using your own knowledge. (6 marks)
- (d) According to Source A, which type of people could be made as X? Explain your answer with reference to your own knowledge. (5 marks)

### 2. Study Source B.

#### SOURCE B

The following passage is the description about Greek mythology.



Among the ancient Greek gods, the twelve major gods who lived on Mount Olympus had the highest status.

Scholars of the ancient Greek religion pointed out that the gods of ancient Greece were not perfect. They had good and evil sides like humans. For evil sides, some gods were cruel while some gods had bad temper...The ancient Greek heroes had great strength and wisdom.

Many Western dramas were related to Greek mythology, such as Oedipus Rex and Prometheus. Many modern English words come from Greek myths.

- (a) According to Source B, where did the twelve major ancient Greek gods live? (2 marks)
- (b) According to Source B, why were the gods of ancient Greece not perfect? (2 marks)
- (c) What were the characteristics of the ancient Greek heroes? Explain your answer with reference to Source B, and using your own knowledge. (4 marks)
- (d) How did Greek mythology affect Western drama and languages? Explain your answer with reference to Source B, and using your own knowledge. (4 marks)

3. Study Source C.

**SOURCE C**

The following passage is the description about the Olympic Games.

The ancient Greeks held the Olympic Games to honour Zeus and god worship ceremonies were held during the games. The Greek city-states would stop fighting during the Olympic Games. In 420 BC, Sparta invaded its neighbouring city-states on the first day of the games. The Spartans were not allowed to take part in the worship ceremonies. They were also banned from joining all competitions.

- (a) According to Source C, why did the ancient Greeks hold the Olympic Games? (2 marks)
- (b) According to Source C, why were the Spartans not allowed to take part in the worship ceremonies and join all competitions? (2 marks)
- (c) Explain *two* features of the Olympic Games with reference to Source C, and using your own knowledge. (4 marks)

**Part F Long Questions (25 marks)**

In this part, the contents carry 22 marks and the format of presentation carries 3 marks. Candidates are required to use complete sentences to answer *all* questions.

- 1.
  - (i) Which classical civilization started first? The ancient Greek civilization or the ancient Roman civilization? (2 marks)
  - (ii) Compare the ancient Greek civilization and ancient Roman civilization with reference to '*birthplace*' and '*people that start the civilization*'. (4 marks)
- 2. Explain any *four* characteristics of the law in ancient Rome. (8 marks)
- 3. Describe the achievements of the ancient Egyptian civilization with reference to *mathematics*, *medicine*, *papyrus* and *method of counting time*. (8 marks)

**END OF PAPER**