

## Chapter 2: The Greek World: The Classical Tradition

### Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is the Greek term for city-state?

- a. *polis*
- b. *akropolis*
- c. *agora*
- d. *politeia*

Answer: a

Learning Objective: None

Topic: Introduction

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Which of the following is the Greek term for a large open space that served as public meeting place, marketplace, and civic center?

- a. *polis*
- b. *akropolis*
- c. *metropolis*
- d. *agora*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: None

Topic: Introduction

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Which of the following is the Greek term for the citadel that was located at the “top of the city” in Athens?

- a. *polis*
- b. *metropolis*
- c. *akropolis*
- d. colonnade

Answer: c

Learning Objective: None

Topic: Introduction

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Which of the following is the Greek term used by Aristotle to describe “the good or flourishing life” in which each individual may pursue an “activity of soul in accordance with complete excellence”?

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

Answer: d

Learning Objective: None

Topic: Introduction

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. What is the name of a group of more than 100 islands in the Aegean Sea that entered into the larger ancient Aegean political orbit through trade with Crete?

- a. Olympia
- b. Cyprus
- c. the Cyclades
- d. Attica

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks’ sense of themselves.

Topic: The Cyclades

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Who was the legendary ruler of Crete’s ancient capital of Knossos, from which its distinct culture derives its name?

- a. Priam
- b. Minos
- c. Aegeus
- d. Agamemnon

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks’ sense of themselves.

Topic: Minoan Culture in Crete

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. What is suggested by the decorative frescoes found at Akrotiri, in the Cyclades, and in Minoan palaces on Crete?
- a. Cycladic and Minoan culture shared mutual 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.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

Topic: Minoan Culture in Crete

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

8. According to legend, to what did the Minoan queen Pasiphae give birth after her union with the white bull?
- a. a Minotaur
  - b. a dragon
  - c. the Athenians
  - d. Minos

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

Topic: Minoan Culture in Crete

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Why is the Mycenaean construction technique, like the one used to build the Lion Gate, referred to as "cyclopean masonry"?
- a. It was believed by later Greeks that only a race of monsters known as the Cyclopes could have managed to build them.
  - b. The original form included a dedication to the Odysseus, who outsmarted the legendary Cyclopes.
  - c. The single openings in their walls and buildings mirrored the single eye of the Cyclopes.
  - d. The stones were large, round and smooth-cut to mimic Cyclopes' eyes.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

Topic: Mycenaean Culture on the Mainland

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

10. Who is considered the author of the Greek epics the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*?

- a. Homer
- b. Socrates
- c. Plato
- d. Aristotle

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

Topic: The Homeric Epics

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. What result did Heinrich Schliemann's discovery of Troy have for our understanding of the Homeric epics?

- a. The discovery of Troy proved that the Homeric epics were pure fiction.
- b. The discovery of Troy proved that the Homeric epics were pure historical fact.
- c. The discovery of Troy proved that the Homeric epics were grounded in history, mentioning historical places and people.
- d. The discovery of Troy proved that the Homeric epics were the basis for education in Ancient Greece.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

Topic: The Homeric Epics

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

12. Which of the following Homeric terms used frequently in the *Iliad* is often translated as "virtue" but means something closer to "reaching your highest human potential"?

- a. *labrys*
- b. *areté*
- c. *amphora*
- d. *kyklos*

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

Topic: The Homeric Epics

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Odysseus's wife Penelope exhibits what essential quality when she uses her cunning to ward off unwanted suitors?

- a. areté
- b. hubris
- c. aegis
- d. siren

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

Topic: The Homeric Epics

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

14. What is historically significant about Hesiod's *Works and Days*?

- a. This work documents the political implications of trade routes through the Adriatic Sea.
- b. This work provides an economic record of grain and olive oil exports.
- c. This work includes important details about agricultural production and social conditions.
- d. Hesiod reveals his own narrative within this work, the first known autobiography written.

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: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

15. Which of the following literary pieces was first to detail the Greek pantheon?

- a. *Works and Days*
- b. the *Odyssey*
- c. the *Iliad*
- d. *Theogony*

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

16. Which ancient Greek city-state was the home to the Sanctuary of Apollo wherein the gods spoke through the medium of a woman called the Pythia?

