

Part I

✓ 1) Hubris - excessive pride

↳ Ex) Xerxes whipping the sea is characterized by Herodotus as hubris

✓ 2) oikêtai - household slave

↳ Ex) cooks

↳ Period: classical Age } or really any time

✓ 3) xenelasia - the Spartan practice of expelling foreigners for fear of radical ideas

↳ Ex) The Spartans expelled the Athenians when they came to their assistance after an earthquake

↳ Period: Archaic / classical Age

✓ 4) heklot - the Spartans' serf class

↳ Ex) after the conquest of Messenia, the Messenians were treated as heklots in Spartan society

✓ 5) seisachtheia - the "shaking off of burdens", when Solon removed/reduced the debt of those in debt-bondage

↳ Period: 6th century BCE

✓ 6) Phoros - tribute paid to Athens by the Delian league allies

↳ Ex) Ships
↳ Period: Classical Age

~~7) Ekklisia - those groups of good fathers
↳ Ex) Pericles
↳ Period: Classical Age~~

✓ 8) Stasis - civic strife in Greek polis

↳ Ex) The rise of tyranny in Corinth

↳ Period: Archaic Age

good correct plural!
πολεις

✓ 9) Ostrakon - the fragments of pottery on which names of candidates for ostracism were written

↳ Period: Post-Clatheneas / Classical Age

✓ 10) Marathonomachoi - the name given to the soldiers who fought at Marathon

↳ Period: Greco- Persian War

↳ cult worship! offering
- 1/2

✓ 7) Thetes - a member of the lowest class in Solon's subdivisions of society

↳ Period: 6th century BCE

Part II

✓ 7) The voting machine originates from the Classical Age. It was used to randomly select jurors, showing the emerging democratic values of Athens during this period.

✓ 12) This is the lion's hunt dagger, originating from the Mycenaeans in the Bronze Age. It is a clear depiction of their characterization as a "warrior culture". In addition, the technique used to create it has Egyptian origins, linking Mycenaeans to Egypt. *really silly engaging in?*

✓ 5) This figurine of a Spartan woman originates from the Archaic Age. Since the woman is undergoing some sort of physical activity, this shows that women in Sparta were differentiated from those throughout the rest of Ancient Greece. It also reinforces Sparta's emphasis on warrior culture, as even the women were training in some form.

- geometric designs

✓ 2) This figurine is a centaur, theorized to be the legendary Chiron. It originates from the Iron Age, and is evidence of a growing sense of imagination from the Greeks, as monsters and mythological creatures began to sprout up in their art.

✓ 4) This is the theater at which plays could be performed at the Dionysia. The open and grand nature of the theater tell us that these plays were meant to be performed for the community to experience as a whole, supporting the emerging egalitarian ethos of Classical Athens.

with origins in the classical age

Part III

- ✓ 3) This passage is from *Antigone* by Sophