

Chapter 2 The Rise of Greek Civilization

Multiple Choice

1. The new civilization on Crete was a cultural bridge between _____ and that of Greece.

- A. Roman culture
- B. the Stone Age
- C. the Bronze Age
- D. the older civilizations of Egypt and Asia

Answer: D

Learning Objective: In what ways were the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations different?

Topic: 2.1.1 The Minoans

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

2. Some scholars have argued that because the civilizations of Crete reflected the importance of women, they were more _____ than others.

- A. tranquil
- B. aggressive
- C. artistic
- D. philosophical

Answer: A

Learning Objective: In what ways were the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations different?

Topic: 2.1.1 The Minoans

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

3. Based on the description of the palaces in Crete, what can we deduce about the daily lifestyle and living structures of the people living there?

- 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 in the society.
- D. Taxes were high and often a burden to the common citizen.

Answer: C

Learning Objective: In what ways were the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations different?

Topic: 2.1.1 The Minoans

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

4. Which of the following people was most likely to be buried in a tholos tomb?

- A. an ordinary citizen
- B. a Mycenaean slave
- C. a king
- D. a convicted criminal

Answer: C

Learning Objective: In what ways were the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations different?

Topic: 2.1.2 The Mycenaeans

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

5. Around 1250 B.C.E., the Mycenaeans likely _____, giving rise to one of the great epic poems of the ancient world.

- A. founded a colony in Italy
- B. sacked Troy
- C. invaded Egypt
- D. attacked Jerusalem

Answer: B

Learning Objective: In what ways were the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations different?

Topic: 2.1.2 The Mycenaeans

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

6. The theory that a natural disaster could have destroyed Mycenaean civilization can be disproven because _____.

- A. no natural disasters were recorded by chroniclers of that period
- B. the Mycenaean cities did not fall all at once but declined over many decades
- C. geologists find no evidence of major seismic activity from the period
- D. other nearby civilizations did not experience anything similar

Answer: B

Learning Objective: In what ways were the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations different?

Topic: 2.1.2 The Mycenaeans

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

7. Some scholars have suggested that a group of pirates known as _____ destroyed Pylos.

- A. Miletus
- B. Cnossus
- C. Dorians
- D. tholos

Answer: C

Learning Objective: In what ways were the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations different?

Topic: 2.1.2 The Mycenaeans

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

8. The Dorian invasion drove the Greek peoples to reside on islands in the _____ Sea.

- A. Tyrolean
- B. Aegean
- C. Black
- D. Red

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Topic: 2.2.1 Greek Migrations

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

9. The fall of the advanced Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations, virtually ending trade with the old civilizations of the Near East, caused the Greeks to _____.

- A. bond together with other communities to survive
- B. form a new government
- C. turn inward, with each community left to its own devices
- D. open trade with other neighbors, such as Attica

Answer: C

Learning Objective: What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Topic: 2.2.1 Greek Migrations

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

10. Homer's major works are based on a tradition of _____.

- A. oral poetry
- B. historical writing
- C. dramatic theater
- D. religious prophecy

Answer: A

Learning Objective: What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Topic: 2.2.2 The Age of Homer

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

11. Although Homer depicted some of his heroic characters as being cremated, this could not have happened, because Mycenaeans _____.

- A. buried their heroes in temples
- B. buried their heroes in tholos tombs
- C. did not bury those lost at sea
- D. considered cremation an act of the devil

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Topic: 2.2.2 The Age of Homer

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

12. Unlike Homer's Mycenaean heroic characters, actual Mycenaeans _____.

- A. were monotheistic and worshipped only one God
- B. only made sacrifices
- C. only worshipped outside
- D. had no temples

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Topic: 2.2.2 The Age of Homer

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

13. Homeric society was heavily divided by _____.

- A. religion
- B. social class
- C. regional ties
- D. political belief

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Topic: 2.2.2 The Age of Homer

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

14. The four classes in Homeric society were _____.

- A. Mycenaeans, Minoans, slaves, and nobles
- B. nobles, shepherds, thetes, and indentured servants
- C. knights, landless laborers, thetes, and shepherds
- D. nobles, thetes, landless laborers, and slaves

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Topic: 2.2.2 The Age of Homer

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

15. The worst living conditions in Homeric Greece were those of the _____.

- A. slaves
- B. landless agricultural worker
- C. small farmer
- D. urban worker

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Topic: 2.2.2 The Age of Homer

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

16. _____ was the ideal of the Homeric hero.

- A. Achilles
- B. Hector
- C. Odysseus
- D. Agamemnon

Answer: A

Learning Objective: What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Topic: 2.2.2 The Age of Homer

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

17. Aristotle argued that humans can be either the best of animals or the most dangerous of animals, depending on whether they have _____.

- A. food and housing
- B. educated leaders
- C. caring parents
- D. law and justice

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What was the *polis* and how did it affect society and government?

Topic: 2.3 The *Polis*

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

18. The Acropolis in Athens is an example of a(n) _____.

- A. tholos
- B. agora
- C. public bathhouse
- D. citadel

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What was the *polis* and how did it affect society and government?

Topic: 2.3.1 Development of the *Polis*

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

19. The principal reason the agora—a marketplace and civic center—became the heart of Greek social life was because _____.

- A. popular games were played there
- B. conversation and argument were carried on in the open air
- C. musicians played music there
- D. dances and concerts were held there each night

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What was the *polis* and how did it affect society and government?

Topic: 2.3.1 Development of the *Polis*

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

20. About 750 B.C.E., coinciding with the development of the polis, the Greeks _____.

- A. created the first true alphabet
- B. built up their army considerably
- C. developed paper and spread a new writing system
- D. created a compass

Answer: A

Learning Objective: What was the *polis* and how did it affect society and government?

Topic: 2.3.1 Development of the Polis

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

21. The typical hoplite battle in Greece involved a dispute over _____.

- A. land
- B. trade
- C. honor
- D. religion

Answer: A

Learning Objective: What was the *polis* and how did it affect society and government?

Topic: 2.3.2 The *Hoplite* Phalanx

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

22. Greek colonies, established for the good of the colonists, were sponsored by _____.

- A. the colonists themselves
- B. the mother city
- C. rich merchants
- D. nobility

Answer: B

Learning Objective: How and why did the Greeks colonize large parts of the Mediterranean?

Topic: 2.4.2 The Greek Colony

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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

- A. hostile
- B. friendly
- C. submissive
- D. domineering

Answer: B

Learning Objective: How and why did the Greeks colonize large parts of the Mediterranean?

Topic: 2.4.2 The Greek Colony

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

24. The ruling aristocrats barred _____ from political power, religious privileges, and social acceptance, creating a crisis in many states.

- A. women
- B. slaves
- C. peasants
- D. the new rich

Answer: D

Learning Objective: How and why did the Greeks colonize large parts of the Mediterranean?

