**Chapter 02**

**Classicism**

1. Minoan and Mycenean 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*

 *Category # of Questions*

Learning Objective: Characterize Greek civilization 1

Learning Objective: Describe Greek drama 3

Learning Objective: Describe the Hellenistic era 4

Learning Objective: Describe the relations between the Greek city-states 3

Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the early Greek philosophers 2

Learning Objective: Identify the driving force behind the evolution of the Classical style 2

Learning Objective: Recall Ancient Greek contributions to literature 1

Learning Objective: Recall basic facts about Alexander the Great's vision and his empire 1

Learning Objective: Recall characteristics of the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations 1

Learning Objective: Recall major contributions of Plato 1

Learning Objective: Recall the basic teachings of Confucius 1

Learning Objective: Recall the functions of Greek architecture 2

Learning Objective: Recall the qualities attributed to the Greek gods 1

Learning Objective: Recall the significance of the Greek thinker Pythagoras 2

Learning Objective: Recount the events of the Greek-Persian Wars 3

Learning Objective: Summarize the fundamental concepts of Athenian democracy 2

Learning Objective: Understand the features of Greek poetry 2

Learning Objective: Understand the ideas and methods of Aristotle 1

Topic: Aegean Civilizations 1

Topic: Art and Architecture 6

Topic: Classical style 5

Topic: Greek drama and poetry 4

Topic: Greek gods 1

Topic: Greek philosophy 4

Topic: Greek politics 2

Topic: Hellenistic Age 5

Topic: Heroic Age 2

Topic: History 12

Topic: Literature 7

Topic: Music and Dance 2

Topic: Mycenaean Civilizations 1

Topic: Philosophy and Religion 9