

Chapter 2 The Rise of Greek Civilization

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The earliest Bronze Age settlements were _____.
- A. at the mainland site of Mycenae
 - B. at the coastal site of Miletus
 - C. on the islands of the Aegean Sea
 - D. on the island of Crete

Answer: D

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Skill: Factual

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

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

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Skill: Factual

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

3. Some scholars have suggested that a group of pirates known as _____ destroyed Pylos.
- A. Miletus
 - B. Cnossus
 - C. Dorians
 - D. *tholos*

Answer: C

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Skill: Factual

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

4. Although Homer's Mycenaean heroic characters worshipped gods in temples, in real life it would not have occurred because Mycenaeans _____.

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

Answer: D

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Skill: Factual

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

5. Which of the following correctly identifies the four classes in Homeric society?

- 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

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Skill: Factual

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

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

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

Answer: D

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Skill: Factual

Topic: The *Polis*

7. Until defeated by the Roman legion, the dominant military force in the eastern Mediterranean was the _____.

- A. *agora*
- B. citadel
- C. *hoplite* phalanx
- D. battalion

Answer: C

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Skill: Factual

Topic: The *Polis*

8. Colonization encouraged trade, industry, and the manufacturing of items such as _____.

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

Answer: D

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Skill: Factual

Topic: Expansion of the Greek World

9. 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

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Skill: Factual

Topic: Expansion of the Greek World

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

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

Answer: D

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Skill: Factual

Topic: Expansion of the Greek World

11. 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

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Skill: Factual

Topic: Expansion of the Greek World

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

- A. monarchy
- B. democracy
- C. tyranny
- D. monarchy, oligarchy, and democracy

Answer: D

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Skill: Factual

Topic: The Major States

13. Who ruled Spartan government?

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

Answer: C

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Skill: Factual

Topic: The Major States

14. The Spartan assembly consisted of _____.

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

Answer: C

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Skill: Factual

Topic: The Major States

15. Which of the following *poleis* is located in Attica?

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

Answer: A

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Skill: Factual

Topic: The Major States

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

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

Answer: B

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Skill: Factual

Topic: The Major States

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

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

Answer: D

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Skill: Factual

Topic: The Major States

18. 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

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Skill: Factual

Topic: Life in Archaic Greece

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

- A. free land
- B. cash prizes
- C. admittance to the *polis* leadership
- D. wreaths

Answer: D

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Skill: Factual

Topic: Life in Archaic Greece

20. 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

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Skill: Factual

Topic: The Persian Wars

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

- A. Euphrates River
- B. Persian Canal
- C. Pagasaeon Gulf
- D. Hellespont

Answer: D

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Persian Wars

22. 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

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Skill: Factual

Topic: The Persian Wars

23. 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

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Skill: Factual

Topic: The Persian Wars

24. The Athenians came across a rich vein of _____ in the state mines.

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

Answer: D

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Skill: Factual

Topic: The Persian Wars

25. 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

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Persian Wars

26. The new civilization on Crete was a cultural bridge from _____.

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

Answer: D

Page Ref: 34

Skill: Conceptual

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

27. 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

Page Ref: 36

Skill: Conceptual

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

28. Although Mycenaean palaces were destroyed and its towns abandoned by 1100 B.C.E., following a massive volcanic explosion around 1200 B.C.E., this natural disaster does not explain the end of this civilization because _____.

- A. the palaces were attacked by neighboring enemies
- B. some towns were still intact after the volcanic explosion
- C. most people had left the area when the volcano erupted
- D. most people moved out of the towns to do farming

Answer: B

Page Ref: 36

Skill: Conceptual

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

29. 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 in order to survive
- B. form a new government
- C. turn inward, with each community left to its own devices
- D. open up trade with other neighbors, such as Attica

Answer: C

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Skill: Conceptual

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

30. Although some characters in Homer’s poems were depicted to be cremated in the Mycenaean Age, this could not have really happened because _____.

- A. Mycenaean buried their dead in temples
- B. Mycenaean buried their dead in *tholos* tombs
- C. Mycenaean buried their seafaring people at sea
- D. cremation was considered an act of the devil

Answer: B

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Skill: Conceptual

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

31. Aristotle argued that humans can be either the best of animals or the most dangerous of animals depending on whether or not they have _____.

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

Answer: D

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Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The *Polis*

32. 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

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Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The *Polis*

33. Which of the following describes the typical Greek colony–mother city relationship?
- A. hostile
 - B. friendly
 - C. submissive
 - D. domineering

Answer: B

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Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Expansion of the Greek World

34. 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

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Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Expansion of the Greek World

35. A tyrant usually _____.
- A. gained power in an unorthodox, but not necessarily wicked, way
 - B. rose to power because of his military ability
 - C. expelled his aristocratic opponents, dividing their land among supporters
 - D. All of these are correct.

Answer: D

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Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Expansion of the Greek World

36. Which of the following is a long-lasting contribution that tyranny made to the development of Greek civilization?

- A. increased communication with the rest of the Mediterranean world
- B. cultivated arts and literature
- C. broke the grip of the aristocracy and gave power to talented citizens
- D. All of these are correct.

Answer: D

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Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Expansion of the Greek World

37. 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

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Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Major States

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

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

Answer: A

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Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Major States

39. Which of the following would describe a typical male Spartan after the new system emerged in the late sixth century B.C.E.?

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

Answer: A

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Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Major States

40. When Spartans defeated Tegea, instead of taking away land and subjugating them, they let them 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 the Spartan religious and cultural traditions
- D. educating their children with Spartan customs and swearing Spartan allegiance

Answer: B

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Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Major States

41. Solon changed the constitution of Athens so that citizenship, currently 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

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Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Major States

42. After the withdrawal of the Spartans from Athens, Clisthenes, who had lost his political power to 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

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Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Major States

43. The poetry of Hesiod around 700 B.C.E., which detailed the daily life of a farmer, became important in ancient Greek history because _____.

- A. it showed how well-versed the Greeks were
- B. Hesiod was the only writer at that time
- C. there were few recorded thoughts from ordinary people
- D. Hesiod was really an aristocrat, not a farmer

Answer: C

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Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Life in Archaic Greece

44. 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

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Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Life in Archaic Greece

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

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

Answer: D

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Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Persian Wars

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

- A. He urged a Persian expedition against the island of Naxos.
- B. He turned to the mainland states for help.
- C. He organized the Ionian rebellion of 499 B.C.E.
- D. All of these are correct.

Answer: D

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Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Persian Wars

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

- A. They refused to attack Sardis.
- B. They were related to the Ionians and shared close ties of religion and tradition with them.
- C. The thought of leaving their homeland undefended against the Spartans alarmed them.
- D. Before the Ionian rebellion they controlled both sides of the Hellespont.

Answer: B

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Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Persian Wars

48. Athenian freedom would have been destroyed and future achievements in Greek culture may have never occurred 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

Page Ref: 53

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Persian Wars

49. 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

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Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Persian Wars

50. 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 combat soldiers, instead of supplies, on their ships
- C. employing Archimedes-style weapons that reached great distances
- D. strategizing to follow then attack the Persians from behind

Answer: B

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Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Persian Wars

51. The striking creations of the palaces uncovered at such sites as Phaestus, Hagia Triada, and Cnossus detail much unique character and beauty. Based on the description of the palaces, what can we deduce about the daily lifestyle and living structures of the people living within the palaces?

- A. Defense and battle techniques were essential to their survival.
- B. Children were revered and blessed with oils and grains.
- C. Culture, education, and innovation were valued within the society.
- D. Taxes were high and often a burden to the common citizen.

Answer: C

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Skill: Analytical

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

52. 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

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Skill: Analytical

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

53. Which of the following is NOT a program of public works achieved by tyrants?

- A. They broadened education and programs for adult literacy.
- B. They cared for the water supply.
- C. They erected temples and strengthened city walls.
- D. They sponsored the arts and supported poets and artisans.

Answer: A

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Skill: Analytical

Topic: Expansion of the Greek World

54. An effect of Draco's special authority to codify and publish laws for the first time was the _____.

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

Answer: D

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Skill: Analytical

Topic: The Major States

55. Which of the following is one of the indirect causes of the growth in the numbers of enslaved Athenians in the seventh century B.C.E.?

- A. the rotation of crops
- B. the lack of fertilizer
- C. never borrowing money
- D. the low price of wheat

Answer: B

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Skill: Analytical

Topic: The Major States

SHORT ANSWER

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

Answer: Minoan

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

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

Answer: Homer

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

58. The highest virtue in Homeric society was _____.

Answer: *arete*

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

59. The Greek *polis* was thought of as a community of _____.

Answer: relatives

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Topic: The *Polis*

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

Answer: *agora*

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Topic: The *Polis*

61. 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

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Topic: Expansion of the Greek World

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

Answer: tyranny

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Topic: Expansion of the Greek World

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

Answer: aristocratic

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Topic: The Major States

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

Answer: Areopagus

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Topic: The Major States

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

Answer: symposium

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Topic: Life in Archaic Greece

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

Answer: polytheists

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Topic: Life in Archaic Greece

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

Answer: Zeus

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Topic: Life in Archaic Greece

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

Answer: Apollo

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Topic: Life in Archaic Greece

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

Answer: mountain trail

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Topic: The Persian Wars

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

Answer: Persians

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Topic: The Persian Wars

ESSAY

71. How did the location of Crete influence its cultural interaction and fortification system? What geographic features could facilitate or hinder the development and security of the Minoan and Mycenaean societies?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Topic: The *Polis*

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

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Topic: Expansion of the Greek World

76. Explain how the Greek territory expanded. What distinguishing features determined the settlement of Greek colonization? What could account for the gaps and disconnected colonization within the Greek world?

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Topic: Expansion of the Greek World

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

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Topic: Expansion of the Greek World

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

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Topic: The Major States

79. What sports or contests made up the Greek athletics? What were the intrinsic and tangible incentives for Greek athletes?

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Topic: Life in Archaic Greece

80. In 480 B.C.E., Athens had well over 200 ships and hundreds of Greek states. Only thirty-one of the states were willing to fight the Persians. What strategy did Themistocles use? What happened to King Leonidas of Sparta at Thermopylae? What did the Persian army do after they forced the Greek navy to withdraw? Discuss how Greece ultimately defeated the Persians.

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Topic: The Persian Wars