Topic: 2.4.2 The Greek Colony

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

25. A tyrant was a _____ who gained power in an unorthodox way.

- A. colonist
- B. pirate
- C. fisherman
- D. monarch

Answer: D

Learning Objective: How and why did the Greeks colonize large parts of the Mediterranean?

Topic: 2.4.3 The Tyrants (ca. 700–500 B.C.E.)

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

26. By the time the last tyrants left, they were universally hated for their _____.

- A. illegal dealings with land
- B. cruelty and repression
- C. dogmatic religious views
- D. unfair laws for colonists

Answer: B

Learning Objective: How and why did the Greeks colonize large parts of the Mediterranean?

Topic: 2.4.3 The Tyrants (ca. 700–500 B.C.E.)

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

27. About 725 B.C.E., the pressure of population and hunger led _____, located on the Peloponnesus, to launch a war of conquest against its western neighbor.

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

Answer: B

Learning Objective: How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Topic: 2.5.1 Sparta

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

28. After 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

Answer: A

Learning Objective: How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Topic: 2.5.1 Sparta

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

29. The life of a typical male Spartan in the new system that emerged in the late sixth century B.C.E. was _____.

- A. controlled and regimented
- B. carefree and extravagant
- C. literary and cultured
- D. predestined but lighthearted

Answer: A

Learning Objective: How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Topic: 2.5.1 Sparta

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

30. The Spartan constitution contained which elements of monarchy, democracy, and _____.

- A. theocracy
- B. a republic
- C. tyranny
- D. oligarchy

Answer: D

Learning Objective: How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Topic: 2.5.1 Sparta

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

31. Who ruled Spartan government?

- A. the clergy
- B. a king
- C. two kings
- D. an elected male citizen

Answer: C

Learning Objective: How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Topic: 2.5.1 Sparta

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

32. The Spartan assembly consisted of _____.

- A. all males older than twenty
- B. nobles aged forty and older
- C. all males older than thirty
- D. all land-owning males

Answer: C

Learning Objective: How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Topic: 2.5.1 Sparta

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

33. When the Spartans defeated Tegea, instead of taking away land and subjugating the defeated state, Sparta let the Tegeans keep 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 Spartan religious and cultural traditions
- D. educating their children with Spartan customs and swearing Spartan allegiance

Answer: B

Learning Objective: How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Topic: 2.5.1 Sparta

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

34. Which of the following poleis is in Attica?

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

Answer: A

Learning Objective: How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Topic: 2.5.2 Athens

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

35. Draco's work of codifying and publishing laws for the first time set an important precedent: _____.

- A. granting of rights of habeas corpus
- B. granting of the right of the accused to face their accuser
- C. setting laws that applied to all of the lower classes
- D. strengthening the hand of the state against powerful nobles

Answer: D

Learning Objective: How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Topic: 2.5.2 Athens

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

36. One indirect cause of the growth in the numbers of enslaved Athenians in the seventh century B.C.E. was _____.

- A. the rotation of crops
- B. the lack of fertilizer
- C. depleted treasury funds
- D. low prices for wheat

Answer: B

Learning Objective: How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Topic: 2.5.2 Athens

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

37. A magistrate named _____, who was elected as an archon in 594 B.C.E., reformed the economics, politics, and constitution of Athens.

- A. Pisistratus
- B. Solon
- C. Hippias
- D. Clisthenes

Answer: B

Learning Objective: How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Topic: 2.5.2 Athens

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

38. Solon changed the constitution of Athens so that citizenship, previously the privilege of males whose fathers were citizens, was extended to include _____.

- A. females whose fathers were citizens
- B. all males, even if their fathers were not citizens
- C. immigrants who were tradesmen and merchants
- D. whoever lived there at the time the constitution was changed

Answer: C

Learning Objective: How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Topic: 2.5.2 Athens

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

39. After the withdrawal of the Spartans from Athens, Clisthenes, who had lost his political power to the nobility, took the unprecedented action of _____.

- A. turning to the people for political support
- B. challenging the nobility to a debate
- C. asking King Cleomenes I to intervene on his behalf
- D. marrying the daughter of one of the nobles

Answer: A

Learning Objective: How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Topic: 2.5.2 Athens

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

40. _____ enlarged the citizenship rolls, reduced the power of the aristocrats, and elevated the power of the assembly.

- A. Solon
- B. Pisistratus
- C. Hippias
- D. Clisthenes

Answer: D

Learning Objective: How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Topic: 2.5.2 Athens

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

41. Hesiod's *Works and Days* gives insight into the life of a(an) _____.

- A. religious leader
- B. farmer
- C. wealthy aristocrat
- D. prince

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What role did religion play in the lives of ordinary Greeks?

Topic: 2.6.1 Society

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

42. Athletic contests were largely associated with _____.

- A. the working class
- B. farmers
- C. aristocrats
- D. Athenians

Answer: C

Learning Objective: What role did religion play in the lives of ordinary Greeks?

Topic: 2.6.1 Society

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

43. Although the twelve Olympian Gods were superhuman, all behaved like mortals except for their leader, Zeus, who _____.

- A. showed mercy to the poor
- B. cared about the old
- C. helped the ill recover
- D. was a source of human justice

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What role did religion play in the lives of ordinary Greeks?

Topic: 2.6.2 Religion

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

44. Ancient Greek religious worship was largely _____.

- A. emotional
- B. transactional
- C. associated with sacrifice
- D. limited to professional clerics

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What role did religion play in the lives of ordinary Greeks?

Topic: 2.6.2 Religion

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

45. Theognis of Megara spoke from the perspective of the _____.

- A. old aristocracy
- B. urban workers
- C. small farmers
- D. landless freemen

Answer: A

Learning Objective: What role did religion play in the lives of ordinary Greeks?

Topic: 2.6.3 Poetry

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

46. The Greeks' period of freedom ended in the sixth century B.C.E. when the Greek colonial cities of Asia Minor came under the control of Persian _____ of Lydia.

- A. King Leonidas
- B. King Croesus
- C. King Xerxes
- D. General Mardonius

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Topic: 2.7 The Persian Wars

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

47. The _____ ended the calm rule of Ionia by Greece, stirring the Ionian Rebellion.

- A. Athenian victory at Marathon
- B. suicide of Cambyses
- C. death of the Persian king Cyrus the Great
- D. private troubles of the ambitious tyrant of Miletus, Aristagoras

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Topic: 2.7.1 The Ionian Rebellion

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

48. The Persians controlled both sides of the _____, the route to the grain fields beyond the Black Sea.

- A. Euphrates River
- B. Persian Canal
- C. Adriatic Sea
- D. Hellespont

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Topic: 2.7.1 The Ionian Rebellion

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

49. In 498 B.C.E., Athenian Greeks made a surprise attack and burned down _____, the old capital of Lydia.

- A. Lesbos
- B. Sardis
- C. Mysia
- D. Caria

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Topic: 2.7.1 The Ionian Rebellion

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

50. Miltiades, who had fled from Persian service, led the Greeks to a vital victory over the Persians at _____.

- A. Tempe
- B. Thebes
- C. Corinth
- D. Marathon

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Topic: 2.7.2 The War in Greece

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

51. Athenian society would have been destroyed without _____ in 490 B.C.E.

- A. the victory over the Persians at Marathon
- B. an intervention by Egypt
- C. the Ionian Greeks inclusion of democracy
- D. the general prosperity taking place

Answer: A

Learning Objective: What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Topic: 2.7.2 The War in Greece

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

52. 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

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Topic: 2.7.2 The War in Greece

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

53. The Athenians came across a rich vein of _____ in the state mines, and they used the profits to increase their fleet.

