

Chapter 02 Classicism

1. Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations arose in
- A. Mesopotamia.
 - B. Asia Minor.
 - C.** the Aegean Sea.
 - D. the Western Mediterranean.

Learning Objective: Recall characteristics of the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations
Topic: Aegean Civilizations
Topic: History
Topic: Mycenaean Civilizations

2. The so-called "Heroic Age" refers to the era that produced
- A. Athenian democracy.
 - B.** the Greek epics.
 - C. the Parthenon.
 - D. the Persian Wars.

Learning Objective: Recall Ancient Greek contributions to literature
Topic: Heroic Age
Topic: Literature

3. The word "Hellenic" means
- A. classical.
 - B. Athenian.
 - C. balanced.
 - D.** Greek.

Learning Objective: Describe the Hellenistic era
Learning Objective: Describe the relations between the Greek city-states
Topic: Hellenistic Age
Topic: History

4. The gods of ancient Greece were
- A. thought to intervene in the lives of humans.
 - B. anthropomorphic figures.
 - C. believed to be eternal.
 - D.** All of these answers are correct.

Learning Objective: Recall the qualities attributed to the Greek gods
Topic: Greek gods
Topic: Philosophy and Religion

5. The word "marathon" derives from
- A. the finale of the Greek games.
 - B. a leading Greek commercial city.
 - C.** news of a Greek military victory over the Persians.
 - D. a type of Greek statuary.

Learning Objective: Recount the events of the Greek-Persian Wars
Topic: History

6. The origins of Greek drama are probably found in
- A.** religious celebrations.
 - B. enactments of Greek epics.
 - C. athletic games.
 - D. All these answers are correct.

Learning Objective: Describe Greek drama
Topic: Greek drama and poetry
Topic: Literature

7. The name Herodotus is associated with the birth of
- A.** historical record-keeping.
 - B. the lost-wax process.

- C. Athenian democracy.
- D. naturalistic philosophy.

Learning Objective: Recount the events of the Greek-Persian Wars
Topic: History

8. Naturalistic philosophy was advanced by the theories of
- A. Thales.
 - B. Democritus.
 - C. Pythagoras.
 - D. All these answers are correct.**

Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the early Greek philosophers
Learning Objective: Recall the significance of the Greek thinker Pythagoras
Topic: Greek philosophy
Topic: Philosophy and Religion

9. Athens' Golden Age flowered shortly after the
- A. Persian Wars.**
 - B. Peloponnesian Wars.
 - C. conquest of Troy.
 - D. rule of Alexander the Great.

Learning Objective: Recount the events of the Greek-Persian Wars
Topic: History

10. Alexander carried Hellenic culture as far east as
- A. China.
 - B. India.**
 - C. Japan.
 - D. Vietnam.

Learning Objective: Describe the Hellenistic era
Learning Objective: Recall basic facts about Alexander the Great's vision and his empire
Topic: Hellenistic Age
Topic: History

11. The thinker who advanced the idea that reality lay in numerical proportion was
- A. Thales.
 - B. Pythagoras.**
 - C. Democritus.
 - D. Aristotle.

Learning Objective: Recall the significance of the Greek thinker Pythagoras
Topic: Art and Architecture
Topic: Classical style
Topic: Greek philosophy
Topic: History

12. In Golden Age Athens, laws were made
- A. by male landowners.**
 - B. by adult males and females.
 - C. only by citizens who owned slaves.
 - D. by elected representatives.

Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamental concepts of Athenian democracy
Topic: Greek politics
Topic: History

13. Aristotle's landmark contributions include all of the following EXCEPT
- A. a treatise on ethics.
 - B. the framing of the syllogism.
 - C. the classification of plants and animals.
 - D. the invention of the dialectical method.**

Learning Objective: Understand the ideas and methods of Aristotle
Topic: History
Topic: Philosophy and Religion

14. In the *Republic*, Plato argues that _____ should govern.

- A. philosopher-kings
- B. elected representatives
- C. well-educated males
- D. religious leaders

Learning Objective: Recall major contributions of Plato
Topic: Philosophy and Religion

15. A landmark of the Hellenistic Age is the

- A. Parthenon.
- B. theater at Epidaurus.
- C. *Apollo Belvedere*.
- D. *Calf-Bearer*.

Learning Objective: Describe the Hellenistic era
Topic: Art and Architecture
Topic: Hellenistic Age

16. The *Analects* of Confucius show a deep concern for

- A. moral order.
- B. filial piety.
- C. the cultivation of character.
- D. All of these answers are correct.

Learning Objective: Recall the basic teachings of Confucius
Topic: Philosophy and Religion

17. Which of the following schools of thought was NOT developed in the Hellenistic Age?

- A. Sophism
- B. Epicureanism
- C. Stoicism
- D. Cynicism

Learning Objective: Describe the Hellenistic era
Topic: Hellenistic Age
Topic: Philosophy and Religion

18. The two great epics of the Greeks, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, feature

- A. an analysis of Greek cosmology.
- B. the heroes of the Trojan War.
- C. the Persian attack on the Greeks.
- D. the story of the birth of the *polis*.

Learning Objective: Describe Greek drama
Learning Objective: Understand the features of Greek poetry
Topic: Greek drama and poetry
Topic: Heroic Age
Topic: Literature

19. The unfree laborers in Sparta were called

- A. helots.
- B. barbaros.
- C. Hellenes.
- D. Achaeans.

Learning Objective: Describe the relations between the Greek city-states
Topic: History

20. Dramatic festivals were held in Athens

- A. every four years.
- B. once a year.
- C. twice a year.
- D. monthly.

Learning Objective: Describe the relations between the Greek city-states
Topic: Greek drama and poetry
Topic: Literature

Topic: Music and Dance

21. The Parthenon is dedicated to

- A. Pericles.
- B. Plato.
- C. Athena.**
- D. Olympia.

Learning Objective: Recall the functions of Greek architecture

Topic: Art and Architecture

Topic: Classical style

22. Which of the following orders is NOT a program of ancient Greek architectural design?

- A. Doric
- B. Hellenistic**
- C. Ionic
- D. Corinthian

Learning Objective: Recall the functions of Greek architecture

Topic: Art and Architecture

Topic: Classical style

23. What landmarks of Greek (Hellenic) culture would you consider the most significant examples of "Classicism"?
Defend your choices.

Learning Objective: Identify the driving force behind the evolution of the Classical style

Topic: Art and Architecture

Topic: Classical style

Topic: Greek drama and poetry

Topic: Greek philosophy

Topic: Hellenistic Age

Topic: Literature

Topic: Philosophy and Religion

24. In what ways has classical Greece had a profound influence on the culture of the West? Use specific examples to support your point of view.

Learning Objective: Describe Greek drama

Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the early Greek philosophers

Learning Objective: Identify the driving force behind the evolution of the Classical style

Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamental concepts of Athenian democracy

Learning Objective: Understand the features of Greek poetry

Topic: Art and Architecture

Topic: Classical style

Topic: Greek philosophy

Topic: Greek politics

Topic: History

Topic: Literature

Topic: Philosophy and Religion

25. How does the Greek legacy differ from that left by the ancient cultures of Egypt and Mesopotamia?

Learning Objective: Characterize Greek civilization

Topic: History

Topic: Literature

Topic: Music and Dance

Topic: Philosophy and Religion

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