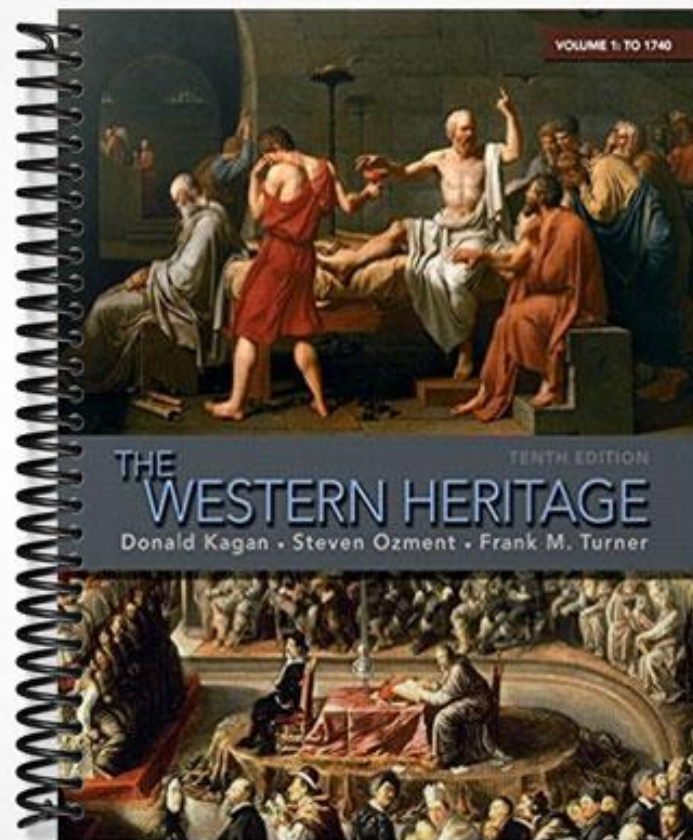


TEST BANK



Chapter 2 The Rise of Greek Civilization

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

1. Crete was a cultural bridge with:
- Roman culture.
 - The Stone Age.
 - The Bronze Age.
 - Older civilizations of Greece, Egypt, and Asia.
 - Minoan culture.

(Answer: D; page 34)

2. The three periods of the Bronze Age are:
- Primitive, Intermediate, and Late Mycenaean.
 - Early, Middle, and Late Minoan.
 - Early Mycenaean, Middle Minoan, and Late.
 - First, Second, and Third Minoan.
 - Early, Middle, and Late Mycenaean.

(Answer: B; page 34)

3. The striking creations of the palaces uncovered at such sites as Phaestus, Hagia Triada, and Knossos can detail much unique character and beauty. 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?
- Defense and battle techniques were essential to their survival.
 - Children were revered and blessed with oils and grains.
 - Culture, education, and innovation were valued within the society.
 - Taxes were high and often a burden to the common citizen.
 - They imported skilled artisans from abroad.

(Answer: C, page 34)

4. What can you infer as distinguishing Mycenaean culture from many other Bronze Age civilizations?
- Its strong military nature
 - Its use of slave trading, eventually dominating its economy
 - The role of women as a dominant matriarchal figure
 - The lack of shaft graves
 - None of these answers.

(Answer: A, page 35)

5. Which of the following people is most likely to be buried in a tholos tomb?
- An ordinary citizen
 - A Mycenaean slave
 - A king
 - A convicted criminal
 - A noble priest

(Answer: C, page 35)

6. 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)

7. Examine Map 2-1 on page 37. 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 37)

The Greek “Middle Ages” to about 750 B.C.E.

8. Which of the following correctly identifies the four classes in Homeric society?
- Mycenaeans, Minoans, slaves, and nobles
 - Knights, thetes, indentured servants, and slaves
 - Nobles, shepherds, thetes, and indentured servants
 - Knights, landless laborers, thetes, and shepherds
 - Nobles, thetes, landless laborers, and slaves

(Answer: E, page 38)

9. _____ was the writer of the epic poems the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.

(Answer: Homer, page 38)

10. The highest virtue in Homeric society was _____.

(Answer: Arete, page 38-39)

11. 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 38-39)

12. Describe Homer’s view of women. Was his view of women largely positive, largely negative, or a combination of both?

(Answer, page 39)

The Polis

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

- Tyrtaeus.
- Agora.
- Public bathhouse.
- Citadel.
- Hoplite phalanx.

