

Student: _____

1. The source of a fundamental characteristic of Western civilization—the call for rational inquiry—is a philosopher of
 - A. Persia
 - B. Greece
 - C. Spain
 - D. England
2. The epic poem the *Iliad*, which recounts the prowess and anger of Achilles, was composed by
 - A. Homer
 - B. Hesiod
 - C. Herodotus
 - D. Minos
3. The best excavated and best known Minoan palace on the island of Crete is
 - A. Phaestos
 - B. Knossos
 - C. Delos
 - D. Thera
4. The Minoan civilization
 - A. Was centered in Mesopotamia
 - B. Had artists who often painted frescoes featuring religious rituals
 - C. Was destroyed by the Middle Kingdom of Egypt
 - D. Produced, as its greatest military leader, Alexander the Great
5. The epics of Homer are set in the period of Greek history called the
 - A. Sumerian Age
 - B. "Dark Age."
 - C. Mycenaean Age
 - D. Stone Age
6. The Mycenaean civilization
 - A. Was centered around palaces and warrior kings
 - B. Was depicted many years later in the Homeric epics
 - C. Was an ancestor of later Greek civilization
 - D. All of these options are correct
7. Which of the following was not a result of the widespread violence and movement of peoples in the eastern Mediterranean around 1200 B.C.E.?
 - A. A besieged and weakened Egyptian Empire
 - B. The Trojan War and destruction of Troy
 - C. The establishment of democracy at Athens
 - D. The decline of Mycenaean civilization and its invasion by Dorian Greeks
8. The Greek "Dark Age" commenced when
 - A. The Mycenaean culture collapsed
 - B. The eruption of the volcano on Thera caused dust that dimmed the sun
 - C. Glaciers from the Ice Age spread all over Greece
 - D. Homer died, leaving his epics unfinished

9. A major occurrence at the end of the Greek "Dark Age" and the beginning of Classic Greek civilization was
- A. The Trojan War
 - B. The spread of Greek colonies over much of the Mediterranean and Black Sea shorelines
 - C. The conquests of Alexander the Great
 - D. The triumph of democracy in Athens
10. Although the Greeks learned many things from earlier civilizations, the philosopher Plato said the
- A. Greeks didn't really need to learn anything
 - B. Earlier civilizations had not invented anything useful
 - C. Greek gods had taught all those things to earlier civilizations
 - D. Greeks turned those things into something finer
11. The Greek gods
- A. Resembled human beings
 - B. Shared the same virtues and defects as mankind
 - C. Periodically interfered in human affairs
 - D. All of these options are correct
12. The oracle at Delphi reputedly received messages from the god
- A. Apollo
 - B. Zeus
 - C. Athena
 - D. Poseidon
13. The Greek invention of philosophy or the search for knowledge, involved the idea that
- A. The world and the cosmos were accessible to human reason and based on natural laws
 - B. All could be learned by studying the texts of ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia
 - C. The gods would reveal all knowledge according to their own plan
 - D. People could hasten the acquisition of knowledge by increasing religious sacrifices
14. Which of the following was not one of the early Greek philosophers or scientists?
- A. Pythagoras
 - B. Gilgamesh
 - C. Democritus
 - D. Thales
15. Which of the following was not a result of the expansion of Greek trade around 700 B.C.E.?
- A. Common citizens could afford to arm themselves, making aristocratic warriors less important
 - B. A new prosperity created a middle class that owed no loyalty to aristocratic landowners
 - C. Aristocrats lost their privileged positions in politics
 - D. Kings strengthened their absolute power by controlling the expanded wealth
16. *Tyrant* was the name given to
- A. An elected leader of a democratic state
 - B. A king who rules in a cruel manner
 - C. A ruler who uses physical force rather than hereditary right or constitutional means to seize power
 - D. An aristocratic ruler who cares only about the interests of his own class
17. The normal term used to characterize the Greek city-state is
- A. Polis
 - B. Pyramid
 - C. Civitas
 - D. County

