

HIST 377 Study Guide: Exam I

I. Identification

The second section will be listing and identification section. For identifications, be sure to explain completely who, what, when, where, why, how & significance for each item.

Edward Gibbon	Peter Brown	“Classical World” Definition	Mare Nostrum
Mediterranean Triad Diet	Dating Systems	Marcus Cornelius Fronto	Agricultural Methods
Minoan/ Mycenaean Sources	Opson	Thalatta, Thalatta	Concept of the Polis
Barbarian	Homer	8 th Century Renaissance	Alphabet
Basileus	Demos	Chora, Agora, Astu, Acropolis	Oikos
Eusebia vs. Asebeia	Thetes	Pan-hellenic religion	Kleros
Trojan War	Olympic Games	Agonistic festivals	Hoplite Phalanx
Apoikia	Synoecism	Aristocratic government	Bacchiadae
Tyrants in Poleis	Hysias	Ephebate	hoplite warfare
Archontes	Theseus	Hercules & Dorians	Dark Age Greece
Cylonian Affair	Sea Peoples	Draconian Law Code	Athens
Demokratia	Sparta	Ekklesia	Solon
Alcmaeonidae family	Cleisthenes	Seisachtheia	Solon’s four classes
Strategoi	Ostracism	Areopagus	Persistratus
Ephialtes	Sparta vs. Argos	Messenian Wars	Peloponnesian League
Dual Monarchy	Gerousia	Assembly of Peers (Homoioi)	Great Rhetra
Agoge	Lycurgus	Paides	Paidiskoi
Hebontes	Helots	Spartan Women	Spartan Marriage
Syssitia	Greek slavery	Greek childhood	kyrios
Epikleros	Athenian women	Gortyn	Athenian divorce
moicheia	Hetaerae	Pornai	Gune
Neaera	Heortai vs. Thysiai	Greek social system	Greek gods
Athanatoi	Games Circuit	Myth of Tereus	Sortition

II. Listing. The following are possible listing items

1. Explain the characteristics of being Greek.
2. Characteristics of "Barbarians"
3. Three themes of Robin Lane Fox's *The Classical World*
4. Four areas or groups considered "barbarian"
5. List the four separate ages of Greece and 2 sources for each
6. Three epic cycles of the Dark Age Greece
7. Three social values of Dark Age Greece

8. Four characteristics of the Archaic age Aristocracy (textbook)
9. Five characteristics of Greek Religion
10. List four different Games and the gods each honored
11. Name three other religious festivals (not games) for Greece & their god/ purpose
12. Name the traditional 12 Olympians and the aspect of life they represented
13. Name the three principles of the polis
14. List the four main parts of the polis
15. List the six major characteristics that made one Greek.
16. List the three basic problems of polis
17. List and define Solon's four classes
18. Name three types of archontes in Athens
19. Compare the Roman, Greek & Christian dating systems.
20. Name seven sets of islands within Greece
21. Name the parts of the Hoplite armour

