Sayre, *Discovering the Humanities*, 3e, Test Item File: Chapter 2, The Greek World

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is the Greek term for city-state?
a. *polis*
b. *acropolis*
c. *agora*
d. *politeia*
Question Title: TB_02_01_Chapter Introduction_Remember_2.2
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
Topic: Chapter Introduction, The Rise of the Greek Polis
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Which of the following is the Greek term for an open meeting place?
a. *polis*
b. *acropolis*
c. *metropolis*
d. *agora*
Question Title: TB_02_ 02_Chapter Introduction_Remember_2.2
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
Topic: Chapter Introduction, The Rise of the Greek Polis
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Which of the following is the Greek term for "top of the city"?
a. *polis*
b. *metropolis*
c. *acropolis*
d. colonnade
Question Title: TB_02_03_Chapter Introduction_Remember_2.2
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
Topic: Chapter Introduction, The Rise of the Greek Polis
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Which of the following is the Greek term for "the good or flourishing life"?

a. *arête*
b. *pistis*
c. *energeia*
d. *eudaimonia*

Question Title: TB_02_04_Chapter Introduction_Remember_2.3
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Pericles defined and shaped the Golden Age of Athens.
Topic: Chapter Introduction, The Golden Age
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Who is the legendary ruler of Crete's ancient capital, Knossos?
a. Priam
b. Minos
c. Aegeus
d. Agamemnon

Question Title: TB_02_05_Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean_Remember_2.1
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.
Topic: Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. What is suggested by the decorative frescoes found at Akrotiri (on the island of Thera in the Cyclades) and in Minoan palaces?
a. The two cities shared a mutual cultural influence by the start of the second millennium.
b. Cultural similarities are connected to the practice of the same religious traditions.
c. These frescoes reflect the limitation of artists' materials at the time.
d. The creative styles were limited by political mandates.

Question Title: TB_02_06_Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean_Understand_2.1
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.
Topic: Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Moderate

7. Which of the following is the legendary Minoan queen who gave birth to the Minotaur?
a. Pasiphae
b. Ariadne
c. Aegeus
d. Daedalus

Question Title: TB_02_07_Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean_Remember_2.1
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.
Topic: Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Who is considered the author of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*?
a. Homer
b. Socrates
c. Plato
d. Aristotle
Question Title: TB_02_08_Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean_Remember_2.1
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.
Topic: Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Why are the Homeric epics significant?
a. The bardic tradition changed the narratives with each retelling, morphing them into epic tales.
b. The narratives include political events, revealing the early connection of Cycladic trade to the Egyptians.
c. The narratives are grounded in the history of the Greeks, thus describing and preserving the culture.
d. The narratives reveal economic status and domestic details of life in the age of Pericles.
Question Title: TB_02_09_Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean_Understand_2.1
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.
Topic: Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Moderate

10. Which of the following Greek terms can be translated as "virtue" and can be interpreted as "reaching one's highest potential"?
a. *labrys*
b. *areté*
c. *tholos*
d. *kyklos*

Question Title: TB_02_10_Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean_Remember_2.1
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.
Topic: Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. Which of the following is the name for a Greek vase with two handles?
a. *amphora*
b. *areté*
c. *labrys*
d. *pyx*
Question Title: TB_02_11_Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean_Remember_2.1
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.
Topic: Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. Odysseus's faithful and virtuous wife Penelope represents what essential quality?
a. areté
b. hubris
c. aegis
d. siren
Question Title: TB_02_12_Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean_Understand_2.1
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.
Topic: Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Moderate

13. Why is the structure known as the Lion Gate referred to as "cyclopean masonry"?
a. The gate is surrounded by huge, rough-hewn stones that only the giants known as Cyclopes could have carried.
b. The original form included a dedication to the Odysseus, who outsmarted the legendary Cyclopes.
c. The single opening at the north entrance mirrored the single eye of the Cyclopes.
d. The stones were large, round and smooth-cut to mimic Cyclopes' eyes.
Question Title: TB_02_13_Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean_Understand_2.1
Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.
Topic: Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Moderate

