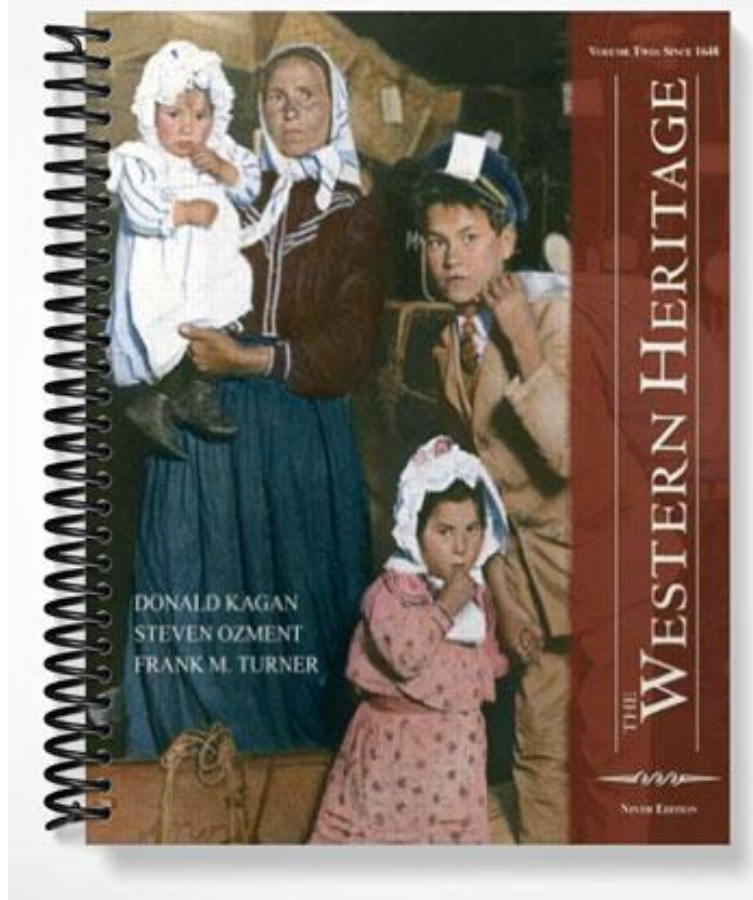


TEST BANK



**Chapter 3:
Classical and Hellenistic Greece**

Aftermath of Victory

1. Who was the leading naval power in Greece in the fifth century B.C.E.?
 - A. Spartans
 - B. Peloponnesians
 - C. Athenians
 - D. Macedonians

(Answer: C; page 70) [Factual]

2. One of the main purposes of the formation of the Delian League was to:
 - A. ensure the protection of southern city-states against Sparta.
 - B. form a southern Greek army to fight the encroaching Macedonians.
 - C. ensure the protection of Greek city-states against a Persian return.
 - D. establish a nonaggression pact with Persia.

(Answer: C; page 70) [Factual]

3. When Cimon rose to power following the wars with Persia:
 - A. he pursued a policy of aggressive attacks on Sparta.
 - B. he remained and dominated Athenian politics for nearly two decades.
 - C. he created an autocracy to ensure absolute power.
 - D. All of these answers.

(Answer: B; page 71) [Factual]

4. _____, the author of the Greek victory over Persia in 480 B.C.E., was exiled and ironically ended his days at the court of the Persian king.

(Answer: Themistocles; page 71) [Factual]

The First Peloponnesian War: Athens Against Sparta

5. The Athenian response to the rebellion on this island proved to be the first significant step in the Delian League's evolution into the Athenian Empire.
 - A. Crete
 - B. Rhodes
 - C. Cythera
 - D. Thasos

(Answer: D; page 71) [Factual]

6. Which of the following best describes the relationship Athens had with Sparta under the rule of Cimon?
 - A. Hostile-
 - B. Amicable-
 - C. Indifferent-
 - D. Ssworn enemies-

(Answer: B; page 71) [Conceptual]

7. After Cimon's ostracism in the spring of 461 B.C.E., Athens made an alliance with this city-state that was Sparta's traditional enemy.
- A. Argos
 - B. Boeotia
 - C. Megara
 - D. Thasos

(Answer: A; page 71) [Factual]

8. What is the name given to the protracted struggle between Athens and Sparta?
- A. The Peloponnesian Wars
 - B. The Aegean Wars
 - C. The Punic Wars
 - D. The Ionian Wars

(Answer: A; page 71) [Factual]

9. _____ were the annual magistrates responsible for Sparta's foreign policy.

(Answer: Ephors; page 71) [Factual]

10. In the fifth century B.C.E., _____, the commander of the Athenian army, established terms of peace with Sparta that would last 30 years.