18. Respectable Athenian women
 - A. Traveled widely in the Greek world
 - B. Tended to stay within the home, presiding over spinning and weaving
 - C. Undertook regular gymnastic exercises
 - D. Regularly took part in civic affairs
19. Bisexual relationships were common in Greek society because
 - A. Segregation of the sexes was strictly regulated
 - B. Male/male relationships were thought to offer the highest possibilities for love and intellectual development
 - C. Men feared that female sexuality would weaken their control of family paternity
 - D. All of these options are correct
20. The purpose of Solon's reforms was to
 - A. Insure that only men of aristocratic birth would control Athens
 - B. Return Athens to a Mycenaean-style monarchy
 - C. Open participation in government to the newly wealthy
 - D. Establish himself securely as a tyrant
21. The Greek political reformer Cleisthenes
 - A. Wrote epic poetry
 - B. Established an Athenian constitution with many democratic features
 - C. Preached equal rights for Athenian women
 - D. Became a tutor to Alexander the Great
22. Athenian democracy differed from modern democracy in many ways, with several groups excluded. Which of the following was not excluded?
 - A. Women
 - B. Slaves
 - C. Persons not of Athenian ancestry, even though they were born in Athens
 - D. The poor
23. The Greek polis known for its emphasis on military training was
 - A. Athens
 - B. Rome
 - C. Sparta
 - D. Corinth
24. Sparta developed a strict military state and society in order to
 - A. Keep their conquered people or *helots*, in subjection and slavery
 - B. Train their artists to create simple but powerful images
 - C. Compete victoriously in the Olympic Games
 - D. Dominate the trade and commerce of the entire Greek world
25. Spartan society
 - A. Emphasized soft living rather than military values
 - B. Gave women considerably more public freedom than other city-states, including athletic training
 - C. Was more democratic than Athens
 - D. Worshipped the Hebrew God Yahweh
26. Which of the following was not true of the Olympic Games?
 - A. Men and women could compete together in some events
 - B. They were pan-Hellenic or open to Greeks from any polis
 - C. They were a religious festival in honor of Zeus
 - D. Victorious athletes were richly rewarded with honor and free meals

27. Which of the following Persian War battles was a Persian, rather than Greek, victory?
- A. Salamis
 - B. Marathon
 - C. Thermopylae
 - D. Plataea
28. During the Persian Wars
- A. Athens defeated Sparta
 - B. Xerxes of Persia conquered Greece, ending Athenian democracy
 - C. Athens and Sparta invaded Persia and destroyed the Persian Empire
 - D. All of these options are incorrect
29. The great historian of the Persian Wars, justifiably known as the Father of History, was
- A. Homer
 - B. Archimedes
 - C. Herodotus
 - D. Sargon
30. The Delian League, a maritime union organized to defend the Aegean against Persia, soon became an _____ empire.
- A. Spartan
 - B. Athenian
 - C. Egyptian
 - D. Miletus
31. Which of the following applies to Pericles, the architect of Athens's Golden Age?
- A. He was elected chief strategos or commander, from 443 to 429 B.C.E
 - B. He provided the leadership for the rebuilding of the Acropolis to include the Parthenon
 - C. He advocated the supremacy of Athens over other members of the Delian League
 - D. All of these options are correct
32. The major leader of Athenian democracy after the Persian Wars was
- A. Homer
 - B. Pericles
 - C. Sappho
 - D. Pythagoras
33. The themes of the Greek theater centered on issues of
- A. Fate
 - B. Religion
 - C. Politics
 - D. All of these options are correct
34. The Theban Plays of Sophocles are an illustration that the great Athenian playwrights
- A. Preferred shallow sensationalism to serious drama
 - B. Preferred to set their plays in exotic locations far from Greece
 - C. Wrote only comedies
 - D. Tried to explore complex moral problems
35. According to Thucydides, the Peloponnesian War was caused by
- A. Athens's attack on Sparta to free the helots
 - B. Persia's desire to conquer the Peloponnesus for its rich mines
 - C. Sparta's fear of Athens' growing power
 - D. Sparta's attempt to stop Athens from imposing monarchy on all Greek states