- a. Athens
- b. Delphi
- c. Thebes
- d. Corinth

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

Topic: The Greek Architectural Tradition

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

17. Which of the following orders of classical Greek architecture featured scrolled capitals, called volutes?

- a. Doric
- b. Ionic
- c. Corinthian
- d. Composite

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

Topic: The Greek Architectural Tradition

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*

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 Democracy and the Threat of Persia

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

19. Following the decisive battle against the Persians in 490 BCE, between which two cities did Phidippides run 26 miles in order to deliver word of the Greek victory?

- a. Sparta and Corinth
- b. Marathon and Athens
- c. Persepolis and Rome
- d. Thebes and Carthage

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 Democracy and the Threat of Persia

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

20. What is significant about Herodotus?

- a. He was the first Greek historian and his nine-volume *Histories* 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.

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 Democracy and the Threat of Persia

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

21. Why was the Parthenon intended to be the centerpiece of the Athenian akropolis?

- a. To show the glory of its architect Perikles.
- b. To be a fitting memorial to Athena's role in protecting the Athenian people in the Persian Wars.
- c. To commemorate their new allegiance to Xerxes as a feudatory of the Persian empire.
- d. To display the newly discovered stone from faraway lands.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Topic: The Architectural Program at the Akropolis

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

22. Among the pre-Socratics in the fifth century BCE, what word did Leucippus use to describe the indivisible particles of which, he argued, everything is made?

- a. *gnosis*
- b. *areté*
- c. *anarchy*
- d. *atom*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Topic: Philosophy and the Polis

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

23. What famous Greek dictum was coined by the Sophist Protagoras?

- a. "To thine own self be true."
- b. "Man is the measure of all things."
- c. "What lies behind the world of appearance?"
- d. "The universal author of all things is beautiful and right."

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Topic: Philosophy and the Polis

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. *proscenium*
- c. *orchestra*
- d. *parados*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Topic: The Theater of the People

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy



25. What imposing component was the kingdom of the Ganges rumored to have included that discouraged Alexander's army from advancing into India?

- a. 5,000 archers
- b. 5,000 lancers
- c. 5,000 elephants
- d. 5,000 horse-drawn chariots

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

Topic: The Empire of Alexander the Great

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

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

Topic: Aristotle: Observing the Natural World

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

## Essay Questions

27. Using examples, explain the importance of *areté* among the ancient Greeks.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- Provide examples of *areté* that might include: Penelope, the Botkin Class Amphora, Achilles, or the Sophists.
- *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.
- 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: The Homeric Epics

Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

28. Considering the statement that Greek gods were “more human than humans,” discuss the traits of the deities that made them human-like and how this reflected Greek cultural values.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- 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 are as susceptible to every human foible, including Eros, or Desire, as is humankind.
- The gods were capricious, capable of changing their minds, susceptible to argument and persuasion, alternately obstinate and malleable.
- These qualities embodied the intellectual freedom and the spirit of philosophical inquiry that would define the Greek state.

Learning Objective: 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

Topic: The Greek Gods

Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

29. Summarize the features and function that distinguish the *kouros* and the *kore*.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- In *kouros* statues, the male body was celebrated in nude sculptural form; this is called “cult of the body.”
- The sculptor’s goal in *kouros* sculpture was to naturalize the form to achieve physical perfection.
- These *kouros* 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).
- The *korai* was probably an offering in votive to the goddess Athena.
- The anatomical realism of the *korai* is suppressed by the straight lines of the sturdy garment known as a *peplos*.

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 the meaning of Perikles' funeral speech that is recorded in Thucydides' *History of the Peloponnesian Wars*, particularly saying that Athens was "the school of Hellas."

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- Perikles argued for the glory of Athens and that it should set an example for all of Greece.
- According to Perikles, the greatness of the state relied on the greatness of the individuals.
- Quality of life is directly connected to civic responsibility and individual freedom.
- His ideals of individual freedom and civic responsibility form the foundations of modern Western political idealism.

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age 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*.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- The statue was a sensation and made the city of Knidos, where was enshrined in a circular temple, famous with many people travelling there to see it.
- This Aphrodite may have been the first female nude.
- It is considered a celebration of the female form, in its perfect state.
- Praxiteles' canon for depicting the female nude—wide hips, small breasts, oval face, and centrally parted hair—remained the standard throughout antiquity.
- *Aphrodite of Knidos* elevated female nudity from a sign of low moral character to the embodiment of beauty, even truth itself.

