

## STUDY GUIDE FOR THE FINAL EXAM

### THE FINAL WILL HAVE 6 SECTIONS:

- 1) *Map Identification*: could include locations in Greece, Aegean, Attica, and/or Athens.
- 2) *Chronology*: matching/ordering/listing the dates of important people/events.
- 3) *Multiple Choice*
- 4) *Fill-in-the-Blank*
- 5) *Short Answer*: in three or four sentences, define and explain the significance of people, places, and events. Detail is important; be sure to give *at least 4* discrete pieces of information.
- 6) *Essay*: You will be asked to discuss 1 of the following topics: **[NOTE CHANGE FROM MIDTERM]**
  - (a) The final phase of the Peloponnesian War saw a rise in oligarchic sentiment in Athens. Explain the reason for this move away from the radical democracy of the mid-fifth-century, who supported oligarchy, how it was implemented, and how and why it ultimately failed.
  - (b) The plague that struck Athens early in the Peloponnesian War effected many aspects of Athenian culture and society. Describe the social effects of the plague—i.e. how Athenians and Athens were changed by the experiences of the Plague.
  - (c) Describe the rise and influence of Sophistry or the “New Learning” on Athenian culture in the later fifth century. Be sure to describe the common elements of the Sophistic movement, as well as important differences among its major figures, and how the changes to education affected Athenian attitudes towards traditional aspects of their culture (politics, religion, etc.).
  - (d) Herodotus may be the “Father of History” but it is more to Thucydides that modern historiography traces its lineage. Explain the differences in the aims, approaches, and methodologies between the two authors. You may want to consider to what extent are their differences influenced by the nature of the conflict they are investigating?
  - (e) Was Athens’ defeat in the Peloponnesian War inevitable? Be sure to include (but not limit your discussion to) domestic factors in your discussion.
  - (f) Describe the legal and social status of Athenian women. Be sure to mention the differences between citizen and non-citizen women, as well as the challenges historians face in investigating the lives of women in ancient Athens.

### WHAT TO KNOW:

Be confident that you can describe the rise and fall of Athens’ Empire, how it happened, and the social and cultural effects of the events of the last half of the fifth century. Be able to explain how Athenian religion, democracy, and other institutions evolved or influenced the course of events during this period. Know the basic stories and characters from the literary and historical works we have examined. Be able to discuss and support such discussions with *specifics*. Although the exam will focus on the second half of the fifth century and on topics from the second half of the course, you will be expected to understand their significance in context of the events and developments discussed in the first half of course.

The following lists survey most (but not necessarily all) of the important characters, concepts, and events from which exam questions will be drawn. Note, there may be some overlap between the lists.

### EVENTS: Know the Dates and Significance of...

Transfer of Delian Treasury  
Archidamian War  
Ionian or Decelean War  
Death of Pericles  
Oligarchic Revolution of 411  
Destruction of the Long Walls  
Restoration of Democracy (403)  
Civil War on Corcyra

Rule of the Thirty  
Pericles’ Funeral Oration  
Mytilenean Debate  
Athenian Plague  
Sicilian Expedition  
Mutilation of the Hermes  
Profaning of Mysteries  
Fortification of Decelea

Invasions of Attica  
Trial of the Arginusae Generals  
Exile(s) of Alcibiades  
Peace of Nicias

*Battles of...*  
Sphacteria  
Amphipolis  
Mantineia (418)  
Syracuse  
Cyzicus  
Arginusae  
Aegospotami

**PLACES:** Know all places from the Study Guide for the map quiz and places in Athens, plus....

Mytilene	Melos	Piraeus
Samos	Pylos	Decelea
Amphipolis	Corcyra	[+ Locations of Battles on previous page]
Hellespont		

**PEOPLE & GODS**

Pericles	Medea	Euphiletus	Socrates	Antigone
Pheidias	Jason	Eratosthenes	Strepsiades	Ismene
Kleon	Creon	Euphiletus' maid	Pheidippides	Polynices
Diodotus	Glauke	Euphiletus' wife	Stronger & Weaker Argument	Eteocles
Alcibiades	Tutor/Nurse			Creon
Nicias			Protagoras of Abdera	Eurydice
Demosthenes (general)	Dikaiopolis	Lysistrata	Gorgias of Leontini	
Thrasylbulus	Amphitheus	Calonice	Zeno of Elea	Aristophanes
Theramenes	Euripides	Myrrhine	Thrasymachus	Aristotle
Critias	Lamachus	Lampito	Socrates	Euripides
	Megarian	Magistrate (Proboulos)	Crito	Lysias
Archidamas	Dercetes	Cinesias		Plato
Pausanias		Reconciliation	Neaera	Plutarch
Gylippus	Oedipus		Apollodorus	Semonides
Brasidas	Tiresias	Dionysius	Stephanus	Sophocles
Lysander	Creon	Pentheus	Phano	Thucydides
	Jocasta	Agave		
Tissaphernes	The Corinthian Shepherd	Tiresias	Athena	
		Cadmus	Dionysius	
			Demeter & Kore	

**TERMS & CONCEPTS**

History as Laboratory/Museum	Democracy	Oikos	Comedy
Thucydides' Methodology	Oligarchy	Oikonomia	Tragedy
Persian Intervention	Demos	Kyrios	Choragus
Nature of Athenian Oikos	Polis	Dowry	Chorus
Nature of Athenian Court System	Boule	Exposure	Parabasis
Gender Roles in Athens	Ecclesia	Epikleros	Lenaea
Changing Status of Religion	Prytaneis		City Dionysia
Paideia	Heliaea	Hetaera	Panathenaia
Metic	Graphe Paranomon	Porne	Actors
	Sycophants		
Doric, Ionic, Corinthian Columns	Dokimasia	Peloponnesian League	Nomos vs. Physis
Pediment	Ostracism	Delian League	Sophists
Frieze	Isonomia	Athenian Empire	Phenomenalism
Metope	Kaloikagathoi	Grain Shipments	Skepticism
Stylobate	Proboulos	Phoros	Relativism
Caryatids	Hetaireia (eating club)		Rhetoric
Entasis	Strategos	Trireme	"Man is a political animal"
	Stasis	Athenian Fleet	"Man is the measure of all things"
Herm	The 400	Long Walls	
Eleusinian Mysteries	The 5000	Piraeus	
	Decarchies		
	The Thirty		
	The 3000		