

**Ancient History Semester 2 Final Exam Study Guide
(Ancient Greece and Rome) KEY**

The following is an outline of the concepts present on the final, but you should also utilize past tests, CFU quizzes, and study guides from semester 2 to help you prepare.

- **Map:** Rome, Carthage, Athens, Sparta, Levant



Ancient Greece:

- Aesop (Chapter 9) **Literate Greek Slave**
- Alcibiades (Chapter 16) **Athenian stratego who switched sides twice during Peloponnesian War**
- Aristotle (Chapter 23) **Scientific method; tutored Alexander the Great, "golden mean"**
- Battle of Thermopylae (Chapter 13) **Spartan King, Leonidas, dies defending against Xerxes Persian army in narrow mountain pass due to traitor (Persians win)**

- Democritus (*Chapter 17*) discovered “atomons” are the smallest particle of matter
- Dying Warrior Statues (*Chapter 19*) showed transition from idealism to realism in artwork
- Greek Gods (*Chapter 2*) Zeus- sky and thunder, Poseidon- earthquakes and sea
- Homer (*Chapter 1*) wrote Iliad and Odyssey
- Hoplites (*Chapter 15*) Greek soldiers
- Leonidas (*Chapter 13*) Spartan King at battle of Themopylae (dies)
- Lions Gate (*Chapter 4*) located in Mycenae and features two posts and a lintel
- Mycenaeans (language) (*Chapter 4*) Linear B
- Oracle (*Chapter 2*) person connected to a sacred place that could communicate with the gods
- Pankration (*Chapter 18*) combination of wrestling and boxing, two rules: no gauging eyes out with thumbs or biting
- Penelope (*Chapter 11*) ideal Greek woman from Homer’s Odyssey
- Pericles (*Chapter 14*) Athenian strategoi, plan during Peloponnesian war failed
- Plato (and his beliefs on government) (*Chapter 23*) philosopher kings should rule, founded the Academy, wrote the *Republic & Apology*; Tripartite soul; the “Cave”
- Sappho (*Chapter 6*) female poet, wrote about curses; Anactoria Poem
- Socrates (*Chapter 22*) Method of questioning; forced to drink Hemlock by Athenian jury
- Sparta (government) (*Chapter 12*) double monarch, two kings: one for state and one for military that shared power
- Trojan War (*Chapter 5*) legend of Greek and Trojans fighting over Helen, who was given to Prince by Aphrodite although she was already married to Spartan King, Odysseus and wooden horse
- Troy (*Chapter 5*) Heinrich Schliemann claims to have excavated the city
- (3) Types of columns (*Chapter 19*) Ionic (simple) Doric (curves into scroll) Corinthian (flowery and ornate leaf-like)
- Xerxes (*Chapter 13*) Persian ruler who invaded Greece to avenge his father
- Trieme (*Chapter 15*) ancient Greek naval vessel

Ancient Rome:

- Agrippa Mennius (*Chapter 4*) smooth talker sent by patricians to negotiate the return of plebeians from their strike on Sacred Mount (12 Tables)
- Augustus Caesar (Octavian) (*Chapter 13*) defeated Antony, married Livia, created Pax Romana, sponsored poets and artists, first police and fire brigades
- Battle of Actium (*Chapter 12*) Octavian defeats Antony and Cleopatra
- Battle of Milvian Bridge (*Chapter 24*) Constantine has divine vision which he attributes to Jesus prior to battle
- Caligula (*Chapter 14*) tries to appoint horse as consul in senate

- Causes for fall of Roman Empire (*Chapter 26*) split of East and West leading to financial issues, attacks by barbarian tribes, potential lead poisoning
- Cicero (*Chapter 10*) Hates first and second triumvirates, snob
- Claudius (*Chapter 14*) Emperor with stutter, limp, and twitch, but brilliant; expansion into Britannia
- Colosseum (spectators?) (*Chapter 18*) 50,000 spectators
- Constantine (and his reforms) (*Chapter 24*) Moved capital to Constantinople, legalized christianity, won the Battle at Milvian Bridge
- Etruscans (*Chapter 2*) Great architects and builders
- Gladius (*Chapter 18*) sword for Roman legionnaires
- Hadrian (*Chapter 20*) from Spain like Trajan, builder: Castel St'Angelo, Pantheon, wall
- Hannibal Barca (*Chapter 6*) Carthaginian general; victorious at Cannae; lost 2nd Punic War
- Horatius (*Chapter 3*) Roman soldier who defended a bridge on the Tiber River from being overrun by the invading Etruscans
- Julius Caesar (*Chapter 11*) 1st Triumvirate; stabbed to death in Roman senate
- Masada (*Chapter 23*) massive rock fortress in Jerusalem in which the fleeing Jews took refuge, final Jewish revolt ends here
- Nero (which group of people did he hate?) (*Chapter 14*) Christians
- Paul the Apostle (*Chapter 24*) instrumental in spreading Christianity throughout the entire Roman empire, along with Jewish scribes
- Pompeii (Mt. Vesuvius) (*Chapter 16*) erupted in 79 CE
- Roman century (army division) (*Chapter 17*) leader of a unit in the Roman army featuring typically 100 soldiers and is considered to be the backbone of the Roman army
- Monsoon (*Chapter 19*) A strong wind in Indian Ocean that changes direction according to season
- Socioeconomic groups (2 main ones) (*Chapter 4*) patricians- wealthy and plebians- lower class
- Spartacus (*Chapter 8*) 3rd Servile War (last slave revolt in Rome- unsuccessful)
- Story of Lucretia (*Chapter 3*) way of explaining how kingship ended
- Testudo (*Chapter 17*) battle formation where shields make turtle shape