14. Which of the following literary pieces was first to detail the Greek pantheon?
a. the *Iliad*
b. the *Odyssey*
c. *Works and Days*
d. *Theogony*
Question Title: TB_02_14_Rise of the Greek Polis_Understand_2.2
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
Topic: The Rise of the Greek Polis
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Moderate

15. What is historically significant about Hesiod's *Works and Days*?
a. This work includes important details about agricultural production and social conditions.
b. This work provides an economic record of grain and olive oil exports.
c. The work documents the political implications of trade routes through the Adriatic Sea.
d. Hesiod reveals his own narrative within this work, the first known autobiography written.
Question Title: TB_02_15_Rise of the Greek Polis_Understand_2.2
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
Topic: The Rise of the Greek Polis
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Moderate

16. Which ancient Greek city-state was the home to the Sanctuary of Apollo?
a. Athens
b. Delphi
c. Thebes
d. Corinth
Question Title: TB_02_16_Rise of the Greek Polis_Remember_2.2
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

Topic: The Rise of the Greek Polis

Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

17. In ancient Greek architecture, which of the following orders featured scrolled capitals?
a. Corinthian
b. Doric
c. Ionic
d. Composite
Question Title: TB_02_17_Rise of the Greek Polis_Remember_2.2
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
Topic: The Rise of the Greek Polis
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

18. Which of the following words is derived from the Greek word meaning "rule of the people"?
a. *areté*
b. *eudaimonia*
c. *anarchy*
d. *democracy*
Question Title: TB_02_18_Rise of the Greek Polis_Remember_2.2
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
Topic: The Rise of the Greek Polis
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

19. Following the decisive battle of Marathon in 490 BCE, who ran the 26 miles between Marathon and Athens to deliver word of the Greek victory to the anxious citizens of Athens?
a. Miltiades
b. Phidippides
c. Themistocles
d. Darius
Question Title: TB_02_19_Rise of the Greek Polis_Remember_2.2
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
Topic: The Rise of the Greek Polis
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

20. What is significant about Herodotus' *Histories*?
a.   Herodotus was the first Greek historian and his work tells of Xerxes' invasion of Greece.
b.   He was the primary strategist for Darius, recounting stories of military battles as strategic lessons.
c.   He was an Athenian statesman and general who saved Athens by predicting an attack.
d.   He was the founder of the political system of demes that eventually became a democracy.
Question Title: TB_02_20_Rise of the Greek Polis_Understand_2.2
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
Topic: The Rise of the Greek Polis
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Moderate

21. On the Athenian Acropolis, which of the following was considered the centerpiece?
a.   the Propylaia
b.   the Parthenon
c.   the Erechtheion
d.   the Temple of Athena Nike
Question Title: TB_02_21_Golden Age_Understand_2.3
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Pericles defined and shaped the Golden Age of Athens.
Topic: The Golden Age
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Moderate

22. Among the pre-Socratics in the fifth century BCE, who conceived of an atomic theory in which everything is made up of small, indivisible particles and empty space?
a.   Plato
b.   Protagoras
c.   Heraclitus
d.   Leucippus
Question Title: TB_02_22_Golden Age_Remember_2.3
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Pericles defined and shaped the Golden Age of Athens.
Topic: The Golden Age
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

23. Who is responsible for one of the most famous of all Greek dictums, "Man is the measure of all things"?
a.   Democritus
b.   Protagoras

c.   Heraclitus
d.   Leucippus
Question Title: TB_02_23_Golden Age_Remember_2.3
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Pericles defined and shaped the Golden Age of Athens.
Topic: The Golden Age
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

24. In the ancient Greek theater, what term identifies the elevated platform on which the actors performed?
a.   *skene*
b.   *parados*
c.   *orchestra*
d.   *proscenium*
Question Title: TB_02_24_Golden Age_Remember_2.3
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Pericles defined and shaped the Golden Age of Athens.
Topic: The Golden Age
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