36. The historian who wrote about the Peloponnesian War was
- A. Thucydides
 - B. Homer
 - C. Plato
 - D. Pythagoras
37. Which of the following was not an advantage for Athens in the war with Sparta?
- A. The best land army in Greece
 - B. Naval control of the Aegean
 - C. Long walls protecting harbor and city
 - D. Wealth and supplies from sea-borne trade
38. The text describes Alcibiades as
- A. A stern Athenian philosopher
 - B. A man seen at times as hero, military genius and traitor
 - C. An important author, who wrote the History of the Persian Wars
 - D. A popular playwright, authoring the Theban Plays
39. Socrates believed that
- A. There were no standards of truth and justice; only success counts
 - B. That true wisdom lies in the endless search for knowledge
 - C. That Alcibiades should have conquered the world
 - D. That all philosophical questions were meaningless
40. The Greek philosopher who argued that the world of the senses was only a shadow of ultimate reality was
- A. Ashurbanipal
 - B. Homer
 - C. Alcibiades
 - D. Plato
41. Unlike Plato, Aristotle
- A. Argued that one had to observe and study actual entities rather than seek out ideal forms
 - B. Believed that monarchy was the best form of government for a polis
 - C. Rejected the study of logic
 - D. Believed mathematics was the ultimate route to all knowledge
42. Which of the following statements is not true of the comedies of Aristophanes?
- A. Criticism of public figures
 - B. Use of sexual and bathroom humor
 - C. The exaltation of military values
 - D. Expression of a longing for peace
43. The tragedies of Euripides
- A. Exalted Athenian imperialism
 - B. Asked Athenians to reflect on their own actions during the Peloponnesian War
 - C. Emphasized sexual jokes and bathroom humor
 - D. Poked fun at Sparta
44. Hippocrates, considered the father of modern Western medicine, taught that
- A. Good health depends on prayers to the gods
 - B. Different people contract different diseases according to their genetic makeup
 - C. All diseases have natural causes which can be discovered by observation
 - D. All diseases are caused by mental and not physical conditions

45. During the half century following the Peloponnesian War
A. The major poleis recovered their original power and cultural vitality
B. The Persians conquered Greece and made it into a province
C. The Greeks united into a single state under the leadership of Sparta
D. Constant warfare between the poleis weakened Greece politically and culturally
46. The Greeks were fortunate in having a large plain and river so that they could be united in one great empire.
True False
47. The Minoans engaged in no trade, depending entirely on agriculture.
True False
48. Mycenaean civilization was greatly influenced by the Minoans.
True False
49. Unlike Minoan palaces, Mycenaean palaces were walled, indicating much warfare.
True False
50. Homer's epics accurately describe life and events in prehistoric Greece.
True False
51. The tension between heroic aspiration and dangerous individual pride became a prominent theme throughout the history of the ancient Greeks.
True False
52. The Greeks based their alphabet on that of the Egyptians.
True False
53. Greek philosophers made the first attempts to understand and explain the world in a scientific philosophical manner.
True False
54. The citizen of a Greek polis thought of himself as a subject of a high king and his priests.
True False
55. The Greek polis noted for its cultural sophistication was Sparta.
True False
56. The Athenian assembly was the heart of their democracy, since it included all male citizens and had power over any subject.
True False
57. The Greek polis noted for its promotion of military courage was Athens.
True False
58. Athens refused to assist Miletus in the Persian Wars.
True False
59. The Persian Wars ended with Greek victories on both land and sea.
True False
60. Athens converted the Delian League into an empire by forbidding the members to withdraw and controlling the League treasury.
True False
61. Pericles was an aristocrat who ruled Athens in a despotic fashion.
True False
62. *The Theban Plays* of Sophocles revolve around the myths of Oedipus and his family.
True False

63. Athens established herself as the supreme ruler of Greece by defeating Sparta in the Peloponnesian War.
True False
64. Plato did not believe that democratic government was fit for the ideal state.
True False
65. Unlike Plato, Aristotle believed in the study of the everyday world, not in the study of ideal forms.
True False
66. The Greek theater of the 5th century B.C.E. Primarily concerned itself with light comic themes, much like TV sitcoms today.
True False
67. Hippocrates believed that all diseases had natural causes.
True False
68. Minoan civilization arose on the island of _____.

69. The mainland Greek civilization of 2000-1100 B.C.E. Influenced by the Minoans was centered in the city of _____.

70. The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were written by the poet _____.

71. An early Greek astronomer and mathematician was _____.

72. The normal name for the Greek city state was the _____.

73. A _____ is a ruler who rules by force rather than by hereditary or constitutional right.

74. _____ was the leading democratic and commercial city of Greece.

75. _____ was the leading military city of Greece.

76. The Pan-Hellenic games every four years in honor of Zeus are referred to as the _____ Games.

77. In Greece, government by an inner few, common in most cities, was called _____.

78. In Athens, government by the many, as eventually became the case, is called _____.

79. In 490 B.C.E. The Athenians defeated the forces of the Persian king Darius on the plain of _____.

80. _____ is known as the "Father of History" for his monumental history on the background and conduct of the Persian wars.

