

## Chapter 2 – TEST

### *The Rise of Greece*

#### I. Multiple Choice (1 point each)

1. What Greek epic poem recounts the story of Achilles and the Trojan War?
  - a) The *Odyssey*
  - b) The *Iliad*
  - c) The *Aeneid*
  - d) The *Epic of Gilgamesh*
2. What was the region or state controlled by Athens?
  - a) Thebes
  - b) Sparta
  - c) Boetia
  - d) Attica
3. What was the polis?
  - a) The ruling class
  - b) The city-state
  - c) The city theater
  - d) Greek soldiers
4. How did the Greek system of belief differ from Judaism and Christianity?
  - a) It involved formal worship ceremonies.
  - b) It was polytheistic.
  - c) It was based upon the worship of animals.
  - d) It was based upon spirit-possession ritual.
5. What role did mythology serve in the lives of the Greeks?
  - a) Mythology was understood to represent an accurate and incontrovertible recounting of historical fact.
  - b) Mythology was understood to represent the direct word of God.

- c) Mythology was understood to help humans understand their own lives.
  - d) Mythology was purely a vehicle for entertainment.
6. What two opposing aspects of Greek civilization were represented by Apollo and Dionysus?
- a) Love vs. hate
  - b) Logic vs. emotion
  - c) Productivity vs. laziness
  - d) Joy vs. sorrow
7. Which Greek god represented supreme good?
- a) Zeus
  - b) Orpheus
  - c) Apollo
  - d) none of the above
8. Who was the first known “author” in the history of western literature?
- a) Homer
  - b) Herodotus
  - c) Darius
  - d) Pythagoras
9. Who is the Greek goddess of wisdom and warfare?
- a) Aphrodite
  - b) Athena
  - c) Sappho
  - d) Penelope
10. Who are Achilles, Agamemnon, Hector, Patroclus and Priam?
- a) The main characters in the *Odyssey*
  - b) Greek gods
  - c) The main characters in the *Iliad*
  - d) Greek philosophers

11. What kinds of information does painted pottery give us about early Greek culture?

- a) It includes images from mythology, history, and everyday life.
- b) It includes long passages of text from Homer and Sappho's writing.
- c) It includes clear historical records about trade and warfare.
- d) It includes allegorical depictions of Greek religious beliefs.

12. What was the meander found on Greek geometric pottery?

- a) A floral image
- b) A crisscross pattern
- c) A garland design
- d) A maze pattern

13. By the eighth century B.C.E., what had become the principal subject of Greek art?

- a) The female body.
- b) The human body.
- c) The figure of Apollo.
- d) The figure of Zeus.

14. Which artist's work represents a breakthrough in black-figure painting?

- a) Euphronios
- b) Protagoras
- c) Exekias
- d) Kletias

15. What was an important basis for Corinth's political and economic strength during the seventh and sixth centuries B.C.E.?

- a) engraved silver
- b) cloth
- c) pottery
- d) slaves

16. What impact did the tyrants have on Greek society?

- a) They crushed the Republic.
- b) They supported the arts.
- c) They developed the state laws.
- d) They destroyed public property in an attempt to destabilize the government.

17. What did the archaic smile signify?

- a) That the subject was from the upper class
- b) That the subject was a happy person
- c) That the subject was a living human being
- d) That the subject was a shepherd

18. What characterizes early Greek music?

- a) It was instrumental, performed only for kings and nobility.
- b) It was choral, performed by large groups at private concerts.
- c) It was polyphonic, with several interweaving melodies.
- d) It was monophonic, made up of single melodies.

19. What is a mode?

- a) a distinct scale type
- b) a stringed instrument
- c) a narrative song
- d) a historical story

20. In Greek music, what was the doctrine of ethos?

- a) Music should convey the moral values of the society.
- b) Music can influence human behavior.
- c) Music was associated with Dionysius and Aphrodite.
- d) Music was a precious gift to humans from the gods.

21. What is lyric verse?

- a) Poetry which are accompanied by a lyre
- b) Poetry which conveys personal feelings
- c) Stories told through dance

- d) Stories recounting the deeds of heroes, gods, and demigods

22. Who was the first woman to leave a literary record of her personal feelings?

- a) Xerxes
- b) Helena
- c) Augustina
- d) Sappho

23. Which philosopher tried to explain all phenomena in terms of one or more material elements?

- a) Thales
- b) Anaxagoras
- c) Pythagoras
- d) Empedocles

24. Which philosopher believed that our world was subject to constant change ("It is not possible to step into the same river twice")?

- a) Democritus
- b) Heraclitus
- c) Zeno
- d) Leucippus

25. Who was the first great Greek historian (the "Father of History")?

- a) Darius
- b) Ptolemy
- c) Herodotus
- d) Augustus

## II. Short Answer Questions (3 points each)

1. How did the physical geography of Greece affect the development of the states?

2. What are the causes of the many contradictions in Classical Greek mythology?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. How did the Doric style differ from the Ionic style or order of architecture (consider the base, capital, frieze)?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. According to Herodotus, why were the Persians defeated? What Greek word does Herodotus use for his explanation? What is the English translation of this word?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. How did the epic poems the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* come into being?