Learning Objective: 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

Topic: Toward Hellenistic Art: Sculpture in the Late Classical Period

Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

## Revel Quizzes

### Quiz: Bronze Age Culture in the Aegean

#### EOM Q2.1.1

The early Greeks traced their heritage from the Aegean people of the Bronze Age by *archaiologia*, a term that refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. knowing the past
- b. examining objects dug up at ancient sites  
Consider This: Legends were important to Greek culture. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.
- c. writing historical records  
Consider This: Legends were important to Greek culture. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.
- d. painting narrative scenes about the past  
Consider This: Legends were important to Greek culture. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

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

Difficulty Level: Easy

#### EOM Q2.1.2

While most examples of this type of object are found in excavated graves, which characteristic also supports the idea that their purpose was connected to burial rites?

- a. The crossed arms
- b. The female anatomy  
Consider This: The surface was originally painted. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.
- c. An elongated neck and nose  
Consider This: The surface was originally painted. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.
- d. The alabaster color  
Consider This: The surface was originally painted. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

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: Apply

Difficulty Level: Difficult

### EOM Q2.1.3

The legendary King Minos's ancient capital of Knossos was located on the island of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Crete
- b. Cyprus

Consider This: Minoan civilization developed there. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

- c. Naxos

Consider This: Minoan civilization developed there. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

- d. Thera

Consider This: Minoan civilization developed there. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

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

Difficulty Level: Easy

### EOM Q2.1.4

What happened after Ariadne helped Theseus slay the Minotaur by giving him a sword and a spindle of thread?

- a. Theseus abandoned her on the island of Naxos, where she married Dionysos.
- b. Theseus married her to become the king of Crete.

Consider This: In Greek legend, Theseus was portrayed as wily, ambitious, and strong. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

- c. Angered by her complicity in killing the Minotaur, Poseidon enacted revenge by drowning Ariadne.

Consider This: In Greek legend, Theseus was portrayed as wily, ambitious, and strong. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

- d. Ariadne tricked Theseus, delivering him as a captive to her father, King Minos.

Consider This: In Greek legend, Theseus was portrayed as wily, ambitious, and strong. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

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

Difficulty Level: Moderate

### EOM Q2.1.5

At the beginning of the *Iliad*, who takes the beautiful Briseis from Achilles?

- a. Agamemnon
- b. Hector

Consider This: His act incites Achilles' "rage" and withdrawal from battle. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

- c. Odysseus

Consider This: His act incites Achilles' "rage" and withdrawal from battle. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

- d. Sarpedon

Consider This: His act incites Achilles' "rage" and withdrawal from battle. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

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

Difficulty Level: Moderate

### Quiz: The Rise of the Greek Polis

#### EOM Q2.2.1

The term "polis" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. a city-state
- b. police

Consider This: As many as 1,500 existed around the Mediterranean and Black Sea. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

- c. all of the gods

Consider This: As many as 1,500 existed around the Mediterranean and Black Sea. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

- d. a public meeting space

Consider This: As many as 1,500 existed around the Mediterranean and Black Sea. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

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: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

### **EOM Q2.2.2**

The origin of the sanctuary is related to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. large public spaces for sharing music, poetry, religion, and athletics
- b. the competitive building of fortifications by warring communities  
Consider This: It was also related to the concept of the symposium. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
- c. the celebration of the idealized male body  
Consider This: It was also related to the concept of the symposium. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
- d. the creation of burial sites  
Consider This: It was also related to the concept of the symposium. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

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

Difficulty Level: Moderate

### **EOM Q2.2.3**

Greek belief in the dignity and worth of the individual was particularly reflected in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. development of naturalism in Greek sculpture
- b. production of epic poetry  
Consider This: Democratic institutions are related to these ideas. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
- c. sophistication of Athenian ceramics  
Consider This: Democratic institutions are related to these ideas. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
- d. development of musical notation  
Consider This: Democratic institutions are related to these ideas. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

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

Difficulty Level: Moderate

#### **EOM Q2.2.4**

Which feature of this representation of Greek women relates to the developing theme of Athenian democracy?

