

Chapter 2

Student: _____

1. Minoan civilization reached its height
 - A. between 2600 and 2200 B.C.
 - B. around 1900 B.C.
 - C. between 1550 and 1400 B.C.
 - D. between 1300 and 1100 B.C.
 - E. between 1600 and 1100 B.C.

2. Our best information about Mycenaean civilization comes from
 - A. archaeological evidence.
 - B. the works of Homer.
 - C. the writings of later Greek historians.
 - D. tablets discovered in Troy.
 - E. the work of Michael Ventris.

3. Between 1300 and 1200 B.C., Mycenaean Greece was gradually destroyed by
 - A. the Egyptians.
 - B. the Minoans.
 - C. the Trojans.
 - D. invasions by sea and land.
 - E. epidemics.

4. The gods of the Greeks were

- A. transcendent and remote.
- B. anthropomorphic and potentially benevolent.
- C. mortal.
- D. ethical.
- E. vindictive.

5. The period of Greek colonization from 750 to 550 B.C.

- A. made Greece the dominant power in the ancient Near East.
- B. resulted from firm alliances among the Greek city-states.
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- D. helped to spread Greek culture throughout the Mediterranean.
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6. The *Iliad*

- A. provides a historically accurate account of an actual Greek war against Troy.
- B. is probably the work of a single author named Homer.
- C. glorifies a warrior aristocracy.
- D. emphasizes the role of the gods in human affairs.
- E. dates from the time of the Trojan War.

7. In comparison with Egyptian or Near Eastern civilizations, the Greek polis was distinctive in which of the following ways?

- A. Women participated in politics.
- B. Slaves participated in politics.
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- D. All residents participated in politics.
- E. All tyrants participated in politics.

8. Around 650 B.C., Greek poets

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- B. incorporated aspects of Indian mythology into their work.
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- E. concentrated on military themes and the heroism of individual soldiers.

9. The basic means of livelihood for citizens of the Greek city-state was

- A. the trades and crafts of the middle class.
- B. industry and technology.
- C. public works and warfare.
- D. agriculture.
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10. The Spartan state

- A. emphasized the role of women in political affairs.
- B. was designed to favor the commercial class.
- C. gave unprecedented personal freedom to male warriors.
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11. Sparta's "mixed constitution" included

- A. kings, an oligarchic council, and a public assembly.
- B. shared rule between elite citizens and the king.
- C. elected kings responsible to a powerful citizen assembly.
- D. a council of elders who chose citizens to serve as advisers for a year.
- E. the elimination of the monarchy.

12. Which was NOT among the important reforms carried out by Solon in the 570s B.C.?

- A. measures encouraging the cultivation and export of olive oil
- B. canceling the enormous debts of poor farmers
- C. allowing all male citizens to hold government office
- D. reducing the political power of the wealthiest families
- E. redistributing land to formerly enslaved farmers

13. In the Athenian *demokratia*, most public offices were filled by

- A. election.
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- C. appointment by the *archons*.
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14. The Persian king Darius decided to invade Greece in 490 B.C. because

- A. Athens had aided Greek cities in Asia Minor in an attempted revolt against Persian rule.
- B. Persia wished to aid Sparta.
- C. Persia wished to acquire the vast wealth of Athens.
- D. Persia wished to destroy Athenian trade.
- E. Sparta had aided Greek cities in an attempted revolt against Persian rule.

15. The Greek Dark Age was followed by

- A. a sudden flowering of artistic and literary genius.
- B. the defeat in battle of Athens' great rival Sparta.
- C. the Athenians' decision to limit trade and create a self-sufficient economy.
- D. the Athenians' tendency to neglect the arts and concentrate on developing military skills.
- E. a loosening of their control over members of the Delian League.

16. The Peloponnesian War was fought from

- A. 431 to 404 B.C.
- B. 451 to 444 B.C.
- C. 499 to 479 B.C.
- D. 404 to 390 B.C.
- E. 450 to 429 B.C.

17. Athens was ultimately defeated in the Peloponnesian War because

- A. a plague killed thousands of her people.
- B. a major expedition to Syracuse ended in failure.
- C. her navy was defeated and she was unable to import food.
- D. all her allies in the Delian League turned against her.
- E. of Melian resistance.

18. Compare Greek religion and one of the ancient Near Eastern religions discussed in the previous chapter, with respect to ethical standards, priesthood, the nature of the gods, and personal morality.

19. What were the social roles of women in the Greek polis? What rights and privileges did they enjoy? How were their roles in the life of the city-state limited?
20. To modern eyes, Athens is clearly a more appealing polis than Sparta. Yet many observers of the ancient world felt otherwise. Why might writers living in the last quarter of the fifth century have admired Sparta in comparison to Athens?
21. What kinds of problems did reformers have to overcome in order to establish democracy in Athens? What economic, social, and political factors allowed Athenian male citizens the leisure to participate in public affairs?

22. The Persian Wars are often considered to have been crucial to the course of Western history. Why? They were also crucial for the development of Athens. How did the Persian Wars affect Athens in the decades that followed?
23. Explain how the seeds of the Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C.), which led to disaster for Athens, were sown during the "Golden Age of Athens" (490?-429 B.C.). Should historians reassess the "Golden Age"?
24. From the text and from the "They Have a Master Called Law" feature, Sparta rather than Athens appears to be the primary defender of Greece and embodiment of Greek ideals. Yet in the modern period Athens represents classical Greece. Explain this apparent paradox.

