

THE HUMANITIES: The Ancient World and the Classical Past

Chapter 4 – THE AEGEAN WORLD AND THE RISE OF GREECE: Trade, War, and Victory

How do the Greeks use the term *archiologia*? In what way did they come to “know the past”?

What is the source of the name “Cyclades”?

What is the assumed purpose of Cycladic sculpture? What leads us to this assumption?

What catastrophic event happened in 1623 BCE? What was the scope of its impact?

Identify the distinctive culture that flourished on Crete from 1900 to 1375 BCE? What enabled it to flourish?

The emphasis of which animal was unique to Crete art? What was its supposed symbolism?

Identify the two differences between Minoan and Egyptian frescoes.

How did the word “labyrinth” come to mean “maze”? How did the House of Double Axes come by its name?

How does the legend of the Minotaur differ as a creation or origin myth from the Zuni emergence tale?

List the three possibilities of how the Mycenaeans came to supplant the Minoan culture.

How was Mycenaean culture different from Minoan culture? What evidence supports this?

What allowed the Mycenaean kings to amass enormous wealth?

What was “one of the most fascinating aspects of the Eastern Mediterranean in the Bronze Age? What role did the Phoenicians play in this development? Why?

What is the *Iliad*? What story does it tell? Why do we believe it was improvised orally? What archeological discovery gives the *Iliad* the “aura of historical fact”?

Explain the connection between the Greek concept of *arête* and the appeal of war.

How does the Greek view of the universe contrast with that of the Hebrews?

According to legend, what did the invasion of the Dorians do to Greek culture?

Identify the contributions of the poet Hesiod. What attitude did his *Works and Days* reinforce?

What characteristics did the gods and goddesses of the Greek pantheon share?

Why did the *poleis* of Ancient Greek develop such a fierce sense of independence?

What descendants of the Dorians became perhaps the most powerful of the early city-states?

What roles did Draco, Solon, Peisistratus, Hippias, and Kleisthenes play in the rise of democracy?

Vocabulary: acropolis

Corinthian order

kouros

agora

Doric order

polis

Archaic style

geometric style

red-figure

black-figure

Ionic order

tholos