

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

World History:

Western Civilization

Chapter 1 Study Guide Key

The Bronze Age on Crete and on the Mainland to about 1150 B.C.

1. What era was a transitional period between the Stone Age and the Iron Age and took place from 3000 to 600 B.C.?
2. What civilization was established on the island of Crete and lasted from 3000 to 1375 B.C.?
3. What civilization flourished on mainland Greece from 1600 to 1200 B.C.?
4. Who invaded and destroyed the Minoan civilization?
5. What is the name of the entrance to the citadel of Mycenae?
6. What was the name given to the large, beehive like chambers built of enormous well-cut and fitted stones that were used as graves by the Mycenaeans?
7. What war took place between the Trojans and the Greeks in 1200 B.C. and resulted in the destruction of the city of Troy?
8. What group of people from the north invaded and destroyed the Mycenaean civilization?

The Greek "Middle Ages" to about 750 B.C.

9. What era took place after the collapse of the Bronze Age civilizations to the development of the Greek city-states, roughly 1200-800 B.C.?
10. Where did many Greeks settle during the Greek Dark Age?
11. What is the name given to the era in Greek history around 750 B.C.?
12. Who wrote the two famous military adventures *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* and taught the value of courage, honor, and excellence?
13. What word encompasses the Greek notion of manliness, courage, and excellence appropriate to a hero and is the highest virtue of Homeric society?

Answer the following questions in regards to the legend of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*

14. Who was the wife of Menelaus, the King of Sparta, and was taken to Troy?
15. Which Trojan prince brought Helen to Troy?
16. Who was the king of Mycenae and the brother of Menelaus?
17. How long was the siege of Troy?
18. Who was the King of Troy and the father of Paris and Hector?
19. Who was the most famous Greek hero in the Trojan War?
20. Which Trojan prince fought Achilles one on one and was killed?
21. Which Greek hero came up with the idea to build a Trojan Horse?
22. What did the Mycenaean's build that allowed them to defeat Troy?
23. What happened to the city of Troy once the Greeks were able to get inside?

The Polis

24. What is the basic Greek political unit or city-state made up of citizens who descended from common ancestors?
25. What is the religious and civic center of Athens situated on a naturally fortified hilltop and is the site of the Parthenon?
26. What was the name for the Greek marketplace and civic center and was the heart of the social life of the polis?
27. What name is given to the Greek farmer-soldier-citizens who fought in close order, shield to shield, and eight ranks deep?

Expansion of the Greek World

28. What name was given to the Greek colonies in Southern Italy and Sicily by the Romans and means "Great Greece" in Latin?
29. What had a powerful influence on Greek life by relieving the pressure of a growing population and encouraged trade and industry?
30. What is the sense of cultural identity that all Greeks felt in common with each other?
31. What term is given to Greek rulers who seized power by force?

The Major States

32. What prominent Greek city-state was established in the 8th century B.C. and is located on Peloponnesus?
33. What war broke out between Messenia and Sparta in 725 B.C. and resulted in the Spartan conquest of the Messenians?
34. What was the name of hereditary serfs who economically supported their Spartan masters and outnumbered them 10 to 1?
35. What war broke out when the Helots rebelled against the Spartans in 650 B.C.?

36. Who is the legendary lawgiver of Sparta and established a military state based on equality, fitness, and austerity?
37. At what age was a Spartan boy taken from his mother and turned over to military instructors?
38. Who was told to return from war with his shield or on it?
39. What institution was disregarded in order to increase Spartan devotion to the state?
40. What totalitarian economic system did the Spartans adopt?
41. What form of exchange was forbidden lest it corrupt the desires of Spartans?
42. What was the only ambition permitted to a Spartan male?
43. What form of government did Sparta develop that means “ruled by the few”?
44. What was the alliance of city-states led by Sparta on the Peloponnesus called?
45. What prominent Greek city-state was established in the 6th century B.C. and is located on Attica?
46. What was the governing council of Athens, originally open only to the nobility and was named after the hill on which it met?
47. What Athenian politician was named Archon and given power to enact reform in 594 B.C.?
48. Which Greek nobleman became the tyrant of Athens when he seized control in 546 B.C.?
49. Which of Pisistratus’s sons succeeded him as tyrant of Athens and was later deposed in 510 B.C.?
50. Who established the principle that laws would be voted on by the assembly and established the foundation for Athenian democracy?
51. What form of government is based on majority rule and means rule of the people (or mob rule) and does not consider an individual’s right to life, liberty, or property?
52. What did the Athenians practice to throw out overzealous politicians and demonstrates the dark side of democracy?

Life in Archaic Greece

53. What was an organized party that was the center of Greek aristocratic social life and featured games, songs, poetry, and philosophical disputation?
54. Where did the gods reside according to Greek mythology?
55. List the twelve gods who lived on Mount Olympus:
56. What became an influential religious order that was centered at Delphi?
57. What are the two famous sayings associated with Apollo?
58. What Athenian cult became associated with satyrs and centaurs and corrupted the morals and values of the Greeks?
59. What games were held every four years starting in 776 B.C. to honor Zeus at Olympia?
60. List four events that took place at these games:

The Persian Wars

61. Which group of Greek colonists sought their independence thus provoking a Persian invasion of Greece?
62. What is the name of the rebellion caused by Greeks living on the west coast of Asia Minor against their Persian rulers in 499 B.C.?
63. Who was the king of Persian when the Ionian Greeks rebelled?
64. What series of wars took place between the Greeks and the Persians from 499-479 B.C.?
65. What battle took place between the Athenians and the Persians in 490 B.C. that resulted in the preservation of Western Civilization?
66. What was the starting point of Pheidippides’ 140-mile run (or 26-mile run)?
67. Who succeeded Darius the Great as king of the Persians and sought revenge for the loss at Marathon?
68. What did the Greek city-states form specifically to resist the Persian invasion?
69. What was the name given to the small force of Spartans that defended the pass at Thermopylae against an army of 180,000 Persians?
70. Which Spartan king died heroically with his men while defending the pass of Thermopylae?
71. What city did the Spartans burn to the ground?
72. What naval battle took place between the Athenians and the Persians and resulted in an Athenian victory?
73. Which Athenian general and politician defeated the Persians in the Battle of Salamis and was later ostracized?
74. What warship dominated naval warfare in the Mediterranean in the 5th and 4th centuries?
75. What was the final major battle of the Persian Wars and resulted in a victory for Athens, Sparta, Corinth, and Megara over the Persians in 479 B.C.?