(Answer: Pericles; page 71) [Factual]

11. With reference to Map 3-2 on page 72, what factors do you believe contributed to the specific pattern of affiliation delineations throughout the Athenian Empire during this period? Give specific examples from the text to supplement your answer.

(Answer: page 72) [Conceptual]

Classical Greece

12. After peace was achieved with Persia, what was one reason used by the Athenians as justification for their empire?
- A. The empire was necessary as a means to secure the northern borders.
 - B. The army needed to be rebuilt with an administrative center at Athens.
 - C. The empire was necessary to maintain its navy, thus maintaining freedom of the seas.
 - D. Towns destroyed by the Persians needed to be rebuilt.

(Answer: C; page 72) [Factual]

13. What was most significant about the *hoplite* class being made eligible for the *archonship*?
- A. Non-citizens could finally assume positions of political power.
 - B. From thereafter no one was prevented from serving in this office on the basis of property class.
 - C. It created a class-blind society.
 - D. Its significance was minimal for it merely put into words what had already been practiced.

(Answer: B; page 73) [Conceptual]

Part 1 The Foundations of Western Civilization in the Ancient World

14. According to the citizenship bill introduced by Pericles, citizenship was limited to those who:
- A. were willing to serve in the Athenian army.
 - B. had at least one citizen parent.
 - C. had been born within the empire's borders and could pass the civic exam.
 - D. had two citizen parents.

(Answer: D; page 73) [Factual]

15. Which of the following would best describe the foreign policy of Pericles in the years following the First Peloponnesian War?
- A. expansionist
 - B. isolationist
 - C. maintenance
 - D. speculative

(Answer: C; page 75) [Conceptual]

16. Greek religion emphasized:
- A. moral conduct to orthodox belief.
 - B. the faithful practice of rituals meant to win the favor of the gods.
 - C. the role of each individual in achieving salvation.
 - D. private practice over civic observance.

(Answer: B; page 80) [Factual]

17. By 445 B.C.E., when the Thirty Years' Peace gave formal recognition to an Athenian Empire, only Samos, Lesbos, and _____ remained autonomous states.

(Answer: Chios; page 72) [Factual]

18. The main function and responsibility of a respectable Athenian woman was to produce male heirs for the _____, or household, of her husband.

(Answer: oikos; page 77) [Factual]

19. Under the leadership of Pericles, legislation was passed making the hoplite class eligible for the archonship. Why was this provision such an important step in the establishment of a democratic state? How do you believe the noble members of Athenian society would have responded? Give specific examples from the text when forming your answer and be sure to reference *Athenian Democracy: An Unfriendly View* on page 76.

(Answer: pages 73–76) [Conceptual]

20. Read the description of the Athenian court (*Going to Court in Athens*) on page 74. What were the advantages and disadvantages of this system of justice? Compared to the current justice system in America, how do they match up? If you could select between the two, which one would you choose? Explain.

(Answer: page 74) [Conceptual]

The Great Peloponnesian War

21. The Peloponnesian War was ignited by conflict in this Corcyraean colony:
- A. Epidamnus.
 - B. Apollonia.
 - C. Hydrantum.
 - D. Ambracia.

(Answer: A; page 81) [Factual]

22. Which of the following best describes the military strategy employed by the Spartans?
- A. ~~I~~n invade enemy country and threaten crops.
 - B. ~~A~~ttack Athens by sea at strategic port cities.
 - C. ~~U~~se diplomatic means to win over the support of Athenian allies.
 - D. ~~T~~here was no overarching strategy due to the relative nature of the encounters.

(Answer: A; page 82) [Conceptual]

23. This future historian was held responsible for the Athenian loss of their colony at Amphipolis and subsequently exiled:
- A. Herodotus.
 - B. Euripides.
 - C. Thucydides.
 - D. Aeschylus.

(Answer: C; page 82) [Factual]

24. In the late fifth century B.C.E., the Spartans, under General _____, obtained the support of the Persians, cut off the Athenian food supply through the Hellespont, and starved the people into submission.

(Answer: Lysander; page 82) [Factual]

25. What were the underlying causes of the Great Peloponnesian War? In what respect could these events have been avoided? Was conflict between Athens and Sparta essentially inevitable? Discuss the strategies employed by both states and the relative success of each.

(Answer: pages 80–82) [Conceptual]

Competition for Leadership in the Fourth Century B.C.E.

26. Which of the following Greek cities were in contention to assume the leadership role in Greece in the years following the Peloponnesian War?
- A. Sparta, Athens, and Corinth-
 - B. Athens, Corinth, and Argos-
 - C. Corinth, Argos, and Sparta-
 - D. Sparta, Thebes, and Athens-

(Answer: D; page 83) [Factual]

27. Which of the following characteristics of the Spartan state made it a less than ideal state to rule a maritime empire?
- A. a traditionally conservative ideology-
 - B. an extensive population-
 - C. a limited and controlled Helot population-
 - D. an inability to efficiently collect tribute-

Part 1 The Foundations of Western Civilization in the Ancient World

(Answer: A; page 83) [Conceptual]

28. This war put an end to Spartan expansionist policies in Asia and caused the eventual destruction of their maritime empire.
- A. The Peloponnesian War
 - B. The Corinthian War
 - C. The Punic War
 - D. The Corsican War

(Answer: B; page 83) [Factual]

29. At the Battle of Mantinea the great Theban general _____ was killed and Theban dominance died with him.

(Answer: Epaminondas; page 84) [Factual]

30. Discuss the vacuum of power created by the collapse of the Athenian Empire. Who were the main competitors in the struggle for power? In what respects was Sparta a less than ideal state to rule a maritime empire? How did Sparta's military and foreign policies change from the collapse of the Athenian Empire to their own collapse? What accounts for their downfall?

(Answer: pages 83–84) [Conceptual]

The Culture of Classical Greece

31. Which of the following best describes Greek life, thought, art, and literature in the century and a half prior to Macedonian conquest?
- A. Serenity-
 - B. Chaos-
 - C. Tension-
 - D. Futility-

(Answer: C; page 84) [Conceptual]

32. Dramatists such as Aeschylus and Sophocles are considered prime examples of what genre of Greek writing?
- A. Old comedy
 - B. Attic tragedy
 - C. New comedy
 - D. Mythology

(Answer: B; page 85) [Conceptual]

33. The architecture of Periclean Athens emphasized:
- A. intellectual and artistic achievement.
 - B. military and naval power.
 - C. function over form.
 - D. Athens' role as the military stronghold of the region.

(Answer: A; page 86) [Factual]

34. According to Empedocles, what two primary forces move the four basic elements that compose our universe?
- A. love and strife
 - B. gods and magic
 - C. chaos and order
 - D. humans and gods

(Answer: A; page 87) [Factual]

35. With regards to law, Sophists argued that:
- A. law itself was in accord with nature and was of divine origin.
 - B. laws were merely the result of convention and not in accord with nature.
 - C. law was contrary to nature, a trick whereby the weak control the strong.
 - D. Sophists argued all of these views.

(Answer: D; page 88) [Conceptual]

36. Considered “the father of history,” he was the first to attempt to explain human actions in history and to draw instruction from them.
- A. Thucydides
 - B. Croesus
 - C. Anaxagoras
 - D. Herodotus

(Answer: D; page 88) [Factual]

37. Which of the following statements would most aptly apply to Cynics?
- A. Virtue is a matter of knowledge.
 - B. Actions, not words, will contribute to one’s happiness.
 - C. I find definition in the polis and the polis in me.
 - D. No one can live a virtuous life.

(Answer: B; page 92) [Conceptual]

38. Plato believed that the way to harmony was to destroy the causes of strife. Which of the following would he consider a said cause?
- A. one’s wife and child
 - B. the polis
 - C. the specialization of function
 - D. education

(Answer: A; page 93) [Conceptual]

39. Which of the following is *not* one of the steps of Aristotle’s methodology when dealing with varying academic subjects?
- A. the application of reason-
 - B. the introduction of metaphysical principles-
 - C. the observation of the empirical evidence-
 - D. the utilization of mathematical principles to determine probability-

(Answer: D; page 94) [Factual]

40. _____ was the first to argue that reason and reflection showed that reality was fixed and unchanging according to the logical assumption that nothing could be created out of nothingness.

(Answer: Parmenides; page 87) [Factual]

41. According to the _____ theory, the world consists of innumerable tiny, solid, indivisible, and unchanging particles that move about in the void.

(Answer: atomist; page 87) [Factual]

Part 1 The Foundations of Western Civilization in the Ancient World

42. In 386 B.C.E., Plato founded the _____, a center of philosophical investigation and a school for training statesmen and citizens.

(Answer: Academy; page 93) [Factual]

43. With reference to the excerpt from the play *Lysistrata* (*Lysistrata Ends the War*) on page 86, discuss the portrayed role of women in Athenian society. How does this compare with Plato's vision of a woman's role in his utopian republic? Are these realistic roles? Explain.

(Answer: pages 86–87, 95) [Conceptual]

44. Both the Academy and Lyceum were centers of knowledge in the Greek world. However, the academic and ideological thrust of each institution differed. If you were to have attended each institution in fourth century B.C.E. Athens, what would you have observed at each institution? What was the manner of discourse? What did you study? Pick a specific topic or give a general first person overview of what you observed.

(Answer: pages 93–94) [Conceptual]

The Hellenistic World

45. This kingdom unknowingly served the vital purpose of protecting the Greek states from the barbarian tribes further to the north.

- A. Sparta
- B. Macedon
- C. Thrace
- D. Magna Graecia

(Answer: B; page 96) [Factual]

46. The acquisition of this Greek state by Philip of Macedon proved to undermine Athenian control of the northern Aegean and gave him control of gold and silver mines that considerably supplemented Macedon's income.

- A. Amphipolis
- B. Thasos
- C. Lemnos
- D. Lesbos

(Answer: A; page 96) [Factual]

47. In 338 B.C.E., Philip of Macedon called a meeting of the Greek states to form the federal:

- A. League of Delphi.
- B. Delian League.
- C. League of Corinth.
- D. Macedonian League.

(Answer: C; page 97) [Factual]

48. What was the conceivable outcome of Alexander the Great's early expeditions against Persia if the strategy forwarded by Memnon, the commander of the Persian navy, had been followed?

- A. Nothing would have changed, for Alexander would have still proved victorious.
- B. Memnon's strategy would have proven to expedite the Macedonian advance.
- C. Memnon's strategy was perfect and would have proven to stall the Macedonian advance.
- D. Memnon's strategy most surely would have led to an early Persian victory.

(Answer: C; page 98) [Conceptual]

49. The term _____ was coined in the 19th century to describe the period of three centuries during which Greek culture spread far from its homeland to Egypt and deep into Asia.

(Answer: Hellenistic; page 96) [Factual]

50. The Macedonian cavalry was made up of nobles and clan leaders, called _____, who lived closely with the king and developed a special loyalty to him.

(Answer: Companions; page 97) [Factual]

51. As part of his grand scheme of amalgamation and conquest, Alexander married the Bactrian princess _____ and enrolled 30,000 young Bactrians into his army.

(Answer: Roxane; page 100) [Factual]

52. Why and how did Philip conquer Greece between 359 and 338 B.C.E.? How was he able to turn his region into a world power? Why did Demosthenes fail to defend Athens? Where does more of the credit for Philip's success lie: in Macedon's strength or in Athens' weakness?

(Answer: pages 96–97) [Conceptual]

53. With reference to Map 3-4 on page 99, examine the tactical strategies employed by Alexander the Great in the expansion of his empire. Do you believe it would have been possible to maintain an empire of such ~~an~~ immense size? What possible administrative problems do you believe Alexander would have faced? Do you believe he began the necessary measures to remedy these potential problems? Explain.

(Answer: pages 98–100) [Conceptual]

Hellenistic Culture

54. What school preached that human happiness lies in the virtuous life in which “all actions promote the harmony of the spirit dwelling in the individual man with the will of him who orders the universe^{???}”

- A. Epicureans
- B. Skeptics
- C. Cynics
- D. Stoics

(Answer: D; page 103) [Conceptual]

55. Which of the following cities was the center of literary production in the third and second centuries B.C.E.?

- A. Athens
- B. Babylon
- C. Alexandria
- D. Rhodes

(Answer: C; page 103) [Factual]

56. What important contribution did Heraclides of Pontus make to the field of astronomy in the fourth century B.C.E.?

- A. He made important suggestions leading to the geocentric model of the universe.
- B. He forwarded the theory of stellar parallax.
- C. He made important suggestions leading to the heliocentric model of the universe.
- D. He forwarded the theory that the orbits of the planets were elliptical rather than circular.

(Answer: C; page 104) [Factual]

Part 1 The Foundations of Western Civilization in the Ancient World

57. This Hellenistic scientist was able to calculate the circumference of the Earth within 200 miles.

- A. Eratosthenes-
- B. Hipparchus-
- C. Aristarchus-
- D. Euclid-

(Answer: A; page 104) [Factual]

58. The goal of the Epicureans was _____, the condition of being undisturbed, without pain, trouble, or responsibility.

(Answer: ataraxia; page 102) [Factual]

59. Thanks to _____' theory, later generations had a much easier time lifting heavy objects.

(Answer: Archimedes; page 104) [Conceptual]

60. Do you find Stoicism or Epicureanism more convincing? Why? What would society be like if everyone believed in the philosophy you chose? What would society be like if everyone believed in the other philosophy?

(Answer: pages 102–103) [Conceptual]