- A. coal
- B. diamonds
- C. copper
- D. silver

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Topic: 2.7.2 The War in Greece

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

54. Of the hundreds of Greek states in 480 B.C.E., only _____ were willing to fight the Persians.

- A. ten
- B. thirty-one
- C. seventy-six
- D. one hundred and eleven

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Topic: 2.7.2 The War in Greece

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

55. Although Greek ships were fewer and slower than Persian ships, the Greeks won a decisive sea battle by _____.

- A. staying out of sight and making sudden surprise attacks
- B. placing soldiers, instead of supplies, on their ships
- C. employing Archimedes-style weapons that reached great distances
- D. strategizing to follow and then attack the Persians from behind

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Topic: 2.7.2 The War in Greece

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

Short Answer

56. Crete was the site of the earliest Bronze Age settlements, and modern scholars have called the civilization that arose there _____ after the legendary king of Crete.

Answer: Minoan

Learning Objective: In what ways were the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations different?

Topic: 2.1.1 The Minoans

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

57. _____ disappeared after the fall of the Mycenae until about 750 B.C.E.

Answer: Writing

Learning Objective: What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Topic: 2.2.1 Greek Migrations

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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

Answer: Homer

Learning Objective: What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Topic: 2.2.2 The Age of Homer

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

59. The highest virtue in Homeric society was _____.

Answer: arete

Learning Objective: What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Topic: 2.2.2 The Age of Homer

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

60. The Greek polis was thought of as a community of _____.

Answer: relatives

Learning Objective: What was the *polis* and how did it affect society and government?

Topic: 2.3 The *Polis*

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

61. The marketplace and civic center of the polis was called an _____.

Answer: agora

Learning Objective: What was the *polis* and how did it affect society and government?

Topic: 2.3.1 The Development of the *Polis*

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

62. 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

Learning Objective: How and why did the Greeks colonize large parts of the Mediterranean?

Topic: 2.4.2 The Greek Colony

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

63. In some cities, the crisis produced by new economic and social conditions led to the establishment of a _____.

Answer: tyranny

Learning Objective: How and why did the Greeks colonize large parts of the Mediterranean?

Topic: 2.4.3 The Tyrants (ca. 700–500 B.C.E.)

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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

Answer: aristocratic

Learning Objective: How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Topic: 2.5.2 Athens

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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

Answer: Areopagus

Learning Objective: How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Topic: 2.5.2 Athens

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

66. A _____ was a carefully organized occasion, the center of aristocratic social life.

Answer: symposium

Learning Objective: What role did religion play in the lives of ordinary Greeks?

Topic: 2.6.1 Society

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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

Answer: polytheists

Learning Objective: What role did religion play in the lives of ordinary Greeks?

Topic: 2.6.2 Religion

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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

Answer: Apollo

Learning Objective: What role did religion play in the lives of ordinary Greeks?

Topic: 2.6.2 Religion

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

69. A Greek traitor showed the Persians where a hidden _____ was located, so they could attack the Greeks from behind.

Answer: mountain trail

Learning Objective: What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Topic: 2.7.2 The War in Greece

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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

Answer: Persians

Learning Objective: What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Topic: 2.7.2 The War in Greece

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Essay

71. How did geography shape the development of early Greek civilizations and their immediate ancestors?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Crete and the Minoans
2. Fortifications and settlement structures
3. The mountains and valleys of southern Greece
4. Greece's connection to other civilizations in neighboring regions

Learning Objective: In what ways were the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations different?

Topic: 2.1 The Bronze Age on Crete and the Mainland to ca. 1150 B.C.E.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

72. How did Homer depict ancient Greece, and how accurate were his major works?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. A description of Homer's major works
2. Examples of details in Homeric works that align with his own era
3. The fact that Homer's work depicts his own time rather than the Mycenaean Age
4. A discussion of Homer's influence on Greek culture

Learning Objective: What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Topic: 2.2.2 The Age of Homer

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

73. Was Homer's view of women largely positive, largely negative, or a combination of both?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. His hostile attitude toward women as dangerous or disloyal
2. Emphasis on women as mothers
3. The status of the wives of heroes and nobility
4. Penelope as the ideal woman in Homer's work

Learning Objective: What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Topic: 2.2.2 The Age of Homer

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

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

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. A definition of *polis* as city-state
2. The origins of the polis
3. The polis as a site of order and justice
4. A brief history of the polis

Learning Objective: What was the *polis* and how did it affect society and government?

Topic: 2.3 The *Polis*

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

75. Explain why Greek colonies were established. What were some of the benefits of colonies?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Scope and distance of Greek colonial expansion
2. Social pressures leading to colonization
3. The relationship between colony and mother city
4. Egalitarian tendency in the establishment of colonies

Learning Objective: How and why did the Greeks colonize large parts of the Mediterranean?

Topic: 2.4.2 The Greek Colony

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

76. How did the growth of Greek colonies impact Greek life and the mother cities over time?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Colonization as a safety valve for social pressures
2. Growth of Greek cultural influence throughout the Mediterranean
3. Increased sense of shared Greek identity
4. Impact on trade and industry development

Learning Objective: How and why did the Greeks colonize large parts of the Mediterranean?

Topic: 2.4.2 The Greek Colony

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

77. Evaluate both the benefits and drawbacks of the rule of the tyrants in ancient Greece.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Tyrants as breaking up some aristocratic power
2. The origins of the tyrants in ancient Greece
3. The groups that brought the tyrants to power
4. The cruelty and corruption that characterized tyrants' rule

Learning Objective: How and why did the Greeks colonize large parts of the Mediterranean?

Topic: 2.4.3 The Tyrants (ca. 700–500 B.C.E.)

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

78. Detail the sacrifices made by Spartan men and women in their powerful commitment to the polis. What did Sparta gain from these sacrifices?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. The separation of children from their families
2. The nature of Spartan marriage
3. Limits of Spartan military power
4. The role of the Helots

Learning Objective: How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Topic: 2.5.1 Sparta

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

79. What were the major characteristics of Athenian society and how did it change over time?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. The depiction of Athens as a democratic society
2. Realities of Athenian life and concentration of power in aristocrats
3. Various assemblies and the structure of Athenian government after Solon
4. Limitations, such as the challenge of military conflicts and the lack of rights for women

Learning Objective: How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Topic: 2.5.2 Athens

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

80. Why did the Persian Wars occur, and how did the Greeks respond to the Persian attack?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Origins of the conflict in Ionia
2. Lack of unity between Greek states
3. Initial Persian successes
4. The role of the Greek navy in their victory

Learning Objective: What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Topic: 2.7 The Persian Wars

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

Revel Quiz Questions

The following questions appear at the end of each module and at the end of the chapter in Revel for *The Western Heritage, 12e*.