- a. The naturalistic depiction of each woman emphasizes the individual within a social order.
- b. The focus upon women and labor underscores their restricted role in society.  
Consider This: The fountain house created a social space for interaction. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
- c. The activity of filling pots with water links women to that symbolic source of life.  
Consider This: The fountain house created a social space for interaction. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
- d. Greek columns suggest an association between the fountain house and a temple where women perform a daily ritual of serving the gods.  
Consider This: The fountain house created a social space for interaction. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

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: Apply

Difficulty Level: Difficulty

#### **EOM Q2.2.5**

Beautifully condensed lyric poetry was developed by “the Tenth Muse,” known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Sappho
- b. Euphronius  
Consider This: This poet’s collected works were lost in the destruction of the Library of Alexandria. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
- c. Homer  
Consider This: This poet’s collected works were lost in the destruction of the Library of Alexandria. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
- d. Thucydides  
Consider This: This poet’s collected works were lost in the destruction of the Library of Alexandria. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

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: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy



## Quiz: The Golden Age

### EOM Q2.3.1

What was Perikles' purpose in rebuilding the Akropolis?

- a. To compete with Persepolis while paying tribute to Athena with a war memorial
- b. To create an anti-war memorial warning against the consequences of a militaristic culture  
Consider This: The Persians destroyed Athens in 479 BCE. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.
- c. To recognize and pay tribute to the Delian League  
Consider This: The Persians destroyed Athens in 479 BCE. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.
- d. To celebrate the first Olympic Games  
Consider This: The Persians destroyed Athens in 479 BCE. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Topic: The Golden Age

Skill Level: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

### EOM Q2.3.2

Which element of the Erechtheion expresses a symbolic connection to a vital segment of the polis?

- a. The caryatids
- b. The Ionic columns  
Consider This: Figural references represent this segment. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.
- c. The sacred spring it encloses  
Consider This: Figural references represent this segment. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.
- d. The asymmetrical design  
Consider This: Figural references represent this segment. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Topic: The Golden Age

Skill Level: Apply

Difficulty Level: Difficulty

### EOM Q2.3.3

The Greek word for philosophy, *philosophia*, means \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. love of wisdom
- b. atoms of the mind

Consider This: Two traditions existed, pre-Socratic and Sophist. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

- c. truth and justice

Consider This: Two traditions existed, pre-Socratic and Sophist. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

- d. love of words

Consider This: Two traditions existed, pre-Socratic and Sophist. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Topic: The Golden Age

Skill Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

### EOM Q2.3.4

The Golden Age of Athens ended with the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. death of Socrates
- b. death of the Thirty Tyrants

Consider This: Athens was ruled by an oligarchy in this period. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

- c. overthrow of the Spartans

Consider This: Athens was ruled by an oligarchy in this period. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

- d. expulsion of Plato from Athens

Consider This: Athens was ruled by an oligarchy in this period. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Topic: The Golden Age

Skill Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

### EOM Q2.3.5

In Sophocles' play, *Antigone*, Creon opposes Antigone because she wishes to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. bury her brother against his decree
- b. see her brother condemned to death by Creon  
Consider This: Her actions are regarded as inciting tragic consequences. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.
- c. throw off Creon's tyrannical rule  
Consider This: Her actions are regarded as inciting tragic consequences. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.
- d. free women of the polis from the constraints of Athenian law  
Consider This: Her actions are regarded as inciting tragic consequences. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Topic: The Golden Age

Skill Level: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

### Quiz: The Hellenistic World

#### EOM Q2.4.1

Alexander the Great and his armies conquered lands as far as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. India
- b. Mesopotamia  
Consider This: His life began in Macedonia. 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.
- c. Egypt  
Consider This: His life began in Macedonia. 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.
- d. Greece  
Consider This: His life began in Macedonia. 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

Topic: The Hellenistic World

Skill Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

### EOM Q2.4.2

Which features of this sculpture reveal a new approach to the Classical canon of Polykleitos?

- a. The size of the head and width of the body
- b. The length of the arms and feet

Consider This: This sculpture is actually the same height as the earlier *Spear Bearer* by Polykleitos. 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

- c. The tilt of the head and curve of the back

Consider This: This sculpture is actually the same height as the earlier *Spear Bearer* by Polykleitos. 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

- d. The musculature of the arms and torso

Consider This: This sculpture is actually the same height as the earlier *Spear Bearer* by Polykleitos. 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

Answer: a

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

Difficulty Level: Moderate

### EOM Q2.4.3

By Aristotle's definition, an emotional response to the plight of a play's characters leading to a sense of cleansing or purification of the soul is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. catharsis
- b. farce

Consider This: It is the key experience of the audience. 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