### III. Key Terms (1 point each)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Greek musical instrument. A seven-stringed lyre.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The underworld in classical Greek mythology.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ Greek double-reed musical instrument.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ A hymn in a Greek tragedy.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The first author of Greek epic poetry.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Sculptures deeply carved out of a stone background.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Excessive pride and ambition.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Draped, standing, female figure.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Rectangular panels that alternate with triglyphs on a Doric frieze.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ The scales that formed the basis of the Greek system of music.

## Chapter 2 – TEST Answer Key

### I. Multiple Choice

1. b
2. d
3. b
4. b
5. c
6. b
7. d
8. a
9. b
10. c
11. a
12. d
13. b
14. c
15. c
16. b
17. c
18. d
19. a
20. b
21. b
22. d
23. a

- 24. b
- 25. c

## II. Short Answer Questions

1. Greece is comprised of a series of mountain ranges and high hills which crisscross and divide the region into discrete areas. Thus, the main urban centers and accompanying states developed in relative isolation from one another.
2. A primary reason for the contradictions in Greek mythology stems from the relative isolation of the regions. In addition, because the myths were considered regional folklore, poets and artists felt a certain freedom to choose and manipulate details to suit their own expressive desires. Moreover, most of these tales were passed down orally many years before they were written.
3. The Doric order architecture differed from the Ionic style or order of architecture in the following ways:

|                | <u>Doric</u>          | <u>Ionic</u>       |
|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| • the base?    | no base               | layered base       |
| • the capital? | abacus and echinus    | abacus and volutes |
| • the frieze?  | triglyphs and metopes | continuous band    |

4. According to Herodotus, the Persians were defeated because they were in the moral wrong. Their fault was an excess of hubris, which means excessive ambition or pride.
5. The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were initially a body of several stories which recounted the events of the Trojan wars. It is believed that these tales crystallized into a cohesive form—similar to their present form—around 800 B.C.E., and that the first written versions were made after 600 B.C.E. The version used by most scholars today was written by a scribe in Alexandria in the second century B.C.E.

## III. Key Terms

1. Kithara
2. Hades
3. Aulos



4. Dithyramb
5. Homer
6. High relief
7. Hubris
8. Kore
9. Metope
10. Modes

## **Chapter 2**

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1. This is the Greek word for “city,” used to designate the independent city-states of ancient Greece.

- a. hubris
- b. polis
- c. ethos
- d. aulos

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- b. Correct
- c. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- d. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.

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2. This is a type of standing male statue, always shown nude.

- a. kouros
- b. paean
- c. kythara
- d. kore

Analysis:

- a. Correct
- b. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- c. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- d. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.

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3. In architecture, this is a term for the vertical grooves on Greek columns.

- a. volutes
- b. flutes
- c. capitals
- d. reliefs

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- b. Correct

- c. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- d. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.

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4. One of the Greek orders of architecture, elaborate and graceful in style, it features columns that have capitals decorated with volutes.

- a. Phrygian
- b. Lydian
- c. Doric
- d. Ionic

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- b. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- c. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- d. Correct

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5. This is the name of Odysseus's ever-faithful wife who refuses to declare her husband dead and remarry one of her suitors.

- a. Penelope
- b. Athena
- c. Sappho
- d. Hera

Analysis:

- a. Correct
- b. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- c. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- d. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.

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6. This is a Greek term meaning "character," used to describe the ability of each musical mode to affect human behavior in a specific way.

- a. ethos
- b. aulos

- c. kythara
- d. paeon

Analysis:

- a. Correct
- b. Incorrect. See MUSIC AND DANCE.
- c. Incorrect. See MUSIC AND DANCE.
- d. Incorrect. See MUSIC AND DANCE.

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7. This is a type of standing female statue always clad in drapery.

- a. kouros
- b. paeon
- c. kithara
- d. kore

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- b. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- c. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- d. Correct

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8. This term identifies a sculptural technique in which figures are carved out of stone slabs, part of which are left to form a background.

- a. volute
- b. flute
- c. capital
- d. relief

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- b. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- c. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- d. Correct.

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9. This is an elaborate seven-string lyre used for accompanying vocal music.

- a. ethos
- b. aulos
- c. kithara
- d. paean

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. See MUSIC AND DANCE
- b. Incorrect. See MUSIC AND DANCE
- c. Correct
- d. Incorrect. See MUSIC AND DANCE

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10. He is the blind poet traditionally considered the author of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.

- a. Hector
- b. Hesiod
- c. Homer
- d. Agamemnon

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- b. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- c. Correct.
- d. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.

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11. This is a Greek double-reed musical instrument that is similar to the modern oboe.

- a. ethos
- b. aulos
- c. kithara
- d. paean

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. See MUSIC AND DANCE.
- b. Correct.

- c. Incorrect. See MUSIC AND DANCE.
- d. Incorrect. See MUSIC AND DANCE.

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12. He is the hero of the *Odyssey*, Homer's epic account of the hero's return home from the Trojan War.