End of Module Quiz 2.1: The Bronze Age on Crete and on the Mainland to ca. 1150 B.C.E.

EOM Q2.1.1

Where were the Minoans located?

- a) on the island of Crete
- b) in Palestine

Consider This: The Minoans heavily influenced the ancient Greeks. See 2.1.1: The Minoans.

- c) along the Nile River

Consider This: The Minoans heavily influenced the ancient Greeks. See 2.1.1: The Minoans.

- d) in Mesopotamia

Consider This: The Minoans heavily influenced the ancient Greeks. See 2.1.1: The Minoans.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 In what ways were the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations different?

Module: The Bronze Age on Crete and on the Mainland to ca. 1150 B.C.E.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember

EOM Q2.1.2

Why did the Minoans lack fortifications around their cities?

- a) Despite speculations, historians are unsure of the exact reason.
- b) Minoan civilization was more peaceful than that of the Mycenaeans.

Consider This: The Minoans and Mycenaeans are often compared, although sources from this era are not comprehensive. See 2.1.1: The Minoans.

- c) The Minoans possessed natural boundaries that limited danger to their cities.

Consider This: The Minoans and Mycenaeans are often compared, although sources from this era are not comprehensive. See 2.1.1: The Minoans.

- d) Minoan culture and religion reveal a peaceful and pacifistic people.

Consider This: The Minoans and Mycenaeans are often compared, although sources from this era are not comprehensive. See 2.1.1: The Minoans.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 In what ways were the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations different?

Module: The Bronze Age on Crete and on the Mainland to ca. 1150 B.C.E.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

EOM Q2.1.3

The Greeks appeared in the region first as _____.

a) invaders who arrived after 2000 B.C.E.

b) Phoenician colonists

Consider This: This group established control of the entirety of what became the Greek mainland. See 2.1.2: The Mycenaeans.

c) Minoans who sailed to the mainland

Consider This: This group established control of the entirety of what became the Greek mainland. See 2.1.2: The Mycenaeans.

d) descendants of various tribes that banded together to form early Greek civilization

Consider This: This group established control of the entirety of what became the Greek mainland. See 2.1.2: The Mycenaeans.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 In what ways were the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations different?

Module: The Bronze Age on Crete and on the Mainland to ca. 1150 B.C.E.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember

EOM Q2.1.4

Homer's epics, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, _____.

a) seem to correspond with an actual Mycenaean conquest of Troy

b) appear borrowed from legends of the Dorians, a people from Central Asia

Consider This: Evidence indicates that the Mycenaeans had both naval experiences and military campaigns in neighboring regions. See 2.1.2: The Mycenaeans.

c) are allegories that bear little connection to events in the Hellenistic eras

Consider This: Evidence indicates that the Mycenaeans had both naval experiences and military campaigns in neighboring regions. See 2.1.2: The Mycenaeans.

d) reflect a confrontation between Greek and Egyptian civilizations around the first millennium B.C.E.

Consider This: Evidence indicates that the Mycenaeans had both naval experiences and military campaigns in neighboring regions. See 2.1.2: The Mycenaeans.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 In what ways were the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations different?

Module: The Bronze Age on Crete and on the Mainland to ca. 1150 B.C.E.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

EOM Q2.1.5

Greek civilization arose from _____.

a) a blending of the cultures of the invading Greeks, existing groups such as the Mycenaeans, and other neighboring peoples such as the Dorians

b) the traditions of those Greeks who invaded around 2000 B.C.E.

Consider This: The region later known as Greece consists of many islands and coastlands surrounded by mountains. See 2.1.2: The Mycenaeans.

c) Minoan and Mycenaean traditions put into writing and practice by the Greek-speaking peoples

Consider This: The region later known as Greece consists of many islands and coastlands surrounded by mountains. See 2.1.2: The Mycenaeans.

d) the evolution of a Greek identity from an offshoot of the Mesopotamian peoples who colonized the Greek mainland

Consider This: The region later known as Greece consists of many islands and coastlands surrounded by mountains. See 2.1.2: The Mycenaeans.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 In what ways were the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations different?

Module: The Bronze Age on Crete and on the Mainland to ca. 1150 B.C.E.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze

End of Module Quiz 2.2: The Greek Middle Ages to ca. 750 B.C.E

EOM Q2.2.1

Following the invasion of the Dorians, there are few sources of information on life in Greece until around 750 B.C.E. Why?

- a) Few, if any, written texts were produced.
Consider This: The Greek Dark Ages were a time of great upheaval and movement. See 2.2.1: Greek Migrations.
- b) The Dorians burned texts to eradicate Greek identity.
Consider This: The Greek Dark Ages were a time of great upheaval and movement. See 2.2.1: Greek Migrations.
- c) The cities of the Peloponnesus were mostly depopulated.
Consider This: The Greek Dark Ages were a time of great upheaval and movement. See 2.2.1: Greek Migrations.
- d) The Dorians primarily kept records of mundane activities that provide little insight into their civilization.
Consider This: The Greek Dark Ages were a time of great upheaval and movement. See 2.2.1: Greek Migrations.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Module: The Greek Middle Ages to ca. 750 B.C.E.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

EOM Q2.2.2

One feature of Homer's epic poems that suggests the nature of Greek government during his time was that _____.

- a) nobles could question the judgment of a king
Consider This: The interactions between Achilles and Agamemnon in the *Iliad* provide an example. See 2.2.2: The Age of Homer.
- b) citizens elected the leaders of the expedition to Troy
Consider This: The interactions between Achilles and Agamemnon in the *Iliad* provide an example. See 2.2.2: The Age of Homer.
- c) numerous references are made to tax collections
Consider This: The interactions between Achilles and Agamemnon in the *Iliad* provide an example. See 2.2.2: The Age of Homer.
- d) women played a prominent role in the planning of the expedition to Troy
Consider This: The interactions between Achilles and Agamemnon in the *Iliad* provide an example. See 2.2.2: The Age of Homer.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Module: The Greek Middle Ages to ca. 750 B.C.E.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

EOM Q2.2.3

Who is the heroic fighter figure in the *Iliad*?

a) Achilles

b) Hector

Consider This: He exemplified the ideals of fighting prowess and personal honor. See 2.2.2: The Age of Homer.

c) Agamemnon

Consider This: He exemplified the ideals of fighting prowess and personal honor. See 2.2.2: The Age of Homer.

d) Clytemnestra

Consider This: He exemplified the ideals of fighting prowess and personal honor. See 2.2.2: The Age of Homer.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Module: The Greek Middle Ages to ca. 750 B.C.E.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember

EOM Q2.2.4

Who was the wife of Odysseus and the ideal Homeric woman?

a) Penelope

b) Clytemnestra

Consider This: She embodied the principle of loyalty in marriage. See 2.2.2: The Age of Homer.

c) Arete

Consider This: She embodied the principle of loyalty in marriage. See 2.2.2: The Age of Homer.

d) Helen

Consider This: She embodied the principle of loyalty in marriage. See 2.2.2: The Age of Homer.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Module: The Greek Middle Ages to ca. 750 B.C.E.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember

EOM Q2.2.5

Homer's epic poems are _____.