(Answer: D, page 39)

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

- created the first true alphabet.
- built up their army considerably.
- developed paper to spread a new writing system.
- created a compass.
- domesticated horses for both travel and military use.

(Answer: A, page 40)

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

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

(Answer: C, page 40)

16. Explain how the traditional translation of the word *polis* is misleading.

(Answer, page 39)

17. Explain why Greek colonies were established. What were some of the benefits of colonies? Who did the colonies benefit?

(Answer, page 42–43)

Expansion of the Greek World

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

- A. Hostile
- B. Friendly
- C. Submissive
- D. Domineering
- E. Neutral

(Answer B, page 42)

19. The best known exception to the typical relations between colony and mother city was the case of:

- A. Trapezus and Tanais.
- B. Carales and Croton.
- C. Corinth and Corcyra.
- D. Athens and Sparta.
- E. Telum and Tomi.

(Answer C, page 43)

20. 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.
- E. ships, jewelry, pottery, and weapons

(Answer: D, page 43)

21. A tyrant usually:

- A. gained power in an unorthodox, but not necessarily wicked, way.
- B. rose to power because of his military ability.
- C. expelled his aristocratic opponents, dividing their land among supporters.
- D. fostered trade and colonization.
- E. All of these answers.

(Answer: E, page 43)

22. Which of the following is not a program of public works achieved by tyrants?
- They broadened education and a program for adult literacy courses.
 - They cared for the water supply.
 - They erected temples and strengthened city walls.
 - They sponsored the arts and supported poets and artisans.
 - They improved drainage systems.

(Answer: A, page 43)

23. Which of the following is a long-lasting contribution that tyranny made to the development of Greek civilization?
- Economic changes that helped secure the future prosperity of Greece
 - Increased communication with the rest of the Mediterranean world
 - Cultivated arts and literature
 - Broke the grip of the aristocracy and put powers to talented citizens
 - All of these answers

(Answer: D, page 44)

24. By confronting the Greeks with the differences between themselves and the new people they met, colonization gave them a sense of cultural identity and fostered a _____ spirit.

(Answer: Panhellenic, page 43)

25. 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 _____.

(Answer: tyranny, page 43)

26. 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 42)

27. 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 43–44)

The Major States

28. About 725 B.C.E. the pressure of population and hunger led this poleis, located on the Peloponnesus, to launch a war of conquest against its western neighbor:
- Messenia
 - Sparta
 - Athens
 - Troy
 - Arcadia

(Answer: B, page 44)

29. Which of the following was a result of the First Messenian War?

- 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.
- E. Spartans lost land to Athens.

(Answer: A, page 44)

30. 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. Controlled and regimented
- B. Carefree and luxurious
- C. Literary and cultured
- D. Predestined but lighthearted
- E. Disorderly but comfortable

(Answer: A, page 45)

31. The Spartan constitution contained which element(s) of government?

- A. Monarchy
- B. Democracy
- C. Tyranny
- D. Monarchy and democracy
- E. Monarchy, oligarchy, and democracy

(Answer: E, page 45)

32. Who ruled Spartan government?

- A. A clergy
- B. A king
- C. Two kings
- D. An elected male citizen
- E. A group of wealthy aristocrats

(Answer: C, page 45)

33. The Spartan assembly consisted of:

- A. all males over twenty.
- B. nobles aged forty and above.
- C. all males over thirty.
- D. all land-owning males.
- E. all tax-paying males.

(Answer: C, page 45)

34. When Spartans defeated Tegea, their northern neighbor, instead of taking away land and subjugating the defeated state, Sparta left the Tegeans their land and their freedom in exchange for:

- A. paying an annual fee in grains and oil.
- B. following the Spartan lead in foreign affairs and supplying soldiers on demand.
- C. converting to the Spartan religious and cultural traditions.
- D. educating their children with Spartan customs and swearing Spartan allegiance.
- E. supplying agricultural laborers to Sparta.

(Answer: B, page 45)

35. Which of the following poleis is located in Attica?

- A. Athens
- B. Sparta
- C. Corinth
- D. Thebes
- E. Epidaurus

(Answer: A, page 46)

36. To speak of a law “written in blood” is to insinuate:

- A. a legislation in which war was the byproduct of the law.
- B. that the law is harsh and punishment severe.
- C. that the law is firmly in place, with no repeal of the law possible.
- D. laws to be used in time of war.
- E. a martyr who sacrificed him or herself for the cause/law.

