

## THE EXAM

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The exam will consist of:

- ▶ **Identification and Impact** — I'll have a few terms and ask you to discuss what they mean *and* what their impact or importance is.
  - You'll choose the terms you're most comfortable writing about from a selection (so if I ask you to write 5, there might be 10 to choose from).
  - All of the terms will come from this sheet. (I've tried to limit the terms for each topic to four or five, most of which should be familiar.)
  - Remember, the definition itself (check the glossary in the text) will only be half of this question — you'll also need to discuss why it's important.
- ▶ **Essays** — I will ask you to write two essays having to do with overall themes of the course.
- ▶ There will be some kind of extra credit.
- ▶ The essays will count for most of the grade on the exam (60 to 70 percent).

## TOPICS

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### I. Early Greece and the Bronze Age

The Land of Greece – Greece and the Near East in the “Final Neolithic” Period (c. 4000-3000 BC) – Greece in the Early and Middle Bronze Ages (c. 3000-1600 BC) – the Discovery of Aegean Civilization: Troy, Mycenae, Knossos – Minoan Civilization – Greece and the Aegean in Late Bronze Age (1600-1200 BC) – the Years of Glory (c. 1400-1200 BC) – the End of the Mycenaean Civilization

- ▶ How were the Minoans different from the Mycenaeans? What did they have in common, and why?
- ▶ What kind of economy does Bronze Age Hellas have?
- ▶ What factors might have led to a war between the Mycenaeans and Troy?
- ▶ What factors help bring about the end of Mycenaean Greece?
- ▶ **Terms:** Bronze Age – Linear B – Minoans – Mycenaeans – palace state – primary sources – Anatolia

### II. The “Dark Age” of Greece and the Eighth-Century “Renaissance” (c. 1200-700 BC)

Decline and Recovery (c. 1150-900 BC) – the New Society of the Dark Age – Revival (c. 900-750 BC) – Homer and Oral Poetry – Late Dark Age (Homeric) Society – Community, Household, and Economy in the Late Dark Age – the End of the Dark Age (c. 750-700 BC)

- ▶ What is the dark age and why is it called that? What kind of society and economy were common in Hellas during this period?
- ▶ What roles do Homer and Hesiod play in early Greek society, and why?
- ▶ Why do the Greeks lose the technology of writing, and how do they recover it?
- ▶ **Terms:** Dark Age – *xenia* – Hesiod – Homer – *time* – *arete* – rhapsode

### III. Archaic Greece (c. 700-480 BC)

The Formation of the City-State (Polis) – the Ethnos – Government in the Early City-States – the Colonizing Movement – Economic and Social Divisions in the Early Poleis – Hesiod: the View from Below – the Hoplite Army – the Archaic Age Tyrants – Art and Architecture – Lyric Poetry – Philosophy and Science – Relations Between States – Panhellenic Institutions

- ▶ What are the characteristics of the polis?
- ▶ What are the effects of the introduction of hoplite warfare?
- ▶ How do colonies relate to their mother cities?
- ▶ **Terms:** agora – *aristoi* – hoplite – colony – phalanx – polis – symposium

### IV. Sparta

The Dark Age and the Archaic Period – the Spartan System – Demography and the Spartan Economy – Spartan Government – Sparta and Greece – Historical Change in Sparta – the Spartan Mirage in Western Thought

- ▶ How would the Spartans explain their warrior society? How does this pursuit make Sparta different for other poleis?
- ▶ How does Sparta make possible a class of men dedicated to the craft of war?
- ▶ What role do women play in Spartan society?
- ▶ **Terms:** *agoge* – helot – *homoioi* – Messenia – *perioikoi*

### V. The Growth of Athens and the Persian Wars

Athens from the Bronze Age to the Early Archaic Age – the Reforms of Solon – Pisistratus and His Sons – the Reforms of Cleisthenes – the Rise of Persia – the Wars Between Greece and Persia – the Other War: Carthage and the Greek Cities of Sicily

- ▶ How and why does Persia invade the Aegean world? How are the two invasions different?
- ▶ What factors allow the Greeks to prevail against the Persians in these two invasions?
- ▶ How is Hellas different after the Persian invasions? How does it relate to Athenian hegemony and the Delian League?
- ▶ What are the stages involved in the development of Athenian democracy? What factors drive Athens in this direction? How do these developments affect class and society?
- ▶ **Terms:** Solon – Cleisthenes – Battle of Salamis – Battle of Thermopylae – satrap

