

# FINAL EXAM REVIEW SHEET

## Description of the Exam

The exam will consist of different kinds of questions:

- **Identification and Impact** (5 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. Note: All terms will come from the names and terms on this sheet.
- **Multiple choice** (6 or so)
- **Short answer** (1 or 2) – sort of like the quiz questions, a couple of paragraphs on a topic we've discussed
- **Essay** (1) – a longer discussion giving your interpretation and analysis of a major theme we've covered; you'll be asked to give an opinion and support it with evidence in the form of examples from three societies we've studied

For both sections, 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 likewise be several essay questions to choose from.

## Approach to Preparing

Make a list of the most important milestone events in the periods we've discussed.

- **CAUSES** – Make sure you can identify the most important factors that helped cause these events – including long-term factors (“the environment”) and short-term factors (“the spark”)
- **LEGACIES** – Make sure you can identify the legacies of the milestone event. How did it change the culture, society, etc.? What impact did it have on future milestones and events?

Using this review sheet:

- For each of the questions below, see whether you have a strong idea how to answer, an okay idea how to answer, or a weak sense of how to answer. Review from the books and your notes at least the “weak” ones.
- Approach the questions below as a means of gauging topic to spend more time with in review, and as a guide to how you'll express and illustrate what's really important—the larger themes of the course.
- Take note of the terms below and review ones you're unfamiliar with.
- Note that there is seldom one and only one answer to the kind of questions on this review sheet.
  - WHY almost always means “For what reasons (plural) ...?”
  - HOW almost always means “In what ways (plural) ...?”

Preparation for the essays:

- Try to come up with possible essay questions and map out in advance the kinds of examples and interpretations that might pertain.
- Discussion groups can be helpful in comparing others' interpretations of topics and ideas with your own.
- You should be able to talk about, and use as examples, important moments from *Epic of Gilgamesh* and *Clouds* that illustrate relevant issues of the course.

Concerning dates:

- I'm not going to ask you for dates but you should know the period in which a people are important or an event occurs, and *which events occur before or after* which other events.
- You're best off if you know centuries (e.g., the Greeks recover writing and emerge from the Greek Dark Age during the 8th century BCE, between 800 and 700). At the very least you should know if a person, event, or concept is associated with the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, or the Iron Age.

# Topics

## The Clouds

What are the major conflicts in *The Clouds*? How do these conflicts in the play relate to Athenian society?

What messages is Aristophanes trying to communicate? What techniques does he use?

What does Strepsiades stand for? Why is the Socrates in the play different from the real Socrates?

TERMS: Strepsiades - sophists - Unjust Argument - the Thinkery

## Classical Greece

What exactly is democracy as developed in Athens? How is it brought about? How does it function?

What are some of the downsides to radical democracy as it was practiced in Athens?

How does Athenian hegemony develop? What effect does it have on Hellas?

What factors make possible the rise of Athens as an economic, political, and cultural power?

What ideas are involved in the *physis/nomos* debate? Why is this discussion so relevant to Athenian society?

Why were sophists feared by some? How does Socrates relate to the sophists? Why was Socrates seen as a threat?

How do Plato and Aristotle describe the ideal society?

TERMS: barbarian - Aeschylus - Sophocles - Euripides - Aristophanes - Plato's *Republic* - Herodotus - Parthenon - trireme - ostracism - hegemony - *physis/nomos*

## Wars Between the Greeks

What are the causes of the Peloponnesian War?

What case would you make for blaming Athens for the war? What about blaming Sparta? Corinth?

What factors do you think make the war last so much longer than ordinary Greek wars?

What makes the two forces evenly matched at first? What allows Sparta to eventually win this war?

What is the war's 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 does the Peloponnesian War bring about the problems of the following century?

TERMS: Pericles - Delian League - Sicilian Expedition - Alcibiades

## Philip and Alexander

How is the social order of Macedon different from that of the Greek city-states? How do the Macedonians see themselves in relation to the Greeks? What role does this play in Macedon's eastern conquests?

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

What were the achievements and failures of Alexander and his successors in their handling of the Persian empire?

