

Online Quiz – CHAPTER THREE

3-1. Greek geography

- prohibited a relationship with the sea that produced colonization.
- contained mountainous areas that impeded Greek unity.
- discouraged emigration.
- helped to produce a civilization that was composed of cooperative and peaceful communities.
- encouraged industrialization

3-2 Sparta was located in

- Boeotia.
- the Strait of Corinth.
- the Peloponnesus.
- Macedonia.
- the Attica Peninsula.

3-3 Homer's legacy to the Greeks was

- important in inculcating the aristocratic values of courage and honor.
- an accurate historical record of past Greek events.
- actually written by a Phoenician trader.
- a foundation of egalitarianism in Greek politics.
- the first work to use the Cyrillic alphabet.

3-4 By about 700 B.C.E., which of the following replaced the aristocratic cavalryman in Greek warfare?

- hoplites.
- Macedonians.
- poleis.
- mercenaries.
- helots.

3-5 Greek colonization

- resulted from overpopulation, an increase in trade, and a widening gap between rich and poor.
- extended into northern Gaul.
- failed.
- brought to an end the hopes of those who were prospering from expanded commercial activities.
- ended rule of tyrants who had the support of those opposed to the oligarchic aristocracy.

3-6 The term *polis* describes

- the title of a member of the Council of 500.
- community of citizens in which political, economic, social, cultural and religious activities were performed.
- the original name of the city of Troy.
- a province of the Persian Empire.
- the term for a thirty-man infantry unit.

3-7 The myth of Persian invincibility was broken at

- Messenia.
- Mycenae.
- Persepolis.
- Marathon.
- Macedonia.

3-8 The period of the Peloponnesian War saw

- the rise to power of Philip of Macedonia.
- the defeat of the Athenian period of Empire
- Syracuse become the dominant Greek polis.
- Pericles submit to the Spartan alliance
- the Athenians capture Sicily and Carthage.

3-9 The Greek historian who wrote the *History of the Persian Wars* was

- Philip of Thebes.
- Herodotus.
- Homer
- Themosticles.
- Thucydides.

3-10 Thucydides believed that

- human nature showed no signs of order.
- the past held no lessons for understanding the present.
- historical writing should be objective, accurate, and factual.
- there was an exact pattern of repetition in all human affairs.
- truth was virtue.

3-11 Socrates

- was a student of Plato.
- employed a question-and-answer method by which students' reasoning helped them to learn.
- was a merchant prince by trade.
- wrote The History of the Peloponnesian War.
- was a popular hero of the Peloponnesian War.

3-12 Who of the following was a citizen with political rights within a polis?

- adult males and adult females
- an adult male.
- a slave.
- an adult female.

3-13 The political structure in Sparta contained

- a council of ephors
- a general assembly
- all of these
- a council of elders
- two kings

3-14 The Persian Wars were initiated by which event?

- Battle of Charonaea by Philip II
- Burning of Athens by Pericles
- Battle of Themopylae by Xerxes
- Invasion of Marathan by Darius
- Suppression of the Ionian Revolts by Darius.

3-15 How did Aristotle's scientific philosophy differed from his teacher Plato's?

- He believed in universal principles that did not exist on a separate level of reality.
- None of these.
- He believed that all things were made of atoms, and these were drawn together randomly.
- He believed there was an ideal form of all material objects that most cannot see.
- He believed that humans were incapable of achieving sufficient intellect to understand the world around them.