

THE EXAM

The exam will include:

- ▶ **Identifications** (6 or so) — you'll be provided with a term and you'll need to give (a) a description of what it refers to and (b) its significance or importance. All the identification terms will come from this sheet.
- ▶ **Multiple choice** (6 or so)
- ▶ **A map** of the Mediterranean world — you'll need to locate some of the major societies/cultures we've discussed
- ▶ **Short answer** (2 or 3) — like a quiz questions, a paragraph or two on a specific topic we've discussed
- ▶ **Essay** (1) — a longer discussion giving your interpretation and analysis of a major theme we've covered

For all the sections except multiple choice, you will be able to choose from several possibilities and write about the ones you're most familiar with. For example, if you need to answer 5 or 6 identifications, I'll give you a choice of 10 or 12. There will be at least two essay questions to choose from.

TOPICS

Introduction; Sources

- ▶ TERMS: Primary source – Western civilization

Civilizations

What were early Sumerian cities like? How were they physically different from Bronze age or classical cities?

What technological and social developments are necessary to create civilization?

Different forms of monumental building — how does monumental building relate to the emergence of civilization?

How does economic power develop among the cities of the neolithic civilizations? What kinds of tradable by-products can result from agriculture besides the grain itself?

- ▶ TERMS: Civilization – Paleolithic age – Neolithic age – Bronze Age – Sumer – Agricultural revolution – cuneiform – hieroglyphics

Trade and Empire

How did the Bronze Age civilizations differ from the prehistoric river civilizations? How does technological change enable the Akkadians to create empire? What cultural side-effects result from Akkadian dominion of Mesopotamia?

What might be some of the reasons why Egypt unifies under a single ruler, but Mesopotamia remains constantly divided and at war?

What's the difference between a redistributive economy and entrepreneurial initiative? How can they coexist?

What was the Period of Calamities? What factors might have brought it about? What was the result for the Bronze age civilizations?

- ▶ TERMS: Sargon – Akkadians – Assyrians – Babylonians – Hittites – Minoans – Mycenaeans – Indo-Europeans

Religion, Philosophy, Language

What is the connection between religion and the emergence of the city? What are the distinctions between a people's history, myths, and religion?

How does the Persian religious conception of evil (represented by Ahriman) differ from that of the Hebrews (represented by Lucifer)?

How does the history of the Hebrews (fall and exile) contribute to the Jewish religion — especially the importance of monotheism?

- ▶ TERMS: maat (Egypt) – Zoroastrianism (Persia) – philosophy

Citizens and the state

What are the key “ages” or periods of Greek history? (There are five, if you start with the Mycenaeans.) How would you characterize them in relation to each other? What events divide them from each other?

What is a polis? How is it different from just a “city”? Who are “the people”? What groups of people are expected to be “active participants” in social governance? Who does that leave out?

- ▶ TERMS: barbaros – polis – hoplite – citizen – helot – metic – Solon – Democracy – Republic – Oligarchy – Autocracy – Tyranny – Monarchy – Dynasty – Theocracy – Citizen – Constitution – Empire

Woman, Family, and Slaves

What were the effects of Perikles's restriction of citizenship to those with two Athenian parents?

Role of women as private vs. role of men as public — how did this play out in terms of what women could and could not do? How do women's roles in society relate to the idea of striving for personal excellence?

Slavery emerges with civilization — why? What are the ways a person becomes a slave in the ancient world? What kinds of functions did they perform?

In what ways might the ancient conceptions of slavery be different from ours?

- ▶ TERMS: Perpetual guardianship – hetairai – Spartacus

Oral History and Literature

What themes are conveyed in the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* that reflect Greek culture? What ideals are presented for mortals? What does the behavior of the gods signify?

The Homeric epics were first written down centuries after the events they purport to describe. What does that suggest about the social norms described in the epics?

What is the significance of the death of Patroklos?

- ▶ TERMS: aretê – epic – Trojan horse – Judgment of Paris – kouros

Persia

How is Persian society organized or oriented differently from those of the Greeks?

What brings about war between Persia and Athens?

What are the legacies of the Persian Wars for Greece? For Persia?

- ▶ TERMS: Darius – Xerxes – satrap – Battle of Marathon – Battle of Thermopylae – Battle of Salamis

Greece

If all of the cities of Greece have different self-identities, what does Hellas really describe?

How does the Athenian hegemony develop? What effect does it have on Hellas? Elements of the rise of Athens as an economic, political, and cultural center.

Why are the sophists feared? How does Socrates relate to the sophists? Why was Socrates seen as a threat?

What are the causes of the Peloponnesian War? What is its legacy in terms of the power of the city-states? What role does Persia play in the conflicts between the cities during and after the Peloponnesian War?

How do Plato and Aristotle describe the ideal society?

- ▶ TERMS: Hellas – gymnasia – symposia – Doric and Ionic Greeks – hegemony – sophistry – Perikles – Parthenon – Alcibiades – Plato’s Republic

Alexander

How is the social order of Macedon different from the Hellenic city-states? How do the Macedonians see themselves in relation to Hellas? What role does this play in its eastern conquests?

What factors help Philip II to become strong enough to absorb Greece and prepare to attack the great Persian Empire?

What is Alexander’s legacy?

- ▶ TERMS: Macedon – Philip II – Alexander the Great – Hellenistic era – Hephæstion – Ptolemaic Empire – Seleucid Empire

Rome and Carthage

Geographic factors in Rome’s history: Italy, Western Med., interchange of Etruria–Latium–Campania

Etruscan city-states; Why are Etruscans eclipsed by Romans?

The three eras of Roman history and the way society and government were ordered in each

The patricians and the people, and how their struggle created a magistrate representing people’s interest

- ▶ TERMS: Apennine Mountains – Magna Graecia – Heracle – haruspice – patrician – principate – SPQR – imperium – mos maiorum – collegiality – auctoritas – patronage

Republic and Empire

What made Rome able to become the master of Italy in the Middle Republic? What issues were involved in the Social War (Rome against the Italians) in the Late Republic?

What issues — large and immediate — brought Rome into conflict with Carthage? The nature and outcome of the three Punic Wars; the significance of the siege and sack of Syracuse

What are the secrets to Rome’s success in dominating the entire Mediterranean world? What effect does Roman dominion have on the Mediterranean World?

- ▶ TERMS: Hannibal – Carthago delenda est – ager publicus – Gracchi – Marius – Sulla – Caesar – “our sea”

Epic of Gilgamesh

How do the events and characters reflect Sumerian ideas about gods, humans, and civilization? Be ready to discuss the actions of the major characters in terms of how they represent the ideas of Sumerian culture.

Why is the cure for Gilgamesh’s tyranny the creation of Enkidu? Why does intercourse with the harlot transfer him from the wild to civilization, and why is his process of civilization significant? What themes are involved in Enkidu’s death and Gilgamesh’s search for immortality?

How does the depiction of the gods in *Gilgamesh* compare/contrast with the gods in Homer?

- ▶ TERMS: Gilgamesh – Enkidu – Ishtar