- c. *Kanon*

Consider This: It is the key experience of the audience. 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

- d. Expressionism

Consider This: It is the key experience of the audience. 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

Topic: The Hellenistic World

Skill Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

#### EOM Q2.4.4

Which of these works has been associated with a perceptual shift created by “the male gaze”?

a. *Aphrodite of Knidos*

b. *Nike of Samothrace*

Consider This: It also reflects a humanistic appreciation for the human body. 2.4

Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

c. *Laocoön and His Sons*

Consider This: It also reflects a humanistic appreciation for the human body. 2.4

Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

d. *Doryphoros (Spear Bearer)*

Consider This: It also reflects a humanistic appreciation for the human body. 2.4

Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

Answer: a

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

Difficulty Level: Difficult

#### EOM Q2.4.5

Which of the following marks the predominant cultural center of the Hellenistic world?

a. The Altar of Zeus at Pergamon

b. The Library at Alexandria

Consider This: It was associated with the Attalids. 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

c. The Treasury of Delphi

Consider This: It was associated with the Attalids. 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

d. The Parthenon in Athens

Consider This: It was associated with the Attalids. 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

Answer: a

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

Difficulty Level: Moderate

## Chapter Quiz: The Greek World: The Classical Tradition

### EOC Q2.1

The circular ring of about 100 islands in the Aegean is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the Cyclades
- b. the Peloponnese

Consider This: Crete is not included among these islands. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

- c. Mycenae

Consider This: Crete is not included among these islands. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

- d. the Mediterranean

Consider This: Crete is not included among these islands. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

Topic: The Greek World

Skill Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

### EOC Q2.2

From evidence discovered at the Palace of Minos at Knossos, the legend of the Minotaur can be interpreted through \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the design of the palace itself as a labyrinth
- b. fragments from hundreds of wooden columns that lined the central court

Consider This: The monster was contained in a maze. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

- c. its construction as a fortress

Consider This: The monster was contained in a maze. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

- d. imagery carved on its Lion Gate

Consider This: The monster was contained in a maze. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

Topic: The Greek World

Skill Level: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

### EOC Q2.3

The legendary city of Troy was located in modern-day \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Turkey
- b. Greece

Consider This: An archeological discovery in the 1870s identified Troy in the sixth layer of the site. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

- c. Crete

Consider This: An archeological discovery in the 1870s identified Troy in the sixth layer of the site. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

- d. Egypt

Consider This: An archeological discovery in the 1870s identified Troy in the sixth layer of the site. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

Topic: The Greek World

Skill Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

### EOC Q2.4

Which statement is true regarding this object?

- a. It illustrates the concept of *areté* in Greek culture.
- b. It depicts the final scene of the *Iliad*.

Consider This: The figures reflect a kind of joy in battle. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

- c. It depicts Homer's battle with Apollo.

Consider This: The figures reflect a kind of joy in battle. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

- d. It illustrates Odysseus defending the honor of Penelope.

Consider This: The figures reflect a kind of joy in battle. 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 Outline how the Cycladic, Minoan, and Mycenaean cultures contributed to the later Greeks' sense of themselves.

Topic: The Greek World

Skill Level: Apply

Difficulty Level: Difficult

### EOC Q2.5

The Greek orders are defined by the relationship between a temple's platform, column, and \_\_\_\_\_.

a. entablature

b. acropolis

Consider This: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian are examples of classical orders. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

c. Cella

Consider This: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian are examples of classical orders. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

d. Pediment

Consider This: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian are examples of classical orders. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

Topic: The Greek World

Skill Level: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

### EOC Q2.6

The first Panhellenic Games were held in 776 BCE at \_\_\_\_\_.

a. Olympia

b. Delphi

Consider This: This athletic competition marks the beginning of Greek history. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

c. Athens

Consider This: This athletic competition marks the beginning of Greek history. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

d. Marathon

Consider This: This athletic competition marks the beginning of Greek history. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

Topic: The Greek World

Skill Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy



### EOC Q2.7

A significant reform of Athens' political system was achieved through *demes*, which created \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. local precincts connected to larger groupings with representation in the Councils
- b. citizenship for women as well as men  
Consider This: This system also decreased the power of noble families. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
- c. electoral terms for merchant citizens who served for 50 days  
Consider This: This system also decreased the power of noble families. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
- d. lifetime membership on the Councils for noble families  
Consider This: This system also decreased the power of noble families. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

Topic: The Greek World

Skill Level: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

### EOC Q2.8

The expanding Greek democracy was ultimately threatened by attack from \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Persia
- b. Babylonia  
Consider This: Ionian cities rebelled against this invader's rule. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
- c. Egypt  
Consider This: Ionian cities rebelled against this invader's rule. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.
- d. Assyria  
Consider This: Ionian cities rebelled against this invader's rule. 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 Define the polis and explain how it came to reflect the values of Greek culture.

