

Chapter 2

Student: _____

1. Minoan civilization reached its height
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
2. Our best information about Mycenaean civilization comes from
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
3. Between 1300 and 1200 B.C., Mycenaean Greece was gradually destroyed by
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
4. The gods of the Greeks were
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

5. The period of Greek colonization from 750 to 550 B.C.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
6. The *Iliad*
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
7. In comparison with Egyptian or Near Eastern civilizations, the Greek polis was distinctive in which of the following ways?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
8. Around 650 B.C., Greek poets
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
9. The basic means of livelihood for citizens of the Greek city-state was
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

10. The Spartan state
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
11. Sparta's "mixed constitution" included
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
12. Which was NOT among the important reforms carried out by Solon in the 570s B.C.?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
13. In the Athenian *demokratia*, most public offices were filled by
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
14. The Persian king Darius decided to invade Greece in 490 B.C. because
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.

15. The Greek Dark Age was followed by

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

16. The Peloponnesian War was fought from

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

17. Athens was ultimately defeated in the Peloponnesian War because

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

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.
51. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: agora.

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.

61. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Mount Olympus.
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.
66. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Xerxes.

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

1. Minoan civilization reached its height

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.
- E.

Chambers - Chapter 02 #1

2. Our best information about Mycenaean civilization comes from

- A.**
- B.
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Chambers - Chapter 02 #2

3. Between 1300 and 1200 B.C., Mycenaean Greece was gradually destroyed by

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #3

4. The gods of the Greeks were

- A.
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Chambers - Chapter 02 #4

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

- A.
- B.
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- D.**
- E.

Chambers - Chapter 02 #5

6. The *Iliad*

- A.
- B.
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Chambers - Chapter 02 #6

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

- A.
- B.
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- D.
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Chambers - Chapter 02 #7

8. Around 650 B.C., Greek poets

- A.**
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- E.

Chambers - Chapter 02 #8

9. The basic means of livelihood for citizens of the Greek city-state was
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.**
 - E.
- Chambers - Chapter 02 #9*
10. The Spartan state
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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.?
- A.
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- Chambers - Chapter 02 #12*

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

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #13

14. The Persian king Darius decided to invade Greece in 490 B.C. because

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #14

15. The Greek Dark Age was followed by

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #15

16. The Peloponnesian War was fought from

- A.**
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Chambers - Chapter 02 #16

17. Athens was ultimately defeated in the Peloponnesian War because

- A.
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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?

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #19

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?

Answers will vary

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?

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #21

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?

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #22

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

Chambers - Chapter 02 #27

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?

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #32

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?

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #33

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?

Answers will vary

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #35

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #36

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #37

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #38

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #39

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

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #40

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

Answers will vary

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

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Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #44

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #45

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #46

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #47

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #48

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #49

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #50

51. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: agora.

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #51

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

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #52

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #53

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Chambers - Chapter 02 #54

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Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #55

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Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #56

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #57

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #58

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #59

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #60

61. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Mount Olympus.

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #61

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #62

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #63

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #64

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #65

66. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Xerxes.

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #66

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

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #67

68. Identify/define and explain the significance of the following: Thermopylae.

Answers will vary

Chambers - Chapter 02 #68

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

Answers will vary

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

Chapter 2 Summary