CHAPTER 4  GREECE: HUMANISM AND THE SPECULATIVE LEAP CIRCA 3000 - 332 B.C.E.

STUDY SHEET. For your own benefit, remember to capitalize proper names.
Vocabulary Building: labyrinthine (labyrinth), fresco, epithet, autonomy, oligarchy

1. The first Greek city-states were located on
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

(Look at the map on p.77 and read the text for the correct geographic information. The early Greeks did a lot of colonizing around the Mediterranean area.)

2. This German amateur archaeologist, _____________________________________________ (full name), discovered what may be artifacts from Troy and later from Bronze Age Mycenae. (Find Mycenae and Troy on the map.)

3. A fascinating pre-Greek civilization existed on the island of Crete as early as 2000 B.C.E. Sir Arthur Evans, who discovered the remains of this civilization, named it ___________________________ after the legendary ___________________________. Where was this king’s palace? [K]________________.

4. What are the subjects of the two frescoes in this palace (see illustrations).________________________ & ___________________________________________.

Note: Linear B script from the Greek mainland has been deciphered, but not Linear A, which is known from Crete.

5. The half-bull, half-man creature who lived in a labyrinth and terrorized Athens was called the__________.

6. When are the Mycenaeans thought to have attacked Troy, if such an event occurred at all____________.

Note, several names are used for the Greeks in Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. You'll see the names Mycenaeans and Achaeans most commonly.

7. When was Homer thought to have lived approximately?_____________________ (listen in class for this.) Note: the Iliad and Odyssey, though attributed to Homer, are thought to have existed first as oral compositions, transmitted by oral recitation for generations.

8. In Homer's famous epic poem the Iliad, who is Achilles' dearest friend________________________?

9. What is an example of a (Homeric) epithet?_________________________________________________

10. Achilles' dearest friend is killed on the battlefield by Hector, son of the Trojan King Priam. When Achilles learns of this, what does he immediately do as a sign of mourning? See Iliad lines 25 - 30 on p. 82?

________________________________________________________________________________________

11. In what way is Achilles like Gilgamesh? _________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

12. The Greek word arete is a central theme of the Iliad. Arete, according to our textbook, connotes both ___________________________________________ & ___________________________________________.

(Take note of what our textbook says: “For the ancient Greeks, moral value lay in proper action, even if the consequence of that action meant death” [see Figure 4.1])

13. In the reading passage from the Iliad, who is responsible for the fate of humans—the good and bad things that happen to them?_________________________________________________ (see lines 229ff.)
15. What is the event that launched the Trojan War? Give the phrase that explains the “back story” on the reason for the war.__________ __ __________.

14. The Greek version of the Egyptian Isis-Osiris myth involves ____________________, the Greek god of the underworld, and ____________________, a Greek goddess associated with the underworld and vegetation. [Read the text to answer this question correctly; don’t rely on the chart on p. 85.]

15. In order to learn about the future or understand the mystery of some situation in ancient Greece, you would seek out a famous place called ____________________, where there was a shrine to Apollo. Here a priestess of Apollo, known as an [o]___ ___ ___ ___ ___ (1 word), would utter replies to the questions put to her.

16. Which goddess is the wife of Zeus (queen of the gods) _____________; the god of the sea_____________________; the god of wine and vegetation_______________________; the goddess of war and wisdom___________________?

17. These geographic features made overland travel difficult in Greece and encouraged the growth of independent city states: ____________________________________________________________________ ____________________________________________________________________

18. The Greek word for an independent city-state is ________________, from which we get the word “political” in English.

19. The famous Battle of ________________, near Athens, pitted a Greek force against the ________________, who had twice as many troops. In what century did this battle occur?__________

20. Herodotus (485-425 B.C.E.), the world’s first historian, visited ______________________ and ______________________, thus recording for us invaluable detailed accounts of these places in ancient times.

21. The Golden Age of Greece (c. 480-430 B.C.E.), and particularly of Athens, saw achievements in the fields of ____________, ______________________, ____________, ________, and ____________________.

22. A brief definition of the word oligarchy would be ______________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

23. ________________extended opportunities to serve in public office to the lower classes, and he abolished the practice of forcing people into slavery for their inability to pay debts (debt bondage).

24. Only this group of people__________________________could be considered citizens of Athens.

25. The Athenian Popular Assembly of Citizens met four times a month in the open-air market place called ________________________, at the base of the Acropolis.
26. In what century did Pericles live? [Give the century, not the dates.]

27. The __________________________ Wars brought an end to the Greek Golden Age and Athens was __________________. Which historian wrote about these wars?___________________

28. The concepts of ___________________& _____________________________ are closely linked to civic patriotism in Pericles’ Funeral Speech.

29. What does Pericles have to say about poverty? (See pp. 88 89)

30. Explain the term Olympiad______________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________

31. What sort of political value would the Panhellenic Games have had in ancient Greece?_______________
________________________________________________________________________________________

32. What sort of gym clothes did the Greek athletes wear?_______________________________________

33. Greek drama featured not only actors but a chorus, and there were two genres [types] of Greek plays, ________________and ______________________.

34. Of the many plays that were composed and staged at the festivals in honor of the god Dionysus, very few complete plays have survived, all from just four playwrights: Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes.

It was ____________________who wrote the version of Antigone that is in our textbook. (Know the basic outline of Antigone’s story.)

35. Antigone’s father was ____________________, King of Thebes, who unknowingly slept with ________________and killed ________________________.

36. The play Antigone fits in well with a main theme of our textbook (gods, rulers, and social organization [or social order]) because Antigone chooses to follow the ___________________________ _______________ rather than the laws of the state, represented by her uncle Creon and his commands.

37. What is Creon’s weakness or flaw?________________________________________________________(see p. 98)

38. In Aristotle’s work The ___________________________, in which he discusses the requirements for the proper construction of a tragedy, he says that the function of a tragedy is to create in the audience the experience of fear and tragedy, and then a [c]________________________.
[Also take note of the textbook remark that “tragedy deals not so much with catastrophic events as with how these events work to affect individuals in shaping their character and in determining their fate.”]