## VI. The Rivalries of the Greek City-States and the Growth of Athenian Democracy

The Aftermath of the Persian Wars and the Foundation of the Delian League – the “First” (Undeclared) Peloponnesian War (460-445 BC) – Pericles and the Growth of Athenian Democracy – Literature and Art – Oikos and Polis – the Greek Economy

- ▶ What factors are involved in the Undeclared War? How is this conflict different from the Peloponnesian War that begins in 431?
- ▶ Given that Athens is a democracy, how does someone like Pericles become preeminent?
- ▶ **Terms:** hegemony – metic – Thucydides – Thirty Years’ Peace

## VII. Greece On the Eve of the Peloponnesian War

Greece After the Thirty Years’ Peace – the Breakdown of the Peace – Resources for War – Intellectual Life in Fifth-Century Greece – Historical and Dramatic Literature of the Fifth Century – Currents in Greek Thought and Education – the Physical Space of the Polis: Athens on the Eve of War

- ▶ Why does Athens become a center of cultural innovation? What role does this play in Athenian society?
- ▶ How do cultural developments in classical Hellas affect women?
- ▶ What developments stand out in history, drama, comedy, poetry, sculpture, and philosophy?
- ▶ **Terms:** Corcyra – sophist – pan-Hellenism

## VIII. The Peloponnesian War

The Archidamian War (431-421 BC) – the Rise of Comedy – Between Peace and War – the Invasion of Sicily (415-413 BC) – the War in the Aegean and the Oligarchic Coup at Athens (413-411 BC) – Fallout from the Long War – the War in Retrospect

- ▶ What are the long-term causes of the conflict between Athens and Sparta?
- ▶ What incidents are the immediate causes of war?
- ▶ What strengths and weaknesses does each side have?
- ▶ In what ways does Alcibiades affect the war?
- ▶ What makes it possible for Sparta to win this war?
- ▶ How is Hellas different after this war?
- ▶ **Terms:** Alcibiades – Melos – Socrates – Sicilian Expedition

## IX. The Crisis of the Polis and the Age of Shifting Hegemonies

Postwar Greece and the Struggle for Hegemony – Law and Democracy in Athens – the Fourth-Century Polis – Philosophy and the Polis

- ▶ What is the fourth-century crisis? What factors bring it about?
- ▶ How is war different in the fourth century?
- ▶ How does the Second Athenian Empire compare to the First?
- ▶ What advantages does Thebes have in its fight for hegemony? What vulnerability of Sparta’s do they exploit?
- ▶ What philosophical ideas emerge in the fourth century? How are they a product of the time?
- ▶ **Terms:** Crisis of the Fourth Century – Aristotle – Plato – peltast – Sacred Band (Thebes) – King’s Peace

## X. Phillip II and the Rise of Macedon

Early Macedonia – Macedonian Society and Kingship – the Reign of Philip II – Macedonian Domination of Greece

- ▶ What elements of Macedonian society, state, and culture would have made the Greeks consider them to be barbarians?
- ▶ What factors prevented Macedon from impacting on Hellas before Philip?
- ▶ What reforms does Philip accomplish in Macedonian politics and society? What military reforms?
- ▶ How does Philip become progressively more involved in Greek affairs?
- ▶ How do the Athenians respond to Philip’s increasing power in Hellas?
- ▶ **Terms:** Amphictyonic Council – Philip II – Demosthenes – sarissa

## XI. Alexander the Great

Consolidating Power – From Issus to Egypt: Conquest of the Eastern Mediterranean (332-331 BC) – From Alexandria to Persepolis: the King of Asia (331-330 BC) – the High Road to India: Alexander in Central Asia – India and the End of the Dream – Return to the West

- ▶ How are Philip and Alexander similar? How are they different?
- ▶ Was Alexander Greek?
- ▶ What was Alexander trying to accomplish? What *did* he accomplish?
- ▶ What made possible the extent of Alexander’s conquest?
- ▶ **Terms:** Alexander III – Battle of Issus – hellenistic – diadochoi

## XII. Alexander’s Successors

Struggle for Succession – Regency of Perdiccas – Antigonus the One-Eyed – Birth Pangs of a New Order – The Place of the Polis in the Cosmopolis – Macedonian Kingdoms – Hellenistic Society – Alexandria and Hellenistic Culture – Social Relations in the Hellenistic World

- ▶ What is the nature of the hellenistic world? How is it different from the Greek world from which it derives?
- ▶ **Terms:** Epicurus – Alexandrian library – Seleucus – stoicism