81. Elected military commander every year from 443 to 429 B.C.E., _____ was the leader of Athens during her Golden Age.

82. The largest temple on the Athenian Acropolis, dedicated to Athena, was the _____.

83. Sophocles's most famous play is about King _____ of Thebes, who kills his father and marries his mother.

84. The war between Athens and Sparta from 431 to 404 B.C.E. Is known as the _____ War.

85. The man who wrote of the war between Athens and Sparta and analyzed the destruction of democracy and civic virtue during times of violence, was _____.

86. The philosopher _____ developed the question and answer method of teaching and was put to death by the Athenians for supposedly corrupting the young.

87. _____ wrote *The Republic*, in which he outlined the perfect state ruled by philosopher kings.

88. _____ organized knowledge into the categories which were used for the next 1500 years, teaching that learning resulted only from study of actual phenomena.

89. The father of medicine, whose oath is still taken by today's doctors, was _____.

90. What were the differences between the Minoans and Mycenaeans and what influence did they have on each other?
91. How did the early natural philosophers affect the religious beliefs of the Greeks?
92. How did a Greek *polis* differ from a Mesopotamian or Egyptian kingdom?

93. How did the structure of Greek society affect sexual relationships for both men and women?
94. Herodotus described the Persian Wars as a conflict between freedom and despotism. Are there any facts to support that view?
95. What factors led to Athens converting the Delian League into an empire?
96. Compare the strengths and weaknesses of Athens and Sparta in the Peloponnesian War. What were the events that led to Athens' defeat?
97. Compare and contrast Sparta and Athens politically, economically, culturally and socially. Which of the two has had the greater influence on the modern world and why? What was the difference between the roles played by Spartan and Athenian women and why?
98. Compare and contrast the philosophies of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. Which has had the most influence on the modern world and why?

99. The Athenian tragedians Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripedes explored the relationship between mankind and the gods, the nature of justice and virtue and the role of "hubris" in the downfall of men. Discuss, giving examples from their works that illustrate the tragic conflicts.
100. Compare the Greek and ancient Near Eastern civilizations. What did the Greeks accomplish that the latter did not? What did the Near Eastern states accomplish that the Greeks did not? What common accomplishments did they have?

2 Key

1. The source of a fundamental characteristic of Western civilization—the call for rational inquiry—is a philosopher of
(p. 41)
- A. Persia
 - B. Greece**
 - C. Spain
 - D. England

Difficulty: Easy
Sherman - Chapter 02 #1

2. The epic poem the *Iliad*, which recounts the prowess and anger of Achilles, was composed by
(p. 42)
- A. Homer**
 - B. Hesiod
 - C. Herodotus
 - D. Minos

Difficulty: Easy
Sherman - Chapter 02 #2

3. The best excavated and best known Minoan palace on the island of Crete is
(p. 43)
- A. Phaestos
 - B. Knossos**
 - C. Delos
 - D. Thera

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #3

4. The Minoan civilization
(p. 44)
- A. Was centered in Mesopotamia
 - B. Had artists who often painted frescoes featuring religious rituals**
 - C. Was destroyed by the Middle Kingdom of Egypt
 - D. Produced, as its greatest military leader, Alexander the Great

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #4

5. The epics of Homer are set in the period of Greek history called the
(p. 46)
- A. Sumerian Age
 - B. "Dark Age."**
 - C. Mycenaean Age
 - D. Stone Age

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #5

6. The Mycenaean civilization
(p. 45-46)
- A. Was centered around palaces and warrior kings
 - B. Was depicted many years later in the Homeric epics
 - C. Was an ancestor of later Greek civilization
 - D. All of these options are correct**

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #6

7. Which of the following was not a result of the widespread violence and movement of peoples in the eastern Mediterranean around 1200 B.C.E.?
(p. 46)
- A. A besieged and weakened Egyptian Empire
 - B. The Trojan War and destruction of Troy
 - C. The establishment of democracy at Athens**
 - D. The decline of Mycenaean civilization and its invasion by Dorian Greeks

Difficulty: Hard
Sherman - Chapter 02 #7

8. The Greek "Dark Age" commenced when
(p. 46) **A.** The Mycenaean culture collapsed
B. The eruption of the volcano on Thera caused dust that dimmed the sun
C. Glaciers from the Ice Age spread all over Greece
D. Homer died, leaving his epics unfinished

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #8

9. A major occurrence at the end of the Greek "Dark Age" and the beginning of Classic Greek civilization
(p. 46-47) was
A. The Trojan War
B. The spread of Greek colonies over much of the Mediterranean and Black Sea shorelines
C. The conquests of Alexander the Great
D. The triumph of democracy in Athens