- a) a combination of older stories from the time of the attack on Troy and aspects of Homer's own era
- b) stories based on the original Trojan Wars that bear little or no resemblance to life in that time

Consider This: Homer's epics teach us about both his own time and Greek life in earlier centuries. See 2.2.2: The Age of Homer.

- c) written versions of epics passed down orally in their original form

Consider This: Homer's epics teach us about both his own time and Greek life in earlier centuries. See 2.2.2: The Age of Homer.

- d) fictional stories of the Mycenaean era that Homer crafted to emphasize certain virtues

Consider This: Homer's epics teach us about both his own time and Greek life in earlier centuries. See 2.2.2: The Age of Homer.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Module: The Greek Middle Ages to ca. 750 B.C.E.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze

End of Module Quiz 2.3: The Polis

EOM Q2.3.1

The term *polis* originally derives from the name for a _____.

- a) fortress
- b) marketplace

Consider This: Only over time did the term come to mean the city itself. See 2.3.1: Development of the Polis.

- c) island

Consider This: Only over time did the term come to mean the city itself. See 2.3.1: Development of the Polis.

- d) temple

Consider This: Only over time did the term come to mean the city itself. See 2.3.1: Development of the Polis.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe the polis and how it affected society and government.

Module: The Polis

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Analyze

EOM Q2.3.2

Which term refers to a marketplace or city center?

- a) agora
- b) acropolis

Consider This: These marketplaces/city centers appeared later following the growth of cities around a defensible citadel. See 2.3.1: Development of the Polis.

- c) Minoan

Consider This: These marketplaces/city centers appeared later following the growth of cities around a defensible citadel. See 2.3.1: Development of the Polis.

- d) temple

Consider This: These marketplaces/city centers appeared later following the growth of cities around a defensible citadel. See 2.3.1: Development of the Polis.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe the polis and how it affected society and government.

Module: The Polis

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember

EOM Q2.3.3

Who was the polis originally governed by?

- a) councils of aristocratic nobles
- b) elected representatives of all male citizens

Consider This: The polis was revolutionary in many ways, but family ties and wealth still commanded great authority. See 2.3.1: Development of the Polis.

- c) the kind of open democracy possible in small communities

Consider This: The polis was revolutionary in many ways, but family ties and wealth still commanded great authority. See 2.3.1: Development of the Polis.

- d) autocratic kings

Consider This: The polis was revolutionary in many ways, but family ties and wealth still commanded great authority. See 2.3.1: Development of the Polis.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe the polis and how it affected society and government.

Module: The Polis

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

EOM Q2.3.4

One result of the phalanx as the dominant form of combat in Greece was that

-
- a) wars tended to be short and decisive
 - b) conflict between cities were long and costly

Consider This: Battles fought with the phalanx tended to require the commitment of a large portion of the city's armed citizens and clearly demonstrated the superiority of one force over the other. See 2.3.2: The *Hoplite* Phalanx.

- c) Greek armies overwhelmed neighboring peoples

Consider This: Battles fought with the phalanx tended to require the commitment of a large portion of the city's armed citizens and clearly demonstrated the superiority of one force over the other. See 2.3.2: The *Hoplite* Phalanx.

- d) battles raged over large areas

Consider This: Battles fought with the phalanx tended to require the commitment of a large portion of the city's armed citizens and clearly demonstrated the superiority of one force over the other. See 2.3.2: The *Hoplite* Phalanx.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe the polis and how it affected society and government.

Module: The Polis

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

EOM Q2.3.5

Social consequences of the phalanx form of warfare included _____.

- a) social cohesion because the aristocrats relied upon small farmers to serve
- b) conflict between the aristocrats who funded the armies and the small farmers who fought

Consider This: Putting a strong phalanx into combat required a great deal of manpower and teamwork. See 2.3.2: The *Hoplite* Phalanx.

- c) the prominence of military commanders in the government of most city-states

Consider This: Putting a strong phalanx into combat required a great deal of manpower and teamwork. See 2.3.2: The *Hoplite* Phalanx.

- d) extreme social inequality fostered by a professional soldier class

Consider This: Putting a strong phalanx into combat required a great deal of manpower and teamwork. See 2.3.2: The *Hoplite* Phalanx.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe the polis and how it affected society and government.

Module: The Polis

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze

End of Module Quiz 2.4: Expansion of the Greek World

EOM Q2.4.1

To what does the term *Magna Graecia* refer?

- a) the number and influence of Greek colonies in Italy and Sicily
- b) the empire that emerged in the Greek Islands during the third century B.C.E.

Consider This: *Magna Graecia* means “Great Greece.” See 2.4.1: *Magna Graecia*.

- c) Alexander the Great’s conquests

Consider This: *Magna Graecia* means “Great Greece.” See 2.4.1: *Magna Graecia*.

- d) the Roman province encompassing modern-day Greece and Asia Minor

Consider This: *Magna Graecia* means “Great Greece.” See 2.4.1: *Magna Graecia*.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.4 How and why did the Greeks colonize large parts of the Mediterranean?

Module: Expansion of the Greek World

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember

EOM Q2.4.2

Greek colonization was motivated primarily by _____.

- a) economic pressure facing the mother city
- b) an interest in expanding Greek civilization to other parts of the world

Consider This: Colonies were established for the good of the colonists. See 2.4.2: The Greek Colony.

- c) the ambition of Greek military leaders

Consider This: Colonies were established for the good of the colonists. See 2.4.2: The Greek Colony.

- d) competition with the growing Roman Republic

Consider This: Colonies were established for the good of the colonists. See 2.4.2: The Greek Colony.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.4 How and why did the Greeks colonize large parts of the Mediterranean?

Module: Expansion of the Greek World

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

EOM Q2.4.3

The tyrants who rose to power between 700 and 500 B.C.E. were often _____.

a) members of the elite who claimed to support the interests of those excluded from political life

b) unknown figures who rose to fame through charisma and public debate

Consider This: Tyrannies arose as responses to economic and social crises. See 2.4.3: The Tyrants (ca. 700–500 B.C.E.).

c) brutal military dictators

Consider This: Tyrannies arose as responses to economic and social crises. See 2.4.3: The Tyrants (ca. 700–500 B.C.E.).

d) members of the intellectual class who became revered for their wisdom

Consider This: Tyrannies arose as responses to economic and social crises. See 2.4.3: The Tyrants (ca. 700–500 B.C.E.).

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.4 How and why did the Greeks colonize large parts of the Mediterranean?