25. Rumors about the forces of the kingdom of the Ganges discouraged Alexander's army from advancing farther to the east in the Indian peninsula. What imposing component might this Ganges army have included?
a.   5,000 archers
b.   5,000 lancers
c.   5,000 elephants
d.   5,000 horse-drawn chariots
Question Title: TB_02_25_Hellenistic World_Understand_2.4
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.
Topic: The Hellenistic World
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Moderate

26. According to Aristotle's *Poetics*, who undergoes catharsis (the cleansing, purification, or purgation of the soul)?
a.   the protagonist
b.   the antagonist
c.   the chorus
d.   the audience

Question Title: TB_02_26_Hellenistic World_Understand_2.4
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.
Topic: The Hellenistic World
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Moderate

Essay Questions
27. Explain the importance of *areté* among the ancient Greeks.
Question Title: TB_02_ 27_Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean_Apply and Analyze_2.1
Essay responses should include these points:
- *Areté* was broadly interpreted to culture as well as narrowly applied to the individual.
- *Areté* is translated as "virtue" and "the highest endeavor."
- *Areté* is about being the best, reaching one's fullest potential, through virtuous acts and deeds.
- *Areté* is featured in juxtaposition to hubris, the sin of pride.
- The use of these elements within epic narratives illustrates their importance within the Greek mindset.
- The context of *areté* within the epic relates to the struggle in battle.

Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.
Topic: Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean
Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It
Difficulty Level: Difficult

28. Discuss several ways in which the ancient Greek gods might be considered "more human than humans."
Question Title: TB_02_28_Rise of the Greek Polis_Apply and Analyze_2.2
Essay responses should include these points:
- The gods and goddesses of the ancient Greek culture were anthropomorphic in form (with human attributes).
- The deities had human characteristics of personality, as well as flaws.
- The gods and goddesses interfered in human affairs and played with human existence as though it were a consequence-free game.

Learning Objective: 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
Topic: The Rise of the Greek Polis
Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It
Difficulty Level: Difficult

29. Summarize the features that distinguish the *kouros* and the *kore*, citing the development in clothing worn by *korai*.

Question Title: TB_02_29_Rise of the Greek Polis_Apply and Analyze_2.2
Essay responses should include these points:
- The male body was celebrated in sculptural form; this is called "cult of the body."
- The sculptor's goal was to naturalize the form to achieve physical perfection.
- These figures were sometimes made in remembrance of a Greek male who had been killed.
- The *kore* (plural, *korai*) is the young maiden, whose natural form lagged behind in its articulation (in part because the male form was considered perfect and celebrated, while the female form was considered virtuous), was an offering in votive to the goddess Athena.
- Sculptors approached the challenge of sculpting a figure with garments and the result was a magnificent form revealed through clothing.

Learning Objective: 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
Topic: The Rise of the Greek Polis
Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It
Difficulty Level: Difficult

30. Discuss Pericles' meaning in saying that Athens was "the school of the Hellas."
Question Title: TB_02_30_Golden Age_Apply and Analyze_2.3
Essay responses should include these points:
- To "Hellenize" means to make Greek or to show Greek influence.
- According to Pericles, the greatness of the state relied on the greatness of the individuals.
- Quality of life is directly connected to civic responsibility and individual freedom.

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Pericles defined and shaped the Golden Age of Athens.
Topic: The Golden Age
Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It
Difficulty Level: Difficult

31. Explain the significance of Praxiteles' *Aphrodite of Knidos.*
Question Title: TB_02_31_Hellenistic World_Apply and Analyze_2.4
Essay responses should include these points:
- This Aphrodite may have been the first female nude.
- It is considered a celebration of the female form, in its perfect state.
- It is possible this was the first sensualized female form, made specifically for the male audience.
- Praxiteles employed the canon of ratio to balance the body's proportion.

Learning Objective: 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.
Topic: The Hellenistic World
Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It
Difficulty Level: Difficult