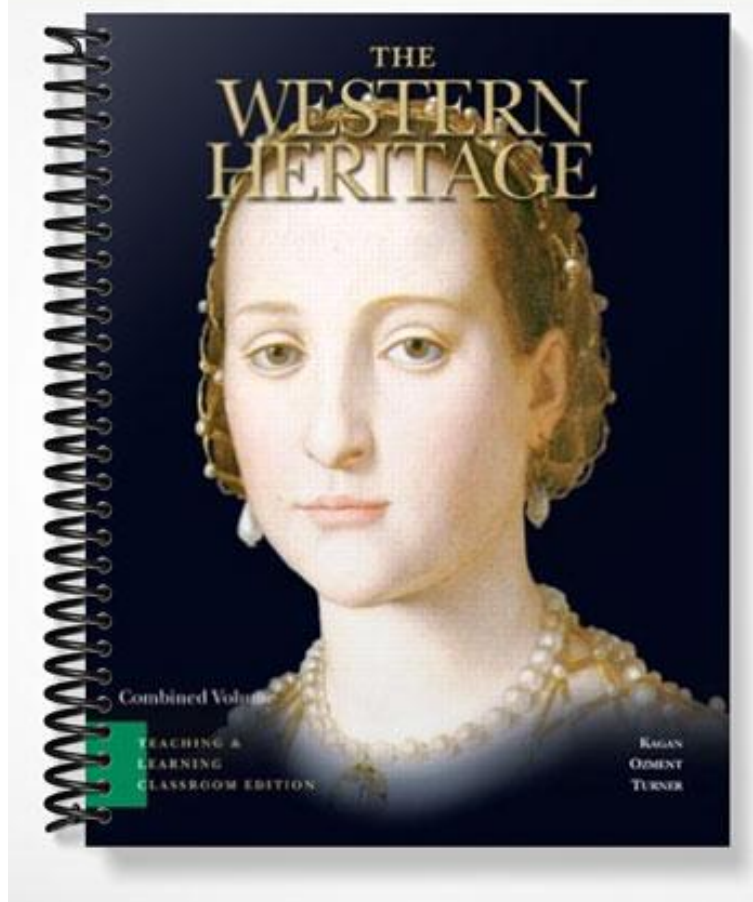


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Chapter 2 The Rise of Greek Civilization  
Part 1 The Foundations of Western Civilization in the Ancient World

**Chapter 2:  
The Rise of Greek Civilization**

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***The Bronze Age on Crete and on the Mainland to about 1150 B.C.E.***

1. The striking creations of the palaces uncovered at such sites as Phaestus, Hagia Triada, and, most important, Knossos can detail much regarding the unique character and beauty of its inhabitants. Based on the description of the palaces, what can you deduce about the daily lifestyle and living structures of the people living within the palaces?
  - A. Defense and battle techniques were essential to their survival.
  - B. Children were revered and blessed with oils and grains.
  - C. Culture, education, and innovation were valued within the society.
  - D. Taxes were high and often a burden to the common citizen.

(Answer: C; page 34) [Conceptual]

2. What distinguished the Mycenaean culture from many other Bronze Age civilizations?
  - A. ~~Its~~~~Their~~ militant style of life
  - B. ~~Its~~ use of slave trading, eventually dominating its economy
  - C. ~~The~~ role of women as a dominant matriarchal figure
  - D. ~~None~~ of these answers.

(Answer: A; page 35) [Conceptual]

3. Which of the following people is most likely to be buried in a tholos tomb?
  - A. ~~a~~ Mycenaean slave
  - B. ~~a~~ king
  - C. ~~a~~ convicted criminal
  - D. ~~a~~ noble priest

(Answer: B; page 35) [Conceptual]

4. Crete was the site of the earliest Bronze Age settlement, and modern scholars have called the civilization that arose there \_\_\_\_\_ after the legendary king of Crete.

(Answer: Minoan; page 34) [Factual]

5. Examine Map 2-1. Based on the map, how did the location of Crete influence its cultural interaction and fortification system? What geographic features could facilitate or hinder the development and security of the Minoan and Mycenaean societies?

(Answer: ; page 36) [Conceptual]

***The Greek "Middle Ages" to about 750 B.C.E.***

6. Which of the following correctly identifies the four classes in Homeric society?
  - A. ~~k~~knights, thetes, indentured servants, and slaves
  - B. ~~n~~Nobles, shepherds, thetes, and indentured servants
  - C. ~~k~~knights, landless laborers, thetes, and shepherds
  - D. ~~n~~Nobles, thetes, landless laborers, and slaves

(Answer: D; page 38) [Factual]

7. \_\_\_\_\_ was the writer of the epic poems the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.

**Part 1 The Foundations of Western Civilization in the Ancient World**  
**Chapter 2 The Rise of Greek Civilization**

(Answer: Homer, pages 37-38) [Factual]

8. The highest virtue in Homeric society was \_\_\_\_\_.

(Answer: Arete, page 38) [Factual]

9. How does the *Iliad* reveal the powers of the king, the noblemen, and the common soldiers in government during the Greek Middle Ages?

