

HIST 377 Study Guide: Exam II

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.

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
Stratego	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
Trial of Naeara	Heortai vs. Thysiai	symposiarch	symposium
kylix	Pederasty	Kinaidos/ katapugon	Greek male sexuality
Greek education	Soranus of Ephesus	Hippocrates	Wandering Womb Theory
Greek concept of the body	One-Sex Model	Athenian Marriage	Epikleros
Adoption	Erastes & Eromenos	Ionian Rebellion	Aristogoras of Miletus
Aesychulus	Peace of Callias	Themistocles	Athenian Navy
Cleurchy vs. Apoikai	Oikos	Thermopylae	Marathon
Pericles	Salamis & Platea	Cimon	City Dionysia
Thales of Miletus	30 Tyrants	Sophists	Socrates
Melian Dialogue	Thucydides	Herodotus	The Socratic Problem
Megaran Decrees	Funeral Oration	Peloponnesian Wars	Archidamian War
Athenian Empire	Peace of Nicias	Declean War	Delian League
Allegory of the Cave	Battle of Leuctra	Lysander of Sparta	Oracle of Delphi
Xenophon	Sophocles	Aristophanes	Euripides
City Dionysia	Phases of Greek Art	Athena Parthenos	Hellenotamia

II. Listing. The following are possible listing items

1. Three themes of Robin Lane Fox's *The Classical World*

2. Name the three principles of the polis
3. List the four main parts of the polis
4. Name the four humors and the four elements
5. List and define Solon's four classes
6. Name three types of archontes in Athens
7. Name the parts of the Hoplite armour
8. Name three types of Greek primary schools
9. Name the institutions of the Athenian government and the institutions of the Spartan government
10. List four characteristics of the Western Greeks (Sicily & Italy) -- textbook
11. List the five stages of the Persian Wars and event from each stage.
12. Name and give an example of the five themes of the Persian Wars according R.L. Fox (textbook).
13. Name five academic disciplines represented in Herodotus' Histories
14. List the strengths and weaknesses of both sides in the Persian Wars.
15. Name six battles of Persian wars and their results
16. List the phases of the Peloponnesian Wars and an event for each.
17. Name six works of Plato & six of Aristotle
18. Name five of Socrates' students
19. Explain the Socratic method
20. List the provisions of the Thirty Years' Peace.
21. Name the seven wonders of the ancient world
22. Name three playwrights & a play of each.
23. Name the four strongest poleis in the 4th century, and give the major characteristics of their empire.
24. What were the results of the Peloponnesian War?

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. "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."
4. "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...."
5. 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..."
6. ".....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...."
7. "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."
8. "Master do not forget the Athenians."
9. "Grant O son of Cronos, that the battle-cry of the Carthaginians and the Etruscans may stay quietly at home...Such were their losses when they were vanquished by the rule of the Syracusans, who threw their young men into the sea from their ships, drawing Greece from heavy slavery"
10. "My men have fought like women, and my women like men"
11. "This memorial hides Aeschylus, the Athenian, son of Euphorion Who died in wheat-bearing Gela. The precinct of Marathon and the long-haired Mede, Who knows it well, may tell of his great valor."
12. "Come back with your shield, or on it"
13. "That is good news. We will fight in the shade!"
14. "Go, stranger, and tell the Lacedaemonians that we lie here in obedience to their orders."
15. "A woman is, as it were, an infertile male. She is female in fact on account of a kind of inadequacy."
16. "and the same is the case with the so-called womb or matrix of women ; the animal within them is desirous of procreating children, and when remaining unfruitful long beyond its proper time, gets discontented and angry, and wandering in every direction through the body, closes up the passages of the breath,"

17. "I declare that our city is an education to Greece,"
18. "I am not a friend to wrong. It is not my wish that the weak man should have wrong done to him by the mighty... nor that the mighty should have wrong done to him by the weak."
19. "Wretched ones, why do you sit here?"
20. "The community needs both male and female excellences or it can only be half-blessed."
21. "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."
22. "This is matrimony: when a man begets children and presents his sons to his phratry and deme, and gives his daughters, as being his own, in marriage to their husbands. Hetaerae we keep for pleasure, concubines (pallakai) for daily attendance upon our person, but wives for the procreation of legitimate children and to be the faithful guardians of our households."

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 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?
2. Discuss how the concepts of freedom and luxury were embodied in the conflict between the Greeks and the Persians. Illustrate the characteristics of each society -- as seen by the Greeks, and how these changed after the Persian Wars.
3. Political analysis of Greece focuses on the society of adult men, but as many modern historians love to point out, there was more to Greece than just those in the Assemblies. Discuss the circumstances of the lives of women, children and slaves in Greece. Use lecture material and chapters 12 & 17 from your textbook. Be sure to include examples from more than one polis.
4. Discuss the phases of the Persian Wars. What were the strengths and weaknesses of both sides? Explain the stages, the turning points and significant battles. Why was this war significant in Western civilization?
5. Herodotus is called the father of history in the West. Evaluate this title using his book *The Histories*. Use specific examples to explain why he is given this title, and the strengths and weaknesses of his *Histories*.
6. Discuss how the Peloponnesian War was significantly different from previous wars. What were the major themes of the wars, tactics, strategies, and developments? Was this different from the other wars of its day? What precedents did it set?
7. Philosophy began in Greece. Define the term "philosophy" and discuss how it developed from Thales to Aristotle. How did the approaches of various philosophers to life and learning vary? Include the works of at least four philosophers and three different types of philosophers/ learning.
8. Athens is the capital of Greece in the modern world. In the Ancient World, Athens was one of the strongest poleis. Discuss Athens' rise to prominence and power. How did Athens differ from its neighbors and how did the polis create an empire? What problems did this create?
9. The 5th century is often called the Golden Age of Greece. Discuss four different aspects of culture and the achievements of Greece, particularly Athens, during this era. Use specific cultural examples to explain the developments.