What is Alexander's legacy?

TERMS: Macedon - Philip II - Alexander - sarissa - mystery cults - cynics - Aristotle - Hellenistic era - Ptolemaic Empire - Seleucid Empire

## **Asia and North Africa**

Who were the Scythians? What did they represent to the Greeks who wrote about them?

What are some of the elements that Hinduism and Buddhism have in common? How are they different? How do these eastern religions contrast with paganism as practiced in the Mediterranean world?

What are the stages of Kush's relationship with Egypt?

What factors make Carthage important in the western Mediterranean world?

TERMS: Asoka - Bactria - Hinduism - Buddhism - karma - Confucius

## **Early Rome**

What are some geographic factors in making Rome important in central Italy?

What do we know about the Etruscan city-states? Why are Etruscans eventually eclipsed by Romans?

How were government and society ordered in the three major eras of Roman history (Regal, Republic, Principate)?

For what reasons did the Romans reject their kings? What effect does this have on the Roman idea of the state?

What were some of the Roman ideals regarding women?

TERMS: Apennine Mountains - Magna Graecia - imperium - Lucretia - vestal virgin

## **The Roman Republic**

What principles characterize the government of the Roman Republic?

What were the different assemblies of the Republic and how were they different?

What is the significance of the Twelve Tables?

What role is played by religion in the Roman state?

Why are the patricians dominant in the early Republic? How do the plebeians gain a greater voice?

What role does the military play in Roman politics and society? How does the relationship between the military and the community change over the course of the Republic, and why?

Why were the conquest of Veii (396 BCE) and the sack of Rome (390) so significant?

Why do the Romans abandon hoplite warfare? How is their new manipular legion more effective?

TERMS: consul - patrician - plebeian - SPQR - imperium - mos maiorum - collegiality - cursus honorum - proletariatus - tribune of the plebs - veto - triumph - dictator

## **Rome and Carthage**

What issues — long-term and immediate — brought Rome into conflict with Carthage?

What is the nature, and outcome, of each of the three Punic Wars?

What is the significance of the siege and sack of Syracuse?

TERMS: Hannibal - Fabius the Delayer - Scipio Africanus - "Carthago delenda est" - Siege of Syracuse

## **Republic and Empire**

What made Rome able to become the master of Italy in the Middle Republic?

What are the secrets to Rome's success in dominating the entire Mediterranean world?

How does Rome govern the territories it conquers or acquires?

What kinds of social, cultural, and economic effects does the acquisition of empire have on the Romans?

How does Rome deal with the Western Mediterranean differently from the Eastern Mediterranean?

What effect does Roman dominion have on the Mediterranean World?

TERMS: municipia - province - proconsul - publican - client kingdom

## **Fall of the Republic**

Why did Rome have so much trouble adjusting politically and militarily to its empire?

Why does the legislation of the Gracchus brothers cause so much turmoil?

What factors are involved in the collapse of the Roman Republic?

What issues were involved in the Social War (Rome against the Italians) in the Late Republic?

How do the warlords— e.g., Marius, Sulla, Pompey, Caesar, Octavian — attempt to stabilize Rome in their own ways?

What role does Egypt play in the end of the Republic and why?

How is the triumvirate of Pompey, Crassus, Caesar different from the triumvirate of Octavian, Antony, and Lepidus?

TERMS: ager publicus - Gracchi - Marius - Sulla - Cicero - Caesar - proscriptions - Mithridates

## **The Principate**

What challenges does Augustus face after his defeat of Antony and Cleopatra?

What accomplishments relate to Augustus being called a refounder of Rome?

What role does Roman citizenship play in the empire?

What difficulties are involved in succession under the Principate? How is this problem resolved? What are the advantages of this form of succession?

Who were the Julio-Claudians? What conflicts typify this period?

What role do female members of the imperial family play in society and succession?

What role is played by the army in Principate society?

What are the key cultural developments in the early Principate?

How does the rise of Christianity affect the empire? Why is Christianity a threat to Rome's dominion?

TERMS: second settlement - Augustus - princeps - year of four emperors - Vespasian - Romanization