(Answer: page 38) [Conceptual]

**The Polis**

10. The Acropolis in Athens is an example of a(n):

- A. Tyrtaeus.
- B. Agora.
- C. Citadel.
- D. Hoplite phalanx.

(Answer: C; page 39) [Factual]

11. About 750 B.C.E., coinciding with the development of the *polis*, the Greeks:

- A. created the first true alphabet.
- B. developed paper to spread a new writing system.
- C. created a compass.
- D. domesticated horses for both travel and military use.

(Answer: A; page 40) [Factual]

12. Until defeated by the Roman legion, this was the dominant military force in the eastern Mediterranean:

- A. Angora.
- B. Citadel.
- C. Battalion.
- D. Phalanx.

(Answer: D; page 40) [Factual]

13. Translate and characterize how the Greek institution of the *polis* is misleading.

(Answer, page 39) [Conceptual]

14. Examine the excerpt "Tyrtaeus on the Citizen Soldier." How do the values expressed in this poem compare with those esteemed in the epic of Homer? Why, according to Tyrtaeus, is the Spartan soldier correct and prudent to risk his life by showing courage in battle? What does this tell us about Spartan ideology and culture?

(Answer: page 44) [Conceptual]

**Expansion of the Greek World**

15. Which of the following describes the typical Greek colony–mother city relationship?

- A. Hostile
- B. Gracious
- C. Submissive
- D. Domineering

(Answer: B; page 41) [Conceptual]

Chapter 2 The Rise of Greek Civilization

**Part 1**—The Foundations of Western Civilization in the Ancient World

**Part 1** The Foundations of Western Civilization in the Ancient World  
**Chapter 2** The Rise of Greek Civilization

16. Colonization encouraged trade, industry, and the manufacturing of items such as:

- A. weapons, pottery, silks, and leather products.
- B. pottery, silks, weapons, and fine artistic metalwork.
- C. fine artistic metalwork, tools, pottery, and silks.
- D. tools, weapons, pottery, and fine artistic metalwork.

(Answer: D; page 41) [Factual]

17. A tyrant usually:

- A. rose to power because of his military ability.
- B. expelled his aristocratic opponents, dividing their land among supporters.
- C. fostered trade and colonization.
- D. All of these answers.

(Answer: D; page 42) [Factual]

18. In some cities, the crisis produced by new economic and social conditions led to or intensified factional division within the ruling aristocracy and often resulted in the establishment of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

(Answer: tyranny, page 42) [Factual]

19. Examine Map 2-2. What accounts for the vastly expanded Greek territory? What distinguishing features determined the settlement of Greek colonization? What could account for the gaps and disconnected colonization within the Greek world?

(Answer; page 41) [Conceptual]

20. Evaluate both the benefits and drawbacks to tyrannical rule as demonstrated in Greek society. What other options could have achieved the same, or further, success without the negative outcomes? Justify your answer with examples from the text.

(Answer; pages 42-43) [Conceptual]

**The Major States**

21. In about 725 B.C.E., this *polis*, located on the Peloponnese, launched a war of conquest against its western neighbor:

- A. Messenia.
- B. Sparta.
- C. Athens.
- D. Troy.

(Answer: B; page 43) [Factual]

22. Which of the following was a result of Sparta's war with Messenia in about 725 B.C.E.?

- A. Messenians were reduced to the status of serfs.
- B. Spartans were reduced to the status of serfs.
- C. Messenians did not need to work the land that supported them.
- D. Spartans lost land to the Messenians.

(Answer: A; page 43) [Factual]

Chapter 2 The Rise of Greek Civilization

Part 1—The Foundations of Western Civilization in the Ancient World

23. Which of the following would describe a typical male Spartan after the new system, which emerged in the late sixth century B.C.E.?
- A. ~~c~~Controlled and regimented
  - B. ~~c~~Carefree and luxurious
  - C. ~~p~~Predestined but lighthearted
  - D. ~~d~~Disorderly but comfortable

(Answer: A; page 43) [Conceptual]

24. The Spartan constitution contained which element(s) of government?
- A. ~~m~~Monarchy
  - B. ~~d~~Democracy
  - C. ~~m~~Monarchy and democracy
  - D. ~~m~~Monarchy, oligarchy, and democracy

(Answer: D; page 43) [Factual]

25. Who ruled Spartan government?
- A. ~~c~~Religious clergy
  - B. ~~a~~A king
  - C. ~~t~~Two kings
  - D. ~~a~~A group of wealthy aristocrats

(Answer: C; pages 43-44) [Factual]

26. The Spartan assembly consisted of:
- A. all males over twenty.
  - B. all males over thirty.
  - C. all land-owning males.
  - D. all tax-paying males.