25. Much of what we know about "Dark Age" Greek culture (1100-800 B.C.) comes from Homer. But Homer wrote during the Greek Renaissance (800-600 B.C.). Can historians therefore rely on Homer as a guide to Greek history for the centuries surrounding the Trojan War? What is the relation between literature and history?

26. Consider maps 2.1 and 2.3. How did the geography of Greece contribute to the development of the *poleis*?

27. Why would artifacts like the marble statuette of a goddess shown in this chapter convince some historians that Cretan society was a matriarchy?

28. What aspects of the "Lion Gate" seen in this chapter indicate its defensive purposes?

29. Using the vases that depict scenes from Homer's *Odyssey*, speculate on the method of dissemination and reason for the popularity of the story throughout the ancient Mediterranean region.

30. How does the Attic kouros portrayed in this chapter embody Greek ideals of humanity?

31. Study map 2.5, which portrays Classical Athens. How do the public spaces within the city reflect the democratic and participatory nature of Athenian political life?
32. Review the "Sappho's Love Poetry" feature in this chapter. Why do the mood and feelings expressed in this ancient poetry continue to evoke surprise from readers today?
33. Review the "Sappho's Love Poetry" feature in this chapter. What is Sappho trying to convey to the young woman to whom this poem is addressed? What is the role of the man in the poem?

34. Review the "A Master Called Law" feature in this chapter. How accurately do you think Herodotus, a Greek author, portrays Greek law and society in this passage?

35. Review the "A Master Called Law" feature in this chapter. What, according to Herodotus, distinguishes Greek law from Persian law?

36. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Knossos.

37. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: King Minos.

38. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Linear B.

39. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Mycenae.

40. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Hellas/Hellene.

41. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Troy.

42. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Cleisthenes.

43. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: demos.

44. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: ostracism.

45. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: the *Odyssey*.

46. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Ionian Revolt.

47. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Marathon.

48. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Archilochus.

49. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: polis/poleis.

50. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: acropolis.

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52. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: tyrant.

53. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Sparta.

54. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Parthenon.

55. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Messenians.

56. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Draco.

57. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Solon.

58. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Lycurgus.

59. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Pisistratus.

60. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Dorian Greeks.

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62. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Nemesis.

63. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: the *Iliad*.

64. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Darius.

65. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Sappho of Lesbos.

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67. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Themistocles.

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69. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Plataea.

70. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: hoplite.

71. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Athens.

72. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Peloponnesian War.

73. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: archons.

Chapter 2 Key

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #1

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #2

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #3

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #4

5. The period of Greek colonization from 750 to 550 B.C.
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Chambers - Chapter 02 #5

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #6

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #7

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #8

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #9

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #10

11. Sparta's "mixed constitution" included

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #11

12. Which was NOT among the important reforms carried out by Solon in the 570s B.C.?

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #12

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #13

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #14

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #15

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #16

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #17

18. Compare Greek religion and one of the ancient Near Eastern religions discussed in the previous chapter, with respect to ethical standards, priesthood, the nature of the gods, and personal morality.

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #18

19. What were the social roles of women in the Greek polis? What rights and privileges did they enjoy? How were their roles in the life of the city-state limited?

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #19

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #20

21. What kinds of problems did reformers have to overcome in order to establish democracy in Athens? What economic, social, and political factors allowed Athenian male citizens the leisure to participate in public affairs?

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22. The Persian Wars are often considered to have been crucial to the course of Western history. Why? They were also crucial for the development of Athens. How did the Persian Wars affect Athens in the decades that followed?

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23. Explain how the seeds of the Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C.), which led to disaster for Athens, were sown during the "Golden Age of Athens" (490?-429 B.C.). Should historians reassess the "Golden Age"?

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #23

24. From the text and from the "They Have a Master Called Law" feature, Sparta rather than Athens appears to be the primary defender of Greece and embodiment of Greek ideals. Yet in the modern period Athens represents classical Greece. Explain this apparent paradox.

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #24

25. Much of what we know about "Dark Age" Greek culture (1100-800 B.C.) comes from Homer. But Homer wrote during the Greek Renaissance (800-600 B.C.). Can historians therefore rely on Homer as a guide to Greek history for the centuries surrounding the Trojan War? What is the relation between literature and history?

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #25

26. Consider maps 2.1 and 2.3. How did the geography of Greece contribute to the development of the *poleis*?

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #26

27. Why would artifacts like the marble statuette of a goddess shown in this chapter convince some historians that Cretan society was a matriarchy?

Answers will vary

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28. What aspects of the "Lion Gate" seen in this chapter indicate its defensive purposes?

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #28

29. Using the vases that depict scenes from Homer's *Odyssey*, speculate on the method of dissemination and reason for the popularity of the story throughout the ancient Mediterranean region.

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #29

30. How does the Attic kouros portrayed in this chapter embody Greek ideals of humanity?

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #30

31. Study map 2.5, which portrays Classical Athens. How do the public spaces within the city reflect the democratic and participatory nature of Athenian political life?

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #31

32. Review the "Sappho's Love Poetry" feature in this chapter. Why do the mood and feelings expressed in this ancient poetry continue to evoke surprise from readers today?

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #35

36. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Knossos.

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #37

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #41

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #44

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Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #45

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Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #46

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #47

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Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #48

49. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: polis/poleis.

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #49

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Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #50

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Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #51

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Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #52

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #69

70. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: hoplite.

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #70

71. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Athens.

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #71

72. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Peloponnesian War.

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #72

73. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: archons.

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #73

Chapter 2 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Chambers - Chapter 02	73