

QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 11

An Empire Across Three Continents (The Roman Empire)

History · Chapter 2 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

DATE	TOTAL MARKS 15	DURATION 20 min	MARKING +1 / 0	TARGET ≥ 12/15
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OBJECTIVES

Reinforce the four core topics of An Empire Across Three Continents (The Roman Empire) via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

INSTRUCTIONS

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

SECTION · QUICK DRILL

Q 1-15 · 20 MIN

Q1. The Roman Empire stretched across three continents around which sea?

- (A) The Black Sea (B) The Mediterranean Sea
(C) The Red Sea (D) The Caspian Sea

PYQ 2019 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q2. The Romans called the Mediterranean Sea:

- (A) Mare Nostrum ('Our Sea') (B) The Great Sea
(C) The Roman Lake (D) The Inner Sea

PYQ 2021 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q3. One-man rule in Rome (the Principate) began in 27 BCE under:

- (A) Julius Caesar (B) Augustus
(C) Constantine (D) Nero

PYQ 2020 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q4. Before the rule of emperors, Rome was governed as a:

- (A) Monarchy (B) Republic
(C) Theocracy (D) Tribal confederacy

PYQ 2018 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q5. The three 'players' in Roman imperial politics were the emperor, the army and the:

- (A) Church (B) Senate
(C) Guilds (D) Provinces

PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q6. Which force could in practice make or unmake a Roman emperor?

- (A) The Senate (B) The army
(C) The priests (D) The traders

PYQ 2019 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q7. In a Roman household, the male head with great legal authority was called the:

- (A) Princeps (B) Paterfamilias
(C) Consul (D) Senator

PYQ 2021 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q8. The typical Roman family was:

- (A) A large joint family (B) A nuclear family (parents and children)
(C) A clan of several hundred (D) A household with no children

PYQ 2020 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q9. Regarding Roman women, it is correct to say that they:

- (A) Had no rights at all (B) Could own and inherit property and obtain divorce
(C) Were never allowed to marry (D) Always ruled the household

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 45s

Q10. In Roman society, slaves were legally regarded as:

- (A) Free citizens
(B) Property that could be bought and sold
(C) Members of the Senate
(D) Soldiers of the legions

PYQ 2018 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q11. The freeing of a slave by a master in Rome was called:

- (A) Manumission
(B) Conscriptio
(C) Patronage
(D) Citizenship

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q12. Wine and olive oil were transported across the Roman world chiefly in:

- (A) Wooden barrels only
(B) Large clay jars called amphorae
(C) Glass bottles
(D) Leather bags

PYQ 2019 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q13. The city of Rome was largely fed with grain brought from:

- (A) Britain
(B) Egypt and North Africa
(C) Germany
(D) Persia

PYQ 2024 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q14. The emperor who legalised Christianity in the early fourth century CE was:

- (A) Augustus
(B) Constantine
(C) Nero
(D) Julius Caesar

PYQ 2021 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q15. What happened to the Roman Empire in the fifth century CE?

- (A) It collapsed entirely and suddenly across all three continents
(B) Its western half gradually fragmented while the eastern half continued
(C) It expanded into India
(D) It returned to being a Republic

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 45s

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

Q1. Answer: B

Rome ringed the Mediterranean, which the Romans called 'mare nostrum' ('Our Sea'), touching Europe, North Africa and West Asia.

Q2. Answer: A

'Mare nostrum' is Latin for 'Our Sea' — the Mediterranean lay at the heart of the empire.

Q3. Answer: B

Augustus established the Principate in 27 BCE, ruling as the 'princeps' (leading citizen) rather than as a king.

Q4. Answer: B

Rome was first a Republic, ruled by the Senate and elected magistrates, with no single ruler.

Q5. Answer: B

Power rested on a balance among the emperor, the Senate (aristocracy) and the army (legions).

Q6. Answer: B

The army's loyalty was decisive; soldiers could proclaim their commander emperor or overthrow a ruler.

Q7. Answer: B

The paterfamilias was the senior male who held legal authority over the nuclear family and household.

Q8. Answer: B

The Roman family was usually nuclear — a couple and their children — with slaves attached to the household.

Q9. Answer: B

Despite the father's authority, women kept property and dowry rights, could inherit, and divorce was fairly easy.

Q10. Answer: B

Slaves were property — bought, sold, owned and punished — though their work and treatment varied widely.

Q11. Answer: A

Manumission was the freeing of a slave, after which the person became a 'freedman' with some rights.

Q12. Answer: B

Amphorae — large clay jars — carried wine and olive oil; they are key archaeological evidence of Roman trade.

Q13. Answer: B

Egypt and North Africa supplied much of the grain that fed Rome's large population.

Q14. Answer: B

Constantine legalised Christianity, ended persecution and converted; he did not invent the religion.

Q15. Answer: B

There was no sudden fall: the western empire fragmented under Germanic peoples while the east (Constantinople) continued.