Module: Expansion of the Greek World

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze

EOM Q2.4.4

A valuable contribution of the tyrants was that they _____.

a) broke the dominance of the old aristocratic families

b) led unprecedented expansion of Greek civilization throughout the Mediterranean

Consider This: Tyrannies were a threat to established law and social orders. See 2.4.3: The Tyrants (ca. 700–500 B.C.E.).

c) made trade connections with Egypt that persisted to the Roman Era

Consider This: Tyrannies were a threat to established law and social orders. See 2.4.3: The Tyrants (ca. 700–500 B.C.E.).

d) introduced Roman ideas to the Greek peninsula

Consider This: Tyrannies were a threat to established law and social orders. See 2.4.3: The Tyrants (ca. 700–500 B.C.E.).

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.4 How and why did the Greeks colonize large parts of the Mediterranean?

Module: Expansion of the Greek World

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

EOM Q2.4.5

The tyrants often relied on support from which class?

- a) the hoplite small farmers
- b) non-citizens and slaves living in the polis

Consider This: Some tyrants had a military background. 2.4.3 The Tyrants (ca. 700–500 B.C.E.).

- c) wealthy families with a grudge against the existing ruler

Consider This: Some tyrants had a military background. 2.4.3 The Tyrants (ca. 700–500 B.C.E.).

- d) merchants and tradespeople

Consider This: Some tyrants had a military background. 2.4.3 The Tyrants (ca. 700–500 B.C.E.).

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.4 How and why did the Greeks colonize large parts of the Mediterranean?

Module: Expansion of the Greek World

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember

End of Module Quiz 2.5: The Major States

EOM Q2.5.1

The Helots were originally _____.

- a) residents of another region conquered by Sparta
- b) an invading foreign people defeated by the Spartans

Consider This: The Helots were serfs who provided much of the Spartans' food. See 2.5.1: Sparta.

- c) captured soldiers from other Greek poleis

Consider This: The Helots were serfs who provided much of the Spartans' food. See 2.5.1: Sparta.

- d) soldiers trained from slaves purchased in other poleis

Consider This: The Helots were serfs who provided much of the Spartans' food. See 2.5.1: Sparta.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.5 How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Module: The Major States

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

EOM Q2.5.2

The development of the Spartan social system was based on the need to _____.

- a) prevent revolts by the Helots
- b) expand the Spartan state into northern Greece

Consider This: Sparta's turn to a militarized society followed rebellions that nearly toppled the polis. See 2.5.1: Sparta.

- c) thwart the rise of powerful aristocrats

Consider This: Sparta's turn to a militarized society followed rebellions that nearly toppled the polis. See 2.5.1: Sparta.

- d) defend from invasion by people migrating southward

Consider This: Sparta's turn to a militarized society followed rebellions that nearly toppled the polis. See 2.5.1: Sparta.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.5 How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Module: The Major States

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

EOM Q2.5.3

Which ruler instituted major constitutional reforms in Athens that had a long-term stabilizing effect?

- a) Solon
- b) Pisistratus

Consider This: He created a new system of social classes. See 2.5.2: Athens.

- c) Hippias

Consider This: He created a new system of social classes. See 2.5.2: Athens.

- d) Draco

Consider This: He created a new system of social classes. See 2.5.2: Athens.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.5 How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Module: The Major States

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember

EOM Q2.5.4

Who may fairly be called “the father of Athenian democracy”?

- a) Clisthenes
- b) Pisistratus

Consider This: He expanded citizenship and bolstered the power of the assembly. See 2.5.2: Athens.

- c) Solon

Consider This: He expanded citizenship and bolstered the power of the assembly. See 2.5.2: Athens.

- d) Draco

Consider This: He expanded citizenship and bolstered the power of the assembly. See 2.5.2: Athens.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.5 How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Module: The Major States

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember

EOM Q2.5.5

In both Athens and Sparta, despite very different methods, reforms _____.

a) strengthened the commitment of citizens to the polis

b) expanded citizenship rights

Consider This: Both Athenian and Spartan leaders dealt with the central issues facing their governments and social systems. See 2.5.2: Athens.

c) grew the influence of the polis beyond its original borders

Consider This: Both Athenian and Spartan leaders dealt with the central issues facing their governments and social systems. See 2.5.2: Athens.

d) led to great economic prosperity

Consider This: Both Athenian and Spartan leaders dealt with the central issues facing their governments and social systems. See 2.5.2: Athens.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.5 How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Module: The Major States

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze

End of Module Quiz 2.6: Life in Archaic Greece

EOM Q2.6.1

How did most ancient Greeks make their living?

- a) from farming
- b) through trade

Consider This: Most Greeks continued to work in the same manner as their ancestors. See 2.6.1: Society.

- c) by military conquest

Consider This: Most Greeks continued to work in the same manner as their ancestors. See 2.6.1: Society.

- d) through public service

Consider This: Most Greeks continued to work in the same manner as their ancestors. See 2.6.1: Society.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.6 What role did religion play in the lives of ordinary Greeks?

Module: Life in Archaic Greece

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember

EOM Q2.6.2

Who was a poet that left details about farm life in ancient Greece?

- a) Hesiod
- b) Hestia

Consider This: His accounts are chiefly concerned with the hard labor and challenges of farming. See 2.6.1: Society.

- c) Hephaestus

Consider This: His accounts are chiefly concerned with the hard labor and challenges of farming. See 2.6.1: Society.

- d) Hermes

Consider This: His accounts are chiefly concerned with the hard labor and challenges of farming. See 2.6.1: Society.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.6 What role did religion play in the lives of ordinary Greeks?

Module: Life in Archaic Greece

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember

EOM Q2.6.3

What was a key ideal of Greek aristocrats?

a) competition

b) education

Consider This: Aristocrats tended to socialize amongst themselves and events like the Olympics are built from their social engagement. See 2.6.1: Society.

c) public service

Consider This: Aristocrats tended to socialize amongst themselves and events like the Olympics are built from their social engagement. See 2.6.1: Society.

d) the giving of alms

Consider This: Aristocrats tended to socialize amongst themselves and events like the Olympics are built from their social engagement. See 2.6.1: Society.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.6 What role did religion play in the lives of ordinary Greeks?

Module: Life in Archaic Greece

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

EOM Q2.6.4

Popular morality derived from Greek religious practice highly valued _____.

a) moderation and fairness

b) mercy and purity

Consider This: Payment of debts was considered a major moral obligation. See 2.6.2: Religion.

c) honesty and self-sacrifice

Consider This: Payment of debts was considered a major moral obligation. See 2.6.2: Religion.

d) careful attention to rituals and rites

Consider This: Payment of debts was considered a major moral obligation. See 2.6.2: Religion.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.6 What role did religion play in the lives of ordinary Greeks?