Topic: The Greek World

Skill Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

### EOC Q2.9

In Perikles' view, the quality of Athenian life depended upon the link between \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. individual freedom and civic responsibility
- b. the power of the state and military might

Consider This: It was expressed in his Funeral Speech. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

- c. veneration of the gods and devotion to peace

Consider This: It was expressed in his Funeral Speech. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

- d. citizens' rights and a just ruler

Consider This: It was expressed in his Funeral Speech. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Topic: The Greek World

Skill Level: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

### EOC Q2.10

*The Canon* by the Greek sculptor Polykleitos is a treatise on \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. human proportions
- b. architectural technique

Consider This: The Greek ideal of beauty was linked to balance and harmony. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

- c. ancient medicine

Consider This: The Greek ideal of beauty was linked to balance and harmony. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

- d. military tactics

Consider This: The Greek ideal of beauty was linked to balance and harmony. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Topic: The Greek World

Skill Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Easy

### EOC Q2.11

Which of the following questions would be posed by a pre-Socratic philosopher rather than a follower of the Sophists or later traditions?

- a. Is there an essential truth beyond reality?
- b. Who should govern the ideal city-state?  
Consider This: Monism was pre-Socratic. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.
- c. What is the other side of the argument?  
Consider This: Monism was pre-Socratic. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.
- d. How can we trust what the mind perceives?  
Consider This: Monism was pre-Socratic. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Topic: The Greek World

Skill Level: Apply

Difficulty Level: Difficult

### EOC Q2.12

The function of the chorus in a Greek drama is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. comment upon the central actions of the play as the symbolic voice of the people
- b. deliver messages to the mortal protagonist from the immortal gods as symbolic voices from heaven  
Consider This: The playwright Thespis refined its function when he began to perform as an actor. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.
- c. sing poetry set to music and to dance in between actors' scenes  
Consider This: The playwright Thespis refined its function when he began to perform as an actor. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.
- d. perform ensemble action scenes alongside protagonists and antagonists to move the plot forward  
Consider This: The playwright Thespis refined its function when he began to perform as an actor. 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe how Perikles defined and shaped Golden Age Athens.

Topic: The Greek World

Skill Level: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**EOC Q2.13**

Which statement is true regarding this portrait of Alexander?

- a. It is a work of propaganda.
- b. It follows Classical conventions.  
Consider This: Lysippos was chosen by Alexander to create his portraits. 2.4  
Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.
- c. It is an imagined version of the warrior, not based upon a likeness.  
Consider This: Lysippos was chosen by Alexander to create his portraits. 2.4  
Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.
- d. It purposely ages its subject to minimize the perception of Alexander's youth.  
Consider This: Lysippos was chosen by Alexander to create his portraits. 2.4  
Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

Topic: The Greek World

Skill Level: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**EOC Q2.14**

Aristotle's process of empiricism shaped \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. investigations of identity and change
- b. the contemplation of Ideal Forms  
Consider This: He disagreed with Plato regarding the nature of reality. 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.
- c. the dialectic method  
Consider This: He disagreed with Plato regarding the nature of reality. 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.
- d. the development of expressionism  
Consider This: He disagreed with Plato regarding the nature of reality. 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

Topic: The Greek World

Skill Level: Apply

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**EOC Q2.15**

Which statement is true regarding the depiction of this figure?

- a. Its stylistic treatment is related to catharsis.
- b. It reflects Classical order and balance.  
Consider This: Hellenistic sculpture is characterized by expressionism. 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.
- c. It follows Polykleitos' *Canon*.  
Consider This: Hellenistic sculpture is characterized by expressionism. 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.
- d. Its nudity counters Greek conventions for representation.  
Consider This: Hellenistic sculpture is characterized by expressionism. 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.4 Characterize the values of the Hellenistic world in terms of politics, philosophy, and art.

Topic: The Greek World

Skill Level: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate