

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

World History:

Western Civilization

Chapter 2 Study Guide

Aftermath of Victory

1. What was the alliance of city-states led by Sparta on the Peloponnese called?
2. What alliance of Greek states was formed under the leadership of Athens in 478 B.C. in order to resist Persian invasion?
3. What sacred island became the meeting-ground and treasury for the Delian League?
4. Who became the leading Athenian soldier and statesman soon after the war with Persia?

The First Peloponnesian War: Athens Against Sparta

5. Who was a statesman and general during the Golden Age of Athens and was known as the “First citizen of Athens”?
6. What war was fought between Sparta as the leaders of the Peloponnesian League and the Delian League led by Athens from 460 to 445 B.C.?

Classical Greece

7. What term refers to the period in Athens from 480 to 404 B.C.?
8. Where was the treasury of the Delian League relocated by Pericles in 454 B.C.?
9. What empire emerged from the Delian League under the leadership of Pericles?
10. What treaty was established between the Greek city-states of Athens and Sparta in 445 B.C.?
11. What war did this treaty officially end?
12. What name is given to the Athenian era under the leadership of Pericles in which Athens took leadership of the Greek world, the building of the Parthenon, and witnessed the expansion of democracy?
13. What word was used by the Greeks to refer to those whom they believed to be inferior?

The Great Peloponnesian War

14. What war took place between Athens and its empire against the Peloponnesian League led by Sparta from 431 to 404 B.C.?
15. What speech was made by Pericles and recorded by Thucydides in his *History of the Peloponnesian War* at a public funeral for the war dead?
16. What did the Athenians build between Athens and Piraeus to ensure the importation of goods during a siege?
17. What devastating epidemic hit Athens during the second year of the Peloponnesian War?
18. What peace treaty was signed by Athens and Sparta in 421 B.C. ending the first half of the Peloponnesian War?
19. Which prominent Athenian general persuaded the Athenians to attack Sicily then defected to Sparta later to defect to Persia and eventually returned to Athens where he was finally exiled to Thrace?
20. What Athenian expedition was launched during the Peloponnesian War and resulted in a devastating defeat for Athens which suffered the loss of men and ships?
21. Which general commanded the Spartan fleet and forced the Athenians to capitulate, bringing an end to the Peloponnesian War?

Competition for Leadership in the Fourth Century B.C.

22. What was the name given to the pro-Spartan oligarchy installed in Athens after its defeat in the Peloponnesian War and was also referred to as “the oligarchy”?
23. What conflict broke out in 395 B.C. Between Sparta and four allied states: Thebes, Athens, Corinth, and Argos?
24. What war broke out in 378 B.C. as the result of a revolt in Thebes against Sparta and lasted six years?
25. What Theban victory shattered Sparta’s immense influence over the Greek peninsula since the Peloponnesian War?
26. What confederation did Athens organize in 378 B.C. to resist Spartan aggression in the Aegean?

The Cultural of Classical Greece

27. What culture existed from 510 to 323 B.C. and heavily influenced the cultures of ancient Rome and Western Civilization?
28. What are the three orders of Greek architecture?
29. What temple was located on the Athenian Acropolis and was dedicated to the Greek goddess Athena?
30. What city was “the school of Hellas”—that is, the intellectual center of all Greece?
31. What theory was developed by Leucippus of Miletus and Democritus of Abdera and states that the world consists of innumerable tiny, solid, indivisible, and unchangeable particles that move about in the void?
32. Who were professional teachers who emerged in Greece in the mid-fifth century B.C. who were paid to teach techniques of rhetoric, dialectic, and argumentation?
33. Who is known as the “Father of History” and wrote the first real history in Western civilization?
34. Which of his works gives an account of the Persian Wars?

35. Who is known as the “Father of Scientific History” and wrote *History of the Peloponnesian War*?
36. What school was known for its pioneering work in medicine and scientific theory that emphasized an approach to the understanding, diagnosis, and treatment of disease that combined careful observation with reason?
37. Which Greek dramatist wrote tragicomedy that satirically portrays the foibles of ordinary people?
38. Which Athenian philosopher developed a method of teaching through the use of a series of questions to encourage logical thinking and stated that “the unexamined life is not worth living”?
39. What fourth-century philosophical movement ridiculed all religious observances and turned away from involvement in the affairs of the *polis*?
40. Which student of Socrates founded the Academy of Athens and wrote Socratic dialogues that covered ethics and logic?
41. According to Plato, what do individuals need in order to achieve a good life?
42. Which student of Plato is considered a founding figure in Western philosophy and wrote about morality, logic, science, and politics?

The Hellenistic World

43. What term refers to the period of Greek culture from the 4th to the 2nd centuries B.C. and represents the zenith of Greek influence in the ancient world?
44. What kingdom rose to preeminence in the fourth century B.C.?
45. Who was the king of Macedon and father of Alexander the Great?
46. Who was one of the greatest orators in Greek history and urged the Athenians to resist encroachment by Philip II?
47. Who was the head of an important rhetorical and philosophical school in Athens and looked to Philip II to provide unity and leadership for a Panhellenic campaign against Persia?
48. What battle took place between Macedon and an alliance of Greek city-states and concluded Philip II’s campaign in Greece?
49. What union was organized by Philip II that dominated the city-states of Corinth, Athens, Delphi, and Olympia?
50. What two things did the Greeks lose with their defeat at Chaeronea and with the creation of the League of Corinth?
51. Who was a student of Aristotle and succeeded his father Philip II as king of Macedon?
52. Who was the last king of the Persian Empire?
53. What was the first major battle between the forces of Alexander the Great and the Persian Empire?
54. What island city did Alexander the Great conquer by building a land bridge half a mile long?
55. Which battle resulted in a massive victory for the Macedonians and the conquest of the Persian Empire?
56. What territory did Alexander conquer in order to create one of the largest empires in ancient history?
57. What modern day country represents the farthest eastern extent of Alexander the Great’s empire?
58. Who became the ruling class over this territory?

List the three Hellenistic kingdoms with their geographic territories that emerged upon the death of Alexander the Great:

- 59.
- 60.
- 61.
62. What culture spread throughout these Greek-controlled territories?

Hellenistic Culture

63. What age was ushered in by the conquests made by Alexander the Great and saw the expansion of the Greek language and Greek ideas to the non-Greek world?
64. What school of philosophy sought to liberate people from fear of death and taught that happiness is found in pleasure?
65. What school of philosophy taught that humans could only be happy with natural law and sought freedom from passion?
66. According to Stoicism, what can one achieve from following God’s will?
67. What Greek word means divine reason, or fire, which according to the Stoics was the guiding principle in nature?
68. What was the center of literary production in the third and second centuries B.C. and contained almost half a million papyrus scrolls?
69. What sculpture is one of the great masterpieces of Hellenistic sculpture and stood in the sanctuary of the Great Gods on the Aegean island of Samothrace?
70. Who wrote the *Elements*, a textbook on plane and solid geometry that has been used up to modern times?
71. Which Greek astronomer determined that the Earth was round and calculated its circumference to be 24,675 miles?
72. Who argued that Mercury and Venus circulate around the sun and not the Earth?
73. What theory states that the earth and other planets revolve around the sun?
74. What Greek mathematician, physicist, engineer, inventor, and astronomer from Syracuse was killed by the Romans during the Second Punic War?
75. What three areas did this Greek thinker contribute to?