(Answer: B; page 45) [Factual]

27. Which of the following *polis* is located in Attica?
- A. Athens
  - B. Sparta
  - C. Corinth
  - D. Thebes

(Answer: A; page 45) [Factual]

28. Which of the following is an indirect cause to the growing numbers of enslaved Athenians?
- A. ~~c~~Crop rotation
  - B. ~~i~~Infertility of the land
  - C. ~~l~~Low prices at which wheat was selling
  - D. ~~n~~Need for slave labor with new agricultural practices

(Answer: B; page 45) [Conceptual]

29. Which of the following is *not* true of Solon's plan to attack agrarian problems?
- A. Land was redistributed.
  - B. Current debts were canceled.
  - C. The people in Athens enslaved for debt were freed.
  - D. Athenians enslaved abroad were brought back and freed.

(Answer: A; page 46) [Factual]

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**Part 1** The Foundations of Western Civilization in the Ancient World  
**Chapter 2** The Rise of Greek Civilization

30. Sparta's unique board of \_\_\_\_\_ consisted of five men elected annually by \_\_\_\_\_ the assembly who, besides many other functions, controlled foreign policy.

(Answer: ephors, page 45) [Factual]

31. In the seventh century B.C.E., Athens was a typical \_\_\_\_\_ polis.

(Answer: aristocratic, page 45) [Factual]

32. Examine the sacrifices made by Spartan men and women in their powerful commitment to the polis. What did Sparta, as a whole, gain from these sacrifices? Based on your examination of Sparta, how effective was this policy?

(Answer: see page 43) [Conceptual]

**Life in Archaic Greece**

33. The written record, titled *Works and Days*, gives insight to the life of a(n):

- A. religious leader.
- B. yeoman farmer.
- C. wealthy aristocrat.
- D. indentured slave.

(Answer: B; page 47) [Factual]

34. Which of the following is an incentive for participation, and winning, of the Olympics?

- A. ~~F~~ree land
- B. ~~C~~ash prizes
- C. admittance to the polis' leadership and nobility
- D. wreaths

(Answer: D; page 42) [Factual]

35. Which of the following is correctly identified with his/her power?

- A. Hephaestus, god of fire and metallurgy
- B. Hermes, god of war
- C. Athena, goddess of love and beauty
- D. Aphrodite, goddess of wisdom and the arts

(Answer: A; page 48) [Factual]

36. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ was a carefully organized occasion, the center of aristocratic social life, involving a pursuit of inebriation and usually games such as dice or *kottabos*.

(Answer: symposium, page 48) [Factual]

37. Greeks were \_\_\_\_\_, with a pantheon centered on twelve major deities, and religion played an important part in their lives.

(Answer: polytheists, page 48) [Factual]

38. The first record of the Olympics dates back to 776 B.C.E. and was held at Olympia in honor of \_\_\_\_\_.

(Answer: Zeus, page 42) [Factual]

Chapter 2 The Rise of Greek Civilization

Part 1—The Foundations of Western Civilization in the Ancient World

39. The priests of \_\_\_\_\_ preached moderation, including two famous sayings: “Know thyself” and “Nothing in excess.”

(Answer: Apollo, page 48) [Factual]

40. Analyze the document “Greek Athletics.” What sports or contests made up the Greek athletics? What were the intrinsic and tangible incentives for Greek athletes?

(Answer: page 42) [Conceptual]

***The Persian Wars***

41. Which of the following ended the calm rule of Ionia by Greece, stirring the Ionian rebellion?

- A. ~~The~~ suicide of Cambyses
- B. ~~The~~ death of Persian king Cyrus the Great
- C. ~~The~~ civil war of 522–521 B.C.E.
- D. ~~The~~ private ambitious tyrant of Miletus, Aristagoras

(Answer: D; page 50) [Factual]

42. Which of the following is true of the tyrant of Miletus, Aristagoras?

- A. He urged a Persian expedition against the island of Naxos.
- B. He organized the Ionian rebellion of 499 B.C.E.
- C. He overthrew the tyrannies and proclaimed democratic constitutions.
- D. All of these answers.

(Answer: D; page 50) [Factual]

43. Which of the following is true of the Athenians?

- A. They were related to the Ionians.
- B. The thought of leaving their homeland undefended against the Spartans alarmed them.
- C. Before the Ionian rebellion they controlled both sides of the Hellespont.
- D. They were not prepared for or knowledgeable of a Persian attack on the Greek mainland.

(Answer: A; page 50) [Factual]

44. During the Great Invasion, one advantage for the Greeks was:

- A. retaliation, to reclaim and rebuild from their loss at Marathon.
- B. their will to protect their homeland, fighting on their own turf.
- C. their great leader, Xerxes, and his army of at least 150,000 men.
- D. a traitor showed them a mountain trail to attack the Persians from behind.

(Answer: B; page 51) [Conceptual]

45. At Plataea, in the summer of 479 B.C.E., the \_\_\_\_\_ suffered a decisive defeat.

(Answer: Persians, page 53) [Factual]