Difficulty: Hard
Sherman - Chapter 02 #9

10. Although the Greeks learned many things from earlier civilizations, the philosopher Plato said the
(p. 46) **A.** Greeks didn't really need to learn anything
B. Earlier civilizations had not invented anything useful
C. Greek gods had taught all those things to earlier civilizations
D. Greeks turned those things into something finer

Difficulty: Hard
Sherman - Chapter 02 #10

11. The Greek gods
(p. 48-49) **A.** Resembled human beings
B. Shared the same virtues and defects as mankind
C. Periodically interfered in human affairs
D. All of these options are correct

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #11

12. The oracle at Delphi reputedly received messages from the god
(p. 49) **A.** Apollo
B. Zeus
C. Athena
D. Poseidon

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #12

13. The Greek invention of philosophy or the search for knowledge, involved the idea that
(p. 51) **A.** The world and the cosmos were accessible to human reason and based on natural laws
B. All could be learned by studying the texts of ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia
C. The gods would reveal all knowledge according to their own plan
D. People could hasten the acquisition of knowledge by increasing religious sacrifices

Difficulty: Hard
Sherman - Chapter 02 #13

14. Which of the following was not one of the early Greek philosophers or scientists?
(p. 51) **A.** Pythagoras
B. Gilgamesh
C. Democritus
D. Thales

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #14

15. Which of the following was not a result of the expansion of Greek trade around 700 B.C.E.?
(p. 52) **A.** Common citizens could afford to arm themselves, making aristocratic warriors less important
B. A new prosperity created a middle class that owed no loyalty to aristocratic landowners
C. Aristocrats lost their privileged positions in politics
D. Kings strengthened their absolute power by controlling the expanded wealth

Difficulty: Hard
Sherman - Chapter 02 #15

16. *Tyrant* was the name given to
(p. 52) A. An elected leader of a democratic state
B. A king who rules in a cruel manner
C. A ruler who uses physical force rather than hereditary right or constitutional means to seize power
D. An aristocratic ruler who cares only about the interests of his own class

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #16

17. The normal term used to characterize the Greek city-state is
(p. 52) **A.** Polis
B. Pyramid
C. Civitas
D. County

Difficulty: Easy
Sherman - Chapter 02 #17

18. Respectable Athenian women
(p. 53) A. Traveled widely in the Greek world
B. Tended to stay within the home, presiding over spinning and weaving
C. Undertook regular gymnastic exercises
D. Regularly took part in civic affairs

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #18

19. Bisexual relationships were common in Greek society because
(p. 54) A. Segregation of the sexes was strictly regulated
B. Male/male relationships were thought to offer the highest possibilities for love and intellectual development
C. Men feared that female sexuality would weaken their control of family paternity
D. All of these options are correct

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #19

20. The purpose of Solon's reforms was to
(p. 56) A. Insure that only men of aristocratic birth would control Athens
B. Return Athens to a Mycenaean-style monarchy
C. Open participation in government to the newly wealthy
D. Establish himself securely as a tyrant

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #20

21. The Greek political reformer Cleisthenes
(p. 56) A. Wrote epic poetry
B. Established an Athenian constitution with many democratic features
C. Preached equal rights for Athenian women
D. Became a tutor to Alexander the Great

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #21

22. Athenian democracy differed from modern democracy in many ways, with several groups excluded.
(p. 56) Which of the following was not excluded?
A. Women
B. Slaves
C. Persons not of Athenian ancestry, even though they were born in Athens
D. The poor

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #22

23. The Greek polis known for its emphasis on military training was

- (p. 56-57)
- A. Athens
 - B. Rome
 - C. Sparta**
 - D. Corinth

Difficulty: Easy
Sherman - Chapter 02 #23

24. Sparta developed a strict military state and society in order to

- (p. 57)
- A. Keep their conquered people or *helots*, in subjection and slavery**
 - B. Train their artists to create simple but powerful images
 - C. Compete victoriously in the Olympic Games
 - D. Dominate the trade and commerce of the entire Greek world

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #24

25. Spartan society

- (p. 57)
- A. Emphasized soft living rather than military values
 - B. Gave women considerably more public freedom than other city-states, including athletic training**
 - C. Was more democratic than Athens
 - D. Worshipped the Hebrew God Yahweh

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #25

26. Which of the following was not true of the Olympic Games?

- (p. 57-58)
- A. Men and women could compete together in some events**
 - B. They were pan-Hellenic or open to Greeks from any polis
 - C. They were a religious festival in honor of Zeus
 - D. Victorious athletes were richly rewarded with honor and free meals