(Answer: B, page 46)

37. An effect of Draco’s special authority to codify and publish laws was, for the first time, the:

- A. rights of habeas corpus.
- B. right of the accused to have their Miranda rights.
- C. publication of set laws that applied to all of the lower classes.
- D. publication of laws strengthening the hand of the state against powerful nobles.
- E. introduction of laws made by a tyrant.

(Answer: D, page 46)

38. Which of the following is an indirect cause of the growth in the numbers of enslaved Athenians?

- A. Crop rotation
- B. Not enough fertilizer
- C. The fact that Athenians rarely borrowed money
- D. Low prices at which wheat was selling
- E. Need for slave labor with new agricultural practices

(Answer: B, page 47)

39. Which of the following is not true of the “shaking off of burdens” program?

- A. Land was redistributed.
- B. Current debts were canceled.
- C. The people in Athens enslaved for debt were freed.
- D. Forbidding future loans secured by the person of the borrower.
- E. Athenians enslaved abroad were brought back and freed.

(Answer: A, page 47)

40. Who was fairly called the “father of Athenian democracy”?

- A. Solon
- B. Pisistratus
- C. Hippias
- D. Hippocrates
- E. Cleisthenes

(Answer: E, page 48)

41. 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)

42. Many political philosophers, from _____ to modern times, have based utopian schemes on a version of Sparta's constitution and educational system.

(Answer: Plato, page 45)

43. In the seventh century B.C.E., Athens was a typical _____ polis.

(Answer: aristocratic, page 46)

44. Archons served for only a year and were checked by their colleagues, as they looked forward to a lifetime as a member of the _____, the true master of the Athens state.

(Answer: Areopagus, page 46)

45. 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, page 44-45)

Life in Archaic Greece

46. The written record, titled *Works and Days*, give insight to the life of a:

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

(Answer: B, page 49)

47. Which of the following was always awarded to winners of the Olympics?

- A. Free land
- B. Cash prizes
- C. Admittance to the polis' leadership and nobility
- D. Wreaths or crowns of olive, laurel, pine leaves, or wild celery
- E. medals

(Answer: D, page 51)

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

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

(Answer: A, page 50)

49. A _____ was a carefully organized occasion, the center of aristocratic social life, with a “king” chosen to set the order of events and to determine that night’s mixture of wine and water.

(Answer: symposium, page 50)

50. Like most ancient peoples, the Greeks were _____, and religion played an important part in their lives.

(Answer: polytheists, page 50)

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

(Answer: Zeus, page 51)

52. The _____ was the warship that dominated naval warfare in the Mediterranean in the fifth and fourth centuries, B.C.E.

(Answer: trireme, page 52)

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

(Answer: Apollo, page 52)

54. Analyze the reading “Greek Athletics” On page 51. What sports or contests made up the Greek athletics? What were the intrinsic and tangible incentives for Greek athletes? It has been said that the Olympics was a way for regions to show their strength and endurance to others. How could the acts of war be compared to the Olympic games? Defend or attack this analogy.

(Answer, page 51)

55. Examine the photograph and the text dealing with the trireme on page 52. Why do you think the trireme was such an effective naval weapon? Do you think triremes would have benefited by having more masts and more sails? Why or why not?

(Answer, page 52)

The Persian Wars

56. Which of the following ended the calm rule of Ionia by Greece, stirring the Ionian Rebellion?

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

(Answer: E, page 54)

57. 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 turned to the mainland states for help.
- C. He organized the Ionian rebellion of 499 B.C.E.
- D. He overthrew the tyrannies and proclaimed democratic constitutions.
- E. All of these answers.

(Answer: E, page 54)

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

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

(Answer: B, page 54)

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

- A. a desire to avenge their loss at Marathon.
- B. a strong Athenian navy.
- C. fighting on land, instead of at sea.
- D. their great leader, Xerxes, and his army of at least 150,000 men.
- E. a traitor showed them a mountain trail to attack the Persians from behind.

(Answer: B, page 54)

60. At Plataea, in the summer of 479 B.C.E., the _____ suffered a decisive defeat.

(Answer: Persians, page 58)