Module: Life in Archaic Greece

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze

EOM Q2.6.5

The virtues communicated by Greek religion and literature were intended for _____.

a) the nobility

b) all citizens

Consider This: Theognis of Megara exemplified this idea. See 2.6.3: Poetry.

c) foreigners assimilating to Greek society

Consider This: Theognis of Megara exemplified this idea. See 2.6.3: Poetry.

d) children educated by Greek philosophers

Consider This: Theognis of Megara exemplified this idea. See 2.6.3: Poetry.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.6 What role did religion play in the lives of ordinary Greeks?

Module: Life in Archaic Greece

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

End of Module Quiz 2.7: The Persian Wars

EOM Q2.7.1

The first Greeks to encounter the Persians resided in _____.

- a) Asia Minor
- b) Sparta

Consider This: The Persian Empire controlled Mesopotamia and many of the surrounding regions before encountering the Greeks. See 2.7.1: The Ionian Rebellion.

- c) Macedonia

Consider This: The Persian Empire controlled Mesopotamia and many of the surrounding regions before encountering the Greeks. See 2.7.1: The Ionian Rebellion.

- d) Crete

Consider This: The Persian Empire controlled Mesopotamia and many of the surrounding regions before encountering the Greeks. See 2.7.1: The Ionian Rebellion.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.7 What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Module: The Persian Wars

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember

EOM Q2.7.2

From whom did the Ionian Greeks find support for their rebellion?

- a) Athens
- b) Sparta

Consider This: The Ionian Greeks were able to appeal to religious and cultural ties. See 2.7.1: The Ionian Rebellion.

- c) Thebes

Consider This: The Ionian Greeks were able to appeal to religious and cultural ties. See 2.7.1: The Ionian Rebellion.

- d) Corinth

Consider This: The Ionian Greeks were able to appeal to religious and cultural ties. See 2.7.1: The Ionian Rebellion.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.7 What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Module: The Persian Wars

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember

EOM Q2.7.3

During the Persian invasion under Xerxes, the Greek cities _____.

a) maintained an unsteady alliance despite infighting

b) worked together throughout the conflict

Consider This: Athens was a major target of the Persians. See 2.7.2: The War in Greece.

c) fought together against the Persians, except for Athens

Consider This: Athens was a major target of the Persians. See 2.7.2: The War in Greece.

d) were unable to work together to make resistance after Thermopylae

Consider This: Athens was a major target of the Persians. See 2.7.2: The War in Greece.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.7 What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Module: The Persian Wars

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze

EOM Q2.7.4

Even though others were famous, which was the decisive battle of the war against Xerxes's forces?

a) Salamis

b) Thermopylae

Consider This: The decisive battle came after the burning of Athens. See 2.7.2: The War in Greece.

c) Marathon

Consider This: The decisive battle came after the burning of Athens. See 2.7.2: The War in Greece.

d) Boeotia

Consider This: The decisive battle came after the burning of Athens. See 2.7.2: The War in Greece.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.7 What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Module: The Persian Wars

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

EOM Q2.7.5

The Persian Wars included _____.

- a) great destruction of Greek lands and cities
- b) the burning of old Mesopotamian cities and the Greeks attacking into Asia
Consider This: After Plataea and Mycale, the Persians finally fled. See 2.7.2: The War in Greece.
- c) limited damage to cities and the countryside due to the small number of decisive battles
Consider This: After Plataea and Mycale, the Persians finally fled. See 2.7.2: The War in Greece.
- d) primarily naval encounters in the Aegean Sea that aided or prevented invasions
Consider This: After Plataea and Mycale, the Persians finally fled. See 2.7.2: The War in Greece.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.7 What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Module: The Persian Wars

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

Chapter Quiz: The Rise of Greek Civilization

EOC Q2.1

The Minoans and Mycenaeans were related to the Greeks in that they were civilizations

_____.

- a) in what later became Greece following the arrival of the Hellenic peoples
- b) whose ancestors were of the Greeks of Homer's time

Consider This: Both resembled Near Eastern civilizations of the Bronze Age. See 2.1: The Bronze Age on Crete and on the Mainland to ca. 1150 B.C.E.

- c) on the edge of Greek lands that served as a foil to early Greek expansion

Consider This: Both resembled Near Eastern civilizations of the Bronze Age. See 2.1: The Bronze Age on Crete and on the Mainland to ca. 1150 B.C.E.

- d) conquered by the Greeks as they colonized the Ionian Islands

Consider This: Both resembled Near Eastern civilizations of the Bronze Age. See 2.1: The Bronze Age on Crete and on the Mainland to ca. 1150 B.C.E.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 In what ways were the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations different?

Module: The Rise of Greek Civilization

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

EOC Q2.2

The Greek Dark Ages were ushered in by _____.

- a) the Dorian Invasions
- b) the Persian Wars

Consider This: The Greek Dark Ages occurred prior to the time of Homer. See 2.1: The Bronze Age on Crete and on the Mainland to ca. 1150 B.C.E.

- c) a plague that swept the Mediterranean region

Consider This: The Greek Dark Ages occurred prior to the time of Homer. See 2.1: The Bronze Age on Crete and on the Mainland to ca. 1150 B.C.E.

- d) the fall of the Athenian state

Consider This: The Greek Dark Ages occurred prior to the time of Homer. See 2.1: The Bronze Age on Crete and on the Mainland to ca. 1150 B.C.E.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.1 In what ways were the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations different?

Module: The Rise of Greek Civilization

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

EOC Q2.3

The most precarious position in the society of the Greek Middle Ages was that of the _____.

- a) hired agricultural laborer
- b) small farmer

Consider This: Connection to a family or community and access to land were key social markers. See 2.2: The Greek Middle Ages to ca. 750 B.C.E.

- c) slave

Consider This: Connection to a family or community and access to land were key social markers. See 2.2: The Greek Middle Ages to ca. 750 B.C.E.

- d) urban worker

Consider This: Connection to a family or community and access to land were key social markers. See 2.2: The Greek Middle Ages to ca. 750 B.C.E.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Module: The Rise of Greek Civilization

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember

EOC Q2.4

Government during the Greek Middle Ages was _____.

- a) strong in theory but divided among noble families
- b) centered around a powerful king

Consider This: Relations between kings and nobles in Homer's epics provide examples. See 2.2: The Greek Middle Ages to ca. 750 B.C.E.

- c) democratic and based on citizenship

Consider This: Relations between kings and nobles in Homer's epics provide examples. See 2.2: The Greek Middle Ages to ca. 750 B.C.E.

- d) largely absent due to upheaval

Consider This: Relations between kings and nobles in Homer's epics provide examples. See 2.2: The Greek Middle Ages to ca. 750 B.C.E.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.2 What were the Greek Dark Ages?

Module: The Rise of Greek Civilization

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze

EOC Q2.5

The term *polis* refers to _____.

- a) a community with an identity, organized in a certain manner
- b) an urban community with strong institutions

Consider This: At its heart, the polis is a social and political concept. See 2.3: The *Polis*.

- c) a rural settlement

Consider This: At its heart, the polis is a social and political concept. See 2.3: The *Polis*.