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #26

27. Which of the following Persian War battles was a Persian, rather than Greek, victory?

- (p. 60)
- A. Salamis
 - B. Marathon
 - C. Thermopylae**
 - D. Plataea

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #27

28. During the Persian Wars

- (p. 58-60)
- A. Athens defeated Sparta
 - B. Xerxes of Persia conquered Greece, ending Athenian democracy
 - C. Athens and Sparta invaded Persia and destroyed the Persian Empire
 - D. All of these options are incorrect**

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #28

29. The great historian of the Persian Wars, justifiably known as the Father of History, was

- (p. 60)
- A. Homer
 - B. Archimedes
 - C. Herodotus**
 - D. Sargon

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #29

30. The Delian League, a maritime union organized to defend the Aegean against Persia, soon became an _____ empire.

- (p. 61)
- A. Spartan
 - B. Athenian**
 - C. Egyptian
 - D. Miletus

Difficulty: Easy
Sherman - Chapter 02 #30

31. Which of the following applies to Pericles, the architect of Athens's Golden Age?
(p. 61-62) A. He was elected chief strategos or commander, from 443 to 429 B.C.E
B. He provided the leadership for the rebuilding of the Acropolis to include the Parthenon
C. He advocated the supremacy of Athens over other members of the Delian League
D. All of these options are correct

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #31

32. The major leader of Athenian democracy after the Persian Wars was
(p. 61) A. Homer
B. Pericles
C. Sappho
D. Pythagoras

Difficulty: Easy
Sherman - Chapter 02 #32

33. The themes of the Greek theater centered on issues of
(p. 62) A. Fate
B. Religion
C. Politics
D. All of these options are correct

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #33

34. The Theban Plays of Sophocles are an illustration that the great Athenian playwrights
(p. 62-63) A. Preferred shallow sensationalism to serious drama
B. Preferred to set their plays in exotic locations far from Greece
C. Wrote only comedies
D. Tried to explore complex moral problems

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #34

35. According to Thucydides, the Peloponnesian War was caused by
(p. 63) A. Athens's attack on Sparta to free the helots
B. Persia's desire to conquer the Peloponnesus for its rich mines
C. Sparta's fear of Athens' growing power
D. Sparta's attempt to stop Athens from imposing monarchy on all Greek states

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #35

36. The historian who wrote about the Peloponnesian War was
(p. 64) **A. Thucydides**
B. Homer
C. Plato
D. Pythagoras

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #36

37. Which of the following was not an advantage for Athens in the war with Sparta?
(p. 64) **A. The best land army in Greece**
B. Naval control of the Aegean
C. Long walls protecting harbor and city
D. Wealth and supplies from sea-borne trade

Difficulty: Easy
Sherman - Chapter 02 #37

38. The text describes Alcibiades as
(p. 67) A. A stern Athenian philosopher
B. A man seen at times as hero, military genius and traitor
C. An important author, who wrote the History of the Persian Wars
D. A popular playwright, authoring the Theban Plays

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #38

39. Socrates believed that
(p. 67-68) **A.** There were no standards of truth and justice; only success counts
B. That true wisdom lies in the endless search for knowledge
C. That Alcibiades should have conquered the world
D. That all philosophical questions were meaningless

Difficulty: Hard
Sherman - Chapter 02 #39

40. The Greek philosopher who argued that the world of the senses was only a shadow of ultimate reality
(p. 68) was
A. Ashurbanipal
B. Homer
C. Alcibiades
D. Plato

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #40

41. Unlike Plato, Aristotle
(p. 68) **A.** Argued that one had to observe and study actual entities rather than seek out ideal forms
B. Believed that monarchy was the best form of government for a polis
C. Rejected the study of logic
D. Believed mathematics was the ultimate route to all knowledge

Difficulty: Hard
Sherman - Chapter 02 #41

42. Which of the following statements is not true of the comedies of Aristophanes?
(p. 69-70) **A.** Criticism of public figures
B. Use of sexual and bathroom humor
C. The exaltation of military values
D. Expression of a longing for peace

Difficulty: Hard
Sherman - Chapter 02 #42

43. The tragedies of Euripides
(p. 69) **A.** Exalted Athenian imperialism
B. Asked Athenians to reflect on their own actions during the Peloponnesian War
C. Emphasized sexual jokes and bathroom humor
D. Poked fun at Sparta