- a. Hector
- b. Priam
- c. Achilles
- d. Odysseus

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- b. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- c. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- d. Correct

Page 54

13. This is a Greek term for a type of song that is a solemn invocation to the gods.

- a. ethos
- b. aulos
- c. kithara
- d. paean

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. See MUSIC AND DANCE.
- b. Incorrect. See MUSIC AND DANCE.
- c. Incorrect. See MUSIC AND DANCE.
- d. Correct

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14. In the Greeks' war with Troy, he was the Greeks' greatest warrior, whose argument with Agamemnon is the subject of Homer's *Iliad*.

- a. Hector

- b. Priam
- c. Achilles
- d. Odysseus

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- b. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- c. Correct
- d. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE

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15. This term identifies the scroll forming the capital on an Ionic column.

- a. volute
- b. flute
- c. capital
- d. relief

Analysis:

- a. Correct
- b. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- c. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- d. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.

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16. This is the Greek term for “excessive pride.”

- a. ethos
- b. aulos
- c. hubris
- d. paean

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. See PHILOSOPHY
- b. Incorrect. See PHILOSOPHY
- c. Correct
- d. Incorrect. See PHILOSOPHY

17. He is the son of Troy's King Priam and the great warrior who kills Patroclus.

- a. Hector
- b. Hesiod
- c. Homer
- d. Agamemnon

Analysis:

- a. Correct
- b. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- c. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- d. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.

18. This is the head or crowning part of a column.

- a. volute
- b. flute
- c. capital
- d. relief

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- b. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- c. Correct
- d. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE

19. One of the Greek orders of architecture, simple and austere in style, it features columns that have undecorated capitals.

- a. Phrygian
- b. Lydian
- c. Doric
- d. Ionic

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- b. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.



- c. Correct
- d. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.

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20 This statue marks the “turning point” between the artistic styles of the late Archaic world and the early Classical world.

- a. Calf-Bearer
- b. Kritios Boy
- c. Peplos Kore
- d. Stele of Aristion

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- b. Correct
- c. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- d. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.

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21. Which of the following was the basic political and social unit of ancient Greece?

- a. nation
- b. league
- c. city-state
- d. province

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- b. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- c. Correct
- d. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.

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22. According to Greek mythology, who was the ruler of the gods?

- a. Zeus
- b. Apollo
- c. Poseidon
- d. Hermes

Analysis:

- a. Correct
- b. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- c. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- d. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.

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23. Which of the following is the basis for the philosophical system devised by Pythagoras?

- a. forgiveness
- b. freedom of ideas
- c. mathematics
- d. agriculture

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. See PHILOSOPHY
- b. Incorrect. See PHILOSOPHY
- c. Correct
- d. Incorrect. See PHILOSOPHY

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24. Which Greek vase painting style includes the meander or maze pattern?

- a. archaic
- b. geometric
- c. classical
- d. undulating

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- b. Correct
- c. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- d. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.

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25. According to Greek mythology, who was the wife of the king of the gods?

- a. Helen
- b. Athena
- c. Aphrodite

- d. Hera

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- b. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- c. Incorrect. See EARLY GREECE.
- d. Correct

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26. Who is considered the “Father of History”?

- a. Herodotus
- b. Sophocles
- c. Socrates
- d. Aeschylus

Analysis:

- a. Correct
- b. Incorrect. See PHILOSOPHY
- c. Incorrect. See PHILOSOPHY
- d. Incorrect. See PHILOSOPHY

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## Chapter 2

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#### True / False Questions

1. The ancient Greek system of religion was monotheistic.

T

Incorrect. The ancient Greek system of religion was polytheistic.

F

Correct.

2. In Greek sculpture, the *kore* is the female; the *kouros* is the male.

T

Correct

F

Incorrect. In Greek sculpture, the *kore* is the female; the *kouros* is the male.

3. *The Iliad* tells the story of an argument between Achilles and Odysseus.

T

Incorrect. *The Iliad* tells the story of an argument between Achilles and Agamemnon.

F

Correct

4. The term *philosophy* means “love of wisdom.”

T

Correct

F

Incorrect. The term *philosophy* means “love of wisdom.”

5. The *Odyssey* tells the story of Odysseus’ return home from the Trojan War.

T

Correct

F

Incorrect. The *Odyssey* tells the story of Odysseus’ return home from the Trojan War.

6. The hill at the center of ancient Athens was called the Acropolis.

T

Correct

F

Incorrect.

7. Pythagoras is remembered for his work with mathematics.

T

Correct.

F

Incorrect. Pythagoras is remembered for his work with mathematics

8. Herodotus is the author of the *Iliad*.

T

Incorrect. Homer is the author of the *Iliad*.

F

Correct.

9. In Greek mythology, Zeus is the king of the gods.

T

Correct

F

Incorrect. In Greek mythology, Zeus is the king of the gods.

10. Following the Trojan War, Achilles returned to his home and became one of the most famous warriors of his day.

T

Incorrect. Following the Trojan War, Odysseus returned to his home and became one of the most famous warriors of his day.

F

Correct