- d) a coastal trading center

Consider This: At its heart, the polis is a social and political concept. See 2.3: The *Polis*.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe the polis and how it affected society and government.

Module: The Rise of Greek Civilization

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

EOC Q2.6

The development of the polis, and the military structure that defended it, signaled the decline of _____.

- a) kings
- b) democracy

Consider This: The phalanx was the fighting unit of the polis. See 2.3: The *Polis*.

- c) religious leadership

Consider This: The phalanx was the fighting unit of the polis. See 2.3: The *Polis*.

- d) trade

Consider This: The phalanx was the fighting unit of the polis. See 2.3: The *Polis*.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.3 Describe the polis and how it affected society and government.

Module: The Rise of Greek Civilization

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember

EOC Q2.7

Which city-state, more than the others, created something that resembled an imperial relationship with its colonies?

- a) Athens
- b) Sparta

Consider This: The settlements brought ceremonial tribute to an annual festival. See 2.4: Expansion of the Greek World.

- c) Corinth

Consider This: The settlements brought ceremonial tribute to an annual festival. See 2.4: Expansion of the Greek World.

- d) Thebes

Consider This: The settlements brought ceremonial tribute to an annual festival. See 2.4: Expansion of the Greek World.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.4 How and why did the Greeks colonize large parts of the Mediterranean?

Module: The Rise of Greek Civilization

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember

EOC Q2.8

The creation of colonies allowed Greek cities to _____.

- a) avoid civil wars thanks to the population shift
- b) create powerful long-distance trade networks

Consider This: Colonies were founded and largely populated by settlers from the mother city. See 2.4: Expansion of the Greek World.

- c) avoid conflicts with other Greek city-states

Consider This: Colonies were founded and largely populated by settlers from the mother city. See 2.4: Expansion of the Greek World.

- d) benefit from encounters with foreign cultures

Consider This: Colonies were founded and largely populated by settlers from the mother city. See 2.4: Expansion of the Greek World.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.4 How and why did the Greeks colonize large parts of the Mediterranean?

Module: The Rise of Greek Civilization

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

EOC Q2.9

_____ refers to an alliance led by Sparta.

- a) The Peloponnesian League
- b) The Delian League

Consider This: The major powers attempted to form alliances at various times, though not always around their own imperial ambitions. See 2.5: The Major States.

- c) *Magna Graecia*

Consider This: The major powers attempted to form alliances at various times, though not always around their own imperial ambitions. See 2.5: The Major States.

- d) The Greek Alliance

Consider This: The major powers attempted to form alliances at various times, though not always around their own imperial ambitions. See 2.5: The Major States.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.5 How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Module: The Rise of Greek Civilization

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember

EOC Q2.10

What was Athens fundamental economic problem that Solon did not solve?

- a) the distribution of land amongst wealthy families
- b) declining support for the Athenian colonies

Consider This: Solon's solutions were effective in the short-term, but this issue was more fundamental. See 2.5: The Major States.

- c) lower food production due to overgrazing

Consider This: Solon's solutions were effective in the short-term, but this issue was more fundamental. See 2.5: The Major States.

- d) a trade embargo from the Persian Empire

Consider This: Solon's solutions were effective in the short-term, but this issue was more fundamental. See 2.5: The Major States.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.5 How were the government and politics of Athens different from those of Sparta?

Module: The Rise of Greek Civilization

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

EOC Q2.11

Greek gods were _____.

- a) generally shared by all the Greeks
- b) specific to each city-state

Consider This: The Olympian gods were at the center of Greek religion. See 2.6: Life in Archaic Greece.

- c) borrowed from Persian polytheism

Consider This: The Olympian gods were at the center of Greek religion. See 2.6: Life in Archaic Greece.

- d) never depicted as taking human characteristics

Consider This: The Olympian gods were at the center of Greek religion. See 2.6: Life in Archaic Greece.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.6 What role did religion play in the lives of ordinary Greeks?

Module: The Rise of Greek Civilization

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze

EOC Q2.12

In the Greek religion, the Olympian gods were seen as _____.

- a) remote and indifferent to human suffering
- b) models for humans to aspire to

Consider This: Many Greeks turned to the Orphic cult and other religious outlets for a more engaging experience. See 2.6: Life in Archaic Greece.

- c) fair judges of human behavior

Consider This: Many Greeks turned to the Orphic cult and other religious outlets for a more engaging experience. See 2.6: Life in Archaic Greece.

- d) weak figures sharing many human problems

Consider This: Many Greeks turned to the Orphic cult and other religious outlets for a more engaging experience. See 2.6: Life in Archaic Greece.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.6 What role did religion play in the lives of ordinary Greeks?

Module: The Rise of Greek Civilization

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand

EOC Q2.13

Due to the geography of the region, _____ were essential to the protection of Greece throughout the Persian Wars.

- a) strong navies
- b) elite cavalry units

Consider This: The Persian Empire controlled Mesopotamia and many of the surrounding regions before encountering the Greeks. See 2.7: The Persian Wars.

- c) centralized governments

Consider This: The Persian Empire controlled Mesopotamia and many of the surrounding regions before encountering the Greeks. See 2.7: The Persian Wars.

- d) elite foot soldiers

Consider This: The Persian Empire controlled Mesopotamia and many of the surrounding regions before encountering the Greeks. See 2.7: The Persian Wars.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.7 What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Module: The Rise of Greek Civilization

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember

EOC Q2.14

Which Greek commander planned the defense of Athens and much of Greece during Xerxes's invasion?

- a) Themistocles
- b) Leonidas

Consider This: He hoped to receive support from other Greek states as the Persian army advanced toward the Peloponnesus. See Compare and Connect: Greek Strategy in the Persian War.

- c) Hesiod

Consider This: He hoped to receive support from other Greek states as the Persian army advanced toward the Peloponnesus. See Compare and Connect: Greek Strategy in the Persian War.

- d) Miltiades

Consider This: He hoped to receive support from other Greek states as the Persian army advanced toward the Peloponnesus. See Compare and Connect: Greek Strategy in the Persian War.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.7 What was the significance of the wars between the Greeks and the Persians?

Module: The Rise of Greek Civilization

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember

EOC Q2.15

For women, the marriage ceremony in ancient Greece represented her readiness to raise children and maintain a household. Legally, she was _____.

a) transferred from one male guardian to another

b) now independent of male relatives

Consider This: Greek women are depicted in literature as taking strong roles in several stories; however, they do so from a domestic standpoint. See Encountering the Past: Marriage in Athens.

c) a full citizen of the polis

Consider This: Greek women are depicted in literature as taking strong roles in several stories; however, they do so from a domestic standpoint. See Encountering the Past: Marriage in Athens.

d) able to own property she could share with her husband

Consider This: Greek women are depicted in literature as taking strong roles in several stories; however, they do so from a domestic standpoint. See Encountering the Past: Marriage in Athens.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 2.6 What role did religion play in the lives of ordinary Greeks?

Module: The Rise of Greek Civilization

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember