

MIDTERM REVIEW SHEET

Description

The exam will cover up through October 12 (Sparta and Athens). The exam will consist of several different kinds of questions:

- **Identifications** (5 or so) — you'll be provided with a term and you'll need to give both (a) a description of what it refers to and (b) its significance or importance.
Note: All the identification terms will come from the names and terms on this sheet.
- **Multiple choice** (6 or so)
- **Map** — you'll need to be able to locate on a blank map some of the important cities and peoples and key geographic features (seas, rivers, etc.) that we have discussed.
- **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 each section except Multiple Choice, you will have at least twice as many choices as you need, allowing you to pick the ones you're most comfortable writing about. For example, if I ask for five identifications, I'll give you ten or so to choose from.

Approach to Preparing

Make sure to watch any video lectures you have not seen yet. Any material in the video lectures, class discussions, the assigned readings in the textbook, and the assigned tablets of *Epic of Gilgamesh* are fair game, and can be used by you for examples of points you are trying to make in your answers. Review your notes and other materials, like the quiz notes on the backs of the quizzes you've gotten back.

Make a list of the five or six 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?

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 notes at least the “weak” ones.

Take note of the terms and review ones you're unfamiliar with.

Concerning Dates

I'm not going to ask you for dates but you should know both 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. For example, the Greeks recover writing and emerge from the Greek Dark Age during the 8th century BCE (i.e., the years between 800 and 701 BCE).

At the very least, you should know if an event, person, or concept is associated with the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, or the Iron Age.

Introduction and Sources

- What does Umberto Eco mean in *Name of the Rose* when he has William of Baskerville say, “Books are not meant to be believed, but to be subjected to inquiry”?
- TERMS: primary source – civilization – empire – intentional bias, unintentional bias

Peoples

For each, you should be able to discuss the distinctive nature of their geography, social structure, religion, trade, gender roles, and other aspects of their society that we read about or discussed, as well as relations to each other.

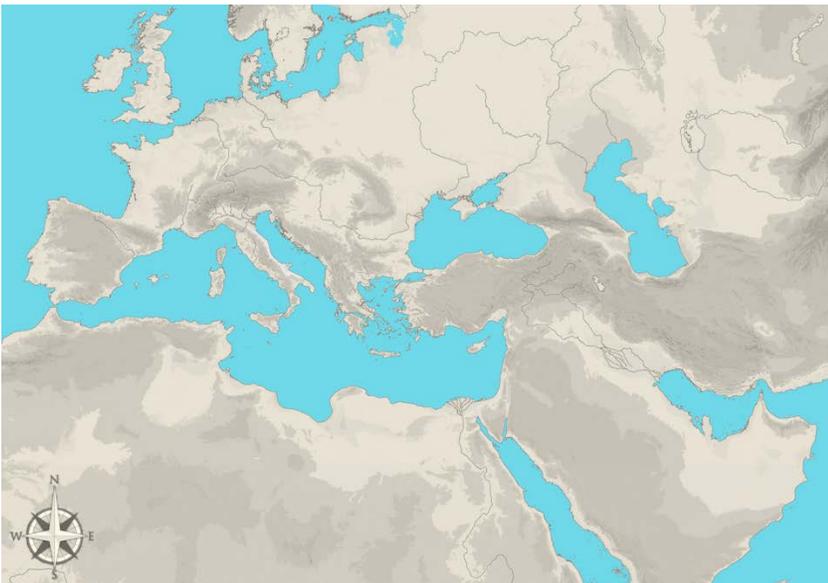
Earliest Civilizations:	Sumerians – Egyptians (Old Kingdom) – Minoans	
Bronze Age:	Egyptians (New Kingdom) – Akkadians – Assyrians (Bronze Age)	<u>Indo-Europeans (Bronze Age):</u> Hittites – Mycenaean Greeks
Iron Age:	Phoenicians – Hebrews – Aramaeans – Chaldeans/Babylonians – Neo-Assyrians – Etruscans	<u>Indo-Europeans (Iron Age):</u> Dorian Greeks – Sea Peoples/Philistines – Persians – Medes – Latins

Places

In addition to the locations of the peoples listed above, you should be familiar with key geographic terms and where they are in relation to each other, and how their environments and neighbors relate to the development of local cultures. (Don't forget that you have maps on the website.)

Southwest Asia:	Mesopotamia – Sumer – Tigris and Euphrates Rivers – Fertile Crescent – Canaan	<i>Cities:</i> Uruk – Akkad – Babylon – Assur – Jerusalem
North Africa:	Nile River – Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt	<i>Cities:</i> Memphis – Thebes
Eastern Mediterranean:	Anatolia – Aegean Sea – Black Sea – Crete – Peloponnese – Greek mainland	<i>Cities:</i> Troy – Knossos – Mycenae – Athens
Western Med:	Italy – Etruria – Magna Graecia	<i>Cities:</i> Rome – Carthage

SAMPLE MAP



Individuals

For each, you should have an idea of the period and culture they belong to and the effect they had on it.

- **Mesopotamia:** Gilgamesh - Innana/Ishtar - Enlil - Sargon - Hammurabi - Ashurbanipal - Nebuchadnezzar
- **Egypt:** Osiris - Horus - Hatshepsut - Akhenaten
- **Canaan:** Abraham - Moses - Delilah - Saul - David - Solomon
- **Persians:** Cyrus - Zoroaster - Darius - Xerxes
- **Hellas:** Homer - Hesiod - Solon - Cleisthenes - Lycurgus - Leonidas

Civilizations

- What is “civilization”? What motivates its creation? What kinds of changes does it represent?
- What technological and social developments are necessary to create civilization? What sacrifices are involved?
- Why is the significance of monumental building, such as ziggurats and pyramids, in the emergence of civilization?
- What types of government form in the ancient era? Who do they empower? What is the role of the citizen?
- What did Egyptians believe about the pharaoh? Practically, what limited his power?
- How does the arrival of Indo-European peoples affect the societies of the eastern Mediterranean? How is their society and culture distinct from the peoples already living in these regions?
- Since they left no writings, how do we know anything about the Indo-Europeans' origins?
- **TERMS:** Paleolithic age - Neolithic age - Bronze Age - agricultural revolution - ziggurat - citizen - city-state - palace-city - pharaoh - Greek dark age - polis

Trade and Empire

- Why is long-distance trade necessary to the emergence of civilization?
- What is the purpose of empire?
- How does bronze technology enable and encourage cultures to create large empires?
- What effect does the advance of the Bronze Age have on international relations? Why does the Bronze Age become more international and cosmopolitan?
- What might be some of the reasons why Egypt unifies early on under a single ruler, but early Mesopotamia remains constantly divided and at war? How do these differences affect the cultures of each region?
- What differences separate the Egyptian New Kingdom from Egypt's previous periods? What are some of the reasons Egypt changes between the Old and New Kingdoms?
- How do the Minoan and Mycenaean cultures relate to each other?
- What might have brought it about the end of the Bronze Age? What was the result for the Bronze Age civilizations?
- What kinds of effects does the use of iron instead of bronze have on the peoples that master it?
- What factors make the vast Persian empire so much more stable than the Neo-Assyrian Empire?
- Why did the Persians invade the Aegean? How was the culture of the Greeks a threat to the Persian empire?
- **TERMS:** Indo-Europeans - chariot - period of calamities - Babylonian captivity - satrap - hoplite

Religion, Philosophy, Language

- How are people's ideas about their relationship with their gods and the natural world related to the emergence of cities and civilization?
- What are some of the different kinds of ideas about mortality that develop in the ancient civilizations we've studied? How are they different and why?
- What are some of the different ideas that develop about the relationship between a people's ruler and their gods? What might explain them?
- How does the role of women vary among ancient cultures? What reasons can you suggest for these differences?
- In what ways does the idea of the flood play a central role for both Egyptians and Sumerians? What do these roles have in common between the two cultures? How are they different?
- Why is the development of writing crucial to an urban civilization? What stages are involved in the development of writings systems in the ancient Mediterranean world?
- What's the significance of the Aramaic language in southwest Asia?
- How does the history of the Hebrews—both early and later on—contribute to the Jewish religion, especially the importance of monotheism?
- What role does religion play in Greek society? How is Greek religion different from the other religions we've studied (e.g., Hebrew or Egyptian)?
- TERMS: ma'at - Zoroastrianism - polytheism, dualism, monotheism - cuneiform - hieroglyphics - Linear B - Phoenician alphabet

Archaic Greece

- If all of the cities of Greece have different self-identities, what does the term "Greek" (*Hellas*) really describe?
- How does Sparta develop differently from Athens? How do their differences affect the Greek community?
- In what ways does *polis* mean more than just "city-state"? What are the special attributes of a Greek polis?
- What social classes develop in Sparta? What classes are important in Athens?
- What is the role played by Homer and Hesiod in the development of Greek culture?
- Why does colonization become important in the Archaic period? How do the colonies relate to the homeland?
- TERMS: polis - Hellas - hoplite - phalanx - Doric and Ionic Greeks - helot - metic - colony

Epic of Gilgamesh

- How do the events and characters in *The Epic of Gilgamesh* 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 Enkidu from the wild to civilization, and why is his process of civilization significant?
- What do Ishtar's interactions with Gilgamesh tell us about her as a goddess? What factors are involved in Gilgamesh's rejection of her?
- What themes are involved in Enkidu's death and Gilgamesh's search for immortality?
- How does the depiction of the gods in *The Epic of Gilgamesh* compare and contrast with the gods elsewhere — in Egypt, for example? What does the depiction of the gods in *The Epic of Gilgamesh* suggest about how Sumerians thought about the world?
- TERMS: Uruk - Enkidu - Humbaba - Uta-napishti - Shamhat - bull of heaven - door of cedar - House of Dust