

## Online Quiz – CHAPTER FOUR

Which of the following statements is not a correct observation of Greek-Macedonian affairs?

- The rapid spread of Macedonian control under Philip II provoked the Greeks to resist.
- Alexander ended the Greek rebellion that developed after the assassination of Philip II.
- Philip II permitted the Greek city-states to control their domestic affairs, but he took over the control of all foreign developments.
- Philip II's assassination ended all Greek involvement in a Macedonian-led invasion of the Persian Empire.
- Greece influenced Macedonia culturally and Macedonian dominated Greece militarily.

By the time he died, at the age of thirty-two, Alexander had conquered all EXCEPT

- ancient Mesopotamia, including Babylon, Susa, and Persepolis.
- modern-day Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Israel and other areas.
- central Gaul.
- northern India as far east as modern Pakistan.
- western Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt.

One of the Hellenistic kingdom that succeeded Alexander was that of the

- Ptolemies in northeastern Asia Minor.
- Attalid Kingdom of Pergamum in Persia and the East.
- Etruscans in Italy.
- Ptolemies in Egypt.
- Seleucids in Egypt.

The Hellenizing process

- was of greatest importance in rural areas.
- created Greco-Macedonian domination of the population centers of the Middle East.
- was hindered by the establishment of Greek cities throughout the Middle East.
- provided the means for the spreading of Roman democracy to the Middle East cities.
- encouraged the spread of democracy.

The legacy of Alexander the Great

- did not outlast his own lifetime.
- was overshadowed by Ptolemy in Macedonia.
- included an historic change in world development, as elements of Latin culture immediately spread to the Middle East.
- was entirely cultural in nature.
- embraced a major clash and fusion of cultures across a huge area as Greco-Macedonian elite assumed power in highly diverse cultures.

**Which of the following was the leading cultural center of the Hellenistic world?**

- Isfahan.
- Persepolis.
- Athens.
- Thebes.
- Alexandria.

**In his military interactions with other civilizations, Alexander last engaged in battle with**

- Persia
- India
- Egypt
- Athens
- Samarkand

**Who was the Seleucid ruler who tried to suppress Jewish law, resulting in the Maccabean revolt?**

- Dionysus
- Demetrius II
- Antoninus Pius
- Antiochus IV
- King Herod

**Christianity differed from all of the mystery religions because it**

- called on its adherence to practice love and justice in their daily lives.
- held its teachings to be a greater mystery than theirs.
- posited a god of light and a god of darkness
- held out the hope of survival after death.
- involved initiation rites leading to an ecstatic experience of God.

**Stoicism in an ancient Greek philosophy developed by?**

- Thucydides
- Zeno of Citium
- Eratosthenes of Cyrene
- David ben Jesse
- Griffin of Rhodes