

Ancient Greece Test 2 Study Guide

1. what Hesiod tells us about farming life in archaic Greece
2. Hesiod's attitudes towards women
3. Hesiod's five ages of human history
4. the displacement of farmers in archaic Greece
5. areas of Greek colonization, pre- c. 780 BCE
6. the areas colonized by the Greeks between c. 780 and 500 BCE
7. the importance of colonization for the Greeks and the outside world
8. the aims of Greek colonization
9. the causes of Greek colonization
10. the military foundations of Greek colonization
11. Al Mina
12. hoplites
13. phalanx
14. characteristics of Greek warships and merchant vessels
15. the characteristics of Archaic Greek colonies
16. the process of founding a colony
17. *metropolis*
18. *apoikia*
19. *oikistes*
20. where the Greeks did and didn't found colonies, and why
21. major colony-founding *poleis*
22. the Hellespont
23. the Propontis
24. the Bosphorus
25. Byzantium
26. the Euxine
27. the exports of the Black Sea colonies
28. Naucratis
29. the origins of *Graeci* (= 'Greeks')
30. Magna Graecia
31. Cumae
32. Naples
33. Massilia
34. Greek rivals in Sicily
35. the effects of colonization
36. the origin of coinage
37. electrum
38. the meaning of *polis*
39. the relationship between the citizen and the *polis*
40. amphictyonies
41. political structure of a *polis* c. 800 BCE
42. *basileus*
43. *boulé*
44. *nomos*

45. the process of political consolidation
46. the size of a typical *polis*
47. *asty*
48. *acropolis*
49. *agora*
50. *demos*
51. the Greeks and the origins of political theory
52. the three branches of Indo-European government
53. the meaning of 'monarchy'
54. the center of political power in a monarchy
55. the three functions of the king
56. the weaknesses of monarchy
57. the constitutional elements of a monarchy
58. the meaning of 'aristocracy'
59. the center of political power in an aristocracy
60. the constitutional elements of an aristocracy
61. the 'Eupatrids'
62. archons
63. the weaknesses of aristocracy
64. the importance of written law
65. the meaning of 'oligarchy'
66. timocracy
67. the constitutional elements of an oligarchy
68. the weaknesses of oligarchy
69. the meaning of *demokratia*
70. the center of political power in a democracy
71. the constitutional elements of a democracy
72. election techniques in Athenian democracy
73. the weaknesses of democracy
74. the origins of the word 'tyrant'
75. how tyrants came to power
76. the ways in which tyrants exercised their power
77. tyranny and *nomos*
78. Pheidon
79. the Cypselids
80. the Orthagorids
81. Polycrates
82. the defects of tyranny
83. the effects of tyrants on their *poleis*
84. Lacedemonians
85. Laconia
86. Messenia
87. social and political institutions of early Sparta
88. the reasons for the Spartan conquest of Messenia
89. early Spartan culture
90. Tyrtaeus

91. the Messenian Revolt (or Second Messenian War)
92. Lycurgus
93. the Lycurgan Reforms
94. the Great Rhetra
95. Spartan kingship
96. the *gerousia*
97. the *apella*
98. the *ephors*
99. Spartan social structure
100. Spartiates
101. the *perioikoi*
102. helots
103. the *agögē*
104. early training of Spartiate youths
105. the *agelai*
106. the altar of Artemis Orthia
107. the *phiditia*
108. Spartiate homosexuality
109. Spartiate marriage practices
110. the *krypteia*
111. Spartan women
112. Spartan foreign policy
113. the Peloponnesian League
114. Cleomenes I
115. 'autochthonous'
116. Theseus
117. the unification of Attica
118. Athens' constitutional evolution under the Eupatrids
119. the *areopagus*
120. the social crisis at Athens in the late 7th century BCE
121. the military reorganization at Athens
122. Kylon
123. the curse of the Alcmaeonids
124. the reforms of Draco
125. 'draconian'
126. Solon's economic reforms
127. the *seisachtheia*
128. Solon's social reforms
129. Solon's judicial reforms
130. Solon's political and constitutional reforms
131. factions at Athens after Solon
132. Peisistratus' attempts to gain power
133. Peisistratus' economic policies
134. Peisistratus' cultural policies
135. Peisistratus' judicial reforms
136. Peisistratus' foreign policy

137. Hippias and Hipparchus
138. Harmodius and Aristogeiton
139. how Cleisthenes came to power
140. Cleisthenes' reform of tribal structure
141. the political parties of Cleisthenic Athens
142. demes
143. *trittyes*
144. the *boule*
145. the prytanies
146. the *ekklesia*
147. ostracism
148. the *stratego*
149. the attempted Spartan overthrow of Cleisthenes' new democracy
150. Athens' overtures to Persia c. 505 BCE

Essay Questions

1. What role did the *polis* play in Greek life and civilization? Be specific and explain each of your points fully.
2. What is the significance of the *polis* for Western civilization and the world subsequent to the Greeks? Be specific and explain each of your points fully.
3. What was the role of factionalism in driving constitutional change in ancient Greece? Explain how it affected each of the Greek forms of constitution.
4. Contrast the government of Sparta with the democratic government established by Cleisthenes at Athens. How do they resemble one another, and how do they differ?
5. What role did tyrannies play in the evolution of the Greek world, economically, politically, and culturally? Make sure to use examples of specific tyrants in your discussion.
6. How did Cleisthenes' democratic reform grow out of factionalism, and how does the structure of Cleisthenes' democratic reform reflect his efforts curb factionalism?