Difficulty: Hard
Sherman - Chapter 02 #43

44. Hippocrates, considered the father of modern Western medicine, taught that
(p. 71) **A.** Good health depends on prayers to the gods
B. Different people contract different diseases according to their genetic makeup
C. All diseases have natural causes which can be discovered by observation
D. All diseases are caused by mental and not physical conditions

Difficulty: Hard
Sherman - Chapter 02 #44

45. During the half century following the Peloponnesian War
(p. 71) **A.** The major poleis recovered their original power and cultural vitality
B. The Persians conquered Greece and made it into a province
C. The Greeks united into a single state under the leadership of Sparta
D. Constant warfare between the poleis weakened Greece politically and culturally

Difficulty: Medium
Sherman - Chapter 02 #45

46. The Greeks were fortunate in having a large plain and river so that they could be united in one great empire.
(p. 42) **FALSE**

Sherman - Chapter 02 #46

47. The Minoans engaged in no trade, depending entirely on agriculture.
(p. 43) **FALSE** *Sherman - Chapter 02 #47*
48. Mycenaean civilization was greatly influenced by the Minoans.
(p. 45) **TRUE** *Sherman - Chapter 02 #48*
49. Unlike Minoan palaces, Mycenaean palaces were walled, indicating much warfare.
(p. 45) **TRUE** *Sherman - Chapter 02 #49*
50. Homer's epics accurately describe life and events in prehistoric Greece.
(p. 42) **FALSE** *Sherman - Chapter 02 #50*
51. The tension between heroic aspiration and dangerous individual pride became a prominent theme throughout the history of the ancient Greeks.
(p. 42) **TRUE** *Sherman - Chapter 02 #51*
52. The Greeks based their alphabet on that of the Egyptians.
(p. 46) **FALSE** *Sherman - Chapter 02 #52*
53. Greek philosophers made the first attempts to understand and explain the world in a scientific philosophical manner.
(p. 51) **TRUE** *Sherman - Chapter 02 #53*
54. The citizen of a Greek polis thought of himself as a subject of a high king and his priests.
(p. 52) **FALSE** *Sherman - Chapter 02 #54*
55. The Greek polis noted for its cultural sophistication was Sparta.
(p. 57) **FALSE** *Sherman - Chapter 02 #55*
56. The Athenian assembly was the heart of their democracy, since it included all male citizens and had power over any subject.
(p. 56) **TRUE** *Sherman - Chapter 02 #56*
57. The Greek polis noted for its promotion of military courage was Athens.
(p. 54-57) **FALSE** *Sherman - Chapter 02 #57*
58. Athens refused to assist Miletus in the Persian Wars.
(p. 58) **FALSE** *Sherman - Chapter 02 #58*
59. The Persian Wars ended with Greek victories on both land and sea.
(p. 60) **TRUE** *Sherman - Chapter 02 #59*
60. Athens converted the Delian League into an empire by forbidding the members to withdraw and controlling the League treasury.
(p. 61) **TRUE** *Sherman - Chapter 02 #60*
61. Pericles was an aristocrat who ruled Athens in a despotic fashion.
(p. 61) **FALSE** *Sherman - Chapter 02 #61*

62. *The Theban Plays* of Sophocles revolve around the myths of Oedipus and his family.
(p. 63) **TRUE** Sherman - Chapter 02 #62
63. Athens established herself as the supreme ruler of Greece by defeating Sparta in the Peloponnesian War.
(p. 64) **FALSE** Sherman - Chapter 02 #63
64. Plato did not believe that democratic government was fit for the ideal state.
(p. 68) **TRUE** Sherman - Chapter 02 #64
65. Unlike Plato, Aristotle believed in the study of the everyday world, not in the study of ideal forms.
(p. 68) **TRUE** Sherman - Chapter 02 #65
66. The Greek theater of the 5th century B.C.E. Primarily concerned itself with light comic themes, much like TV sitcoms today.
(p. 69) **FALSE** Sherman - Chapter 02 #66
67. Hippocrates believed that all diseases had natural causes.
(p. 71) **TRUE** Sherman - Chapter 02 #67
68. Minoan civilization arose on the island of _____.
(p. 42-43) **Crete** Sherman - Chapter 02 #68
69. The mainland Greek civilization of 2000-1100 B.C.E. Influenced by the Minoans was centered in the city of _____.
(p. 45) **Mycenae** Sherman - Chapter 02 #69
70. *The Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were written by the poet _____.
(p. 47) **Homer** Sherman - Chapter 02 #70
71. An early Greek astronomer and mathematician was _____.
(p. 51) **Pythagoras** Sherman - Chapter 02 #71
72. The normal name for the Greek city state was the _____.
(p. 52) **polis** Sherman - Chapter 02 #72
73. A _____ is a ruler who rules by force rather than by hereditary or constitutional right.
(p. 52) **tyrant** Sherman - Chapter 02 #73
74. _____ was the leading democratic and commercial city of Greece.
(p. 54-56) **Athens** Sherman - Chapter 02 #74
75. _____ was the leading military city of Greece.
(p. 56-57) **Sparta** Sherman - Chapter 02 #75
76. The Pan-Hellenic games every four years in honor of Zeus are referred to as the _____ Games.
(p. 57) **Olympic** Sherman - Chapter 02 #76