IV. Quotes.

1. "Man is meant to live in a polis."
2. "Small offenses deserved death, and he knew of no severer penalty for great ones"
3. "Happy is the man who has dear children and sound horses and hunting hounds and a friend abroad"
4. "There is the virgin Justice, too, daughter of Zeus, respected and revered among the gods who hold Olympus. And when anyone scorns her by his crooked speech and harms her, at once she sits by her father Zeus the son of Cronos and tells him the unjust purposes of men so that the people pay for the follies of the noble princes"
5. "What I said I would do, I did with the help of the gods and I did not do anything else heedlessly – nor did it please me [to do] by force anything which a tyranny would do, nor that the good men and true should have equal shares with the bad in their rich land"
6. "So that neither the deeds of men may be forgotten by lapse of time, nor the works great and marvelous, which have been produced some by Hellenes and some by Barbarians, may lost their renown; and especially that the causes may be remembered for which these waged war with one another."
7. "I have looked upon the face of Agamemnon"
8. "Tell me, Muse, of the man of many devices, who wandered far and wide after he had sacked Troy's sacred city, and saw the towns of many men and knew their mind."
9. "out of these arise factions, out of factions bloodshed, and from bloodshed the result is one-man rule"
10. "Sing, O goddess, the anger of Achilles son of Peleus, that brought countless ills upon the Achaeans. Many a brave soul did it send hurrying down to Hades, and many a hero did it yield a prey to dogs and vultures, for so were the counsels of Jove fulfilled from the day on which the son of Atreus, king of men, and great Achilles, first fell out with one another."
11. the Muses of Olympus, daughters of Zeus who holds the aegis: "Shepherds of the wilderness, wretched things of shame, mere bellies, we know how to speak many false things as though they were true; but we know, when we will, to utter true things."
12. "An honorable death is preferable to a dishonorable life.... At Lacedaemon everyone would be ashamed to allow a coward into the same tent as himself, or allow him to be his opponent in a match at wrestling...."
13. "Lycurgus also imposed on his countrymen an obligation, from which there is no exception, of practising every kind of political virtue; for he made the privileges of citizenship equally available to all those who observed what was commanded by the Laws, without taking any account either of bodily weakness or limited financial means; but if anyone was too lazy to do what the Laws demanded, Lycurgus commanded that he should no longer be counted among the number of 'equally privileged citizens' (the Homoioi)."
14. and, considering that the production of children was the noblest duty of the free, he enacted ...that the female should practice bodily exercise no less than the male sex..." ".....He ordained that a man should think it shame to be seen going in to his wife, or coming out from her. When married people meet in this way, they must feel stronger desire for the company of one another...and produce more robust offspring...."
15. "Since such, then, was the organization of the constitution, and the many were in slavery to the few, the people rose against the upper class. The strife was keen, and for a long time the two parties were ranged in hostile camps against one another, till at last, by common consent, they appointed Solon to be mediator and Archon"
16. "Nay, be what thou wilt; but I will bury him: well for me to die in doing that. I shall rest, a loved one with him"

whom I have loved, sinless in my crime; for I owe a longer allegiance to the dead than to the living: in that world I shall abide for ever. But if thou wilt, be guilty of dishonouring laws which the gods have stablished in honour.

17. Heaven's justice never smites

Him who ill with ill requites.

But if guile with guile contend,

Bane, not blessing, is the end.

Arise, begone and take thee hence straightway,

Lest on our land a heavier curse thou lay.

V. Essay

The third section will be to write one complete essay on one of the following. You will have a choice of three questions. You choose one.

1. Discuss the evolution of the polis. What elements from the Dark Age contributed to its formation? What were the methods of formation and the major elements of a polis? How did it vary from one place to another?
2. Discuss the evolution of the concept of the "Classical World". What are the origins of this term? How has it evolved? What types of periodization have been suggested? Why? What explanations have been offered for its "Fall," or was there one?
3. Discuss the major geographic features of the Classical World. Consider the similarities and differences across the Mediterranean and between Italy and Greece. How did this affect life here?
4. Explain the what it meant to be Greek. Include the six characteristics, and explain how each of these ideas created a sense of cultural unity.
5. Discuss the nature of Greek religion. Explain the elements of how the Greeks perceived their gods, the universe and the relationship between them. How did this affect daily life and the yearly routine? Include major religious feasts -- including the Circuit, rituals and texts.
6. Discuss the rise and primary political, social & economic aspects of polis. What were the major principles, commonalities and structures of the polis? What problems did most poleis have? How were these addressed?
7. Discuss the rise and development of demokratia in Athens. Who were the major reformers? What were the problems, solutions and structures of the government? What were the major ancient criticisms of demokratia? Advantages?
8. Discuss the importance of the agonistic festivals in ancient Greece. What was their religious function? How did the ancient Olympics differ from the modern ones?