77. In Greece, government by an inner few, common in most cities, was called _____.
(p. 52) **oligarchy**
78. In Athens, government by the many, as eventually became the case, is called _____.
(p. 52, 56) **democracy**
79. In 490 B.C.E. The Athenians defeated the forces of the Persian king Darius on the plain of _____.
(p. 58-60) **Marathon**
80. _____ is known as the "Father of History" for his monumental history on the background and conduct of the Persian wars.
(p. 60) **Herodotus**
81. Elected military commander every year from 443 to 429 B.C.E., _____ was the leader of Athens during her Golden Age.
(p. 61) **Pericles**
82. The largest temple on the Athenian Acropolis, dedicated to Athena, was the _____.
(p. 62) **Parthenon**
83. Sophocles's most famous play is about King _____ of Thebes, who kills his father and marries his mother.
(p. 63) **Oedipus**
84. The war between Athens and Sparta from 431 to 404 B.C.E. Is known as the _____.
(p. 63) **Peloponnesian**
85. The man who wrote of the war between Athens and Sparta and analyzed the destruction of democracy and civic virtue during times of violence, was _____.
(p. 63-64) **Thucydides**
86. The philosopher _____ developed the question and answer method of teaching and was put to death by the Athenians for supposedly corrupting the young.
(p. 67-68) **Socrates**
87. _____ wrote *The Republic*, in which he outlined the perfect state ruled by philosopher kings.
(p. 68) **Plato**
88. _____ organized knowledge into the categories which were used for the next 1500 years, teaching that learning resulted only from study of actual phenomena.
(p. 68) **Aristotle**
89. The father of medicine, whose oath is still taken by today's doctors, was _____.
(p. 71) **Hippocrates**

Sherman - Chapter 02 #77

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90. What were the differences between the Minoans and Mycenaeans and what influence did they have on each other?

Answers will vary.

91. How did the early natural philosophers affect the religious beliefs of the Greeks?

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Answers will vary.

92. How did a Greek *polis* differ from a Mesopotamian or Egyptian kingdom?

Sherman - Chapter 02 #91

Answers will vary.

93. How did the structure of Greek society affect sexual relationships for both men and women?

Sherman - Chapter 02 #92

Answers will vary.

94. Herodotus described the Persian Wars as a conflict between freedom and despotism. Are there any facts to support that view?

Sherman - Chapter 02 #93

Answers will vary.

95. What factors led to Athens converting the Delian League into an empire?

Sherman - Chapter 02 #94

Answers will vary.

96. Compare the strengths and weaknesses of Athens and Sparta in the Peloponnesian War. What were the events that led to Athens' defeat?

Sherman - Chapter 02 #95

Answers will vary.

97. Compare and contrast Sparta and Athens politically, economically, culturally and socially. Which of the two has had the greater influence on the modern world and why? What was the difference between the roles played by Spartan and Athenian women and why?

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Answers will vary.

Sherman - Chapter 02 #97

98. Compare and contrast the philosophies of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. Which has had the most influence on the modern world and why?

Answers will vary.

Sherman - Chapter 02 #98

99. The Athenian tragedians Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides explored the relationship between mankind and the gods, the nature of justice and virtue and the role of "hubris" in the downfall of men. Discuss, giving examples from their works that illustrate the tragic conflicts.

Answers will vary.

Sherman - Chapter 02 #99

100. Compare the Greek and ancient Near Eastern civilizations. What did the Greeks accomplish that the latter did not? What did the Near Eastern states accomplish that the Greeks did not? What common accomplishments did they have?

Answers will vary.

Sherman - Chapter 02 #100

2 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Difficulty: Easy	7
Difficulty: Hard	10
Difficulty: Medium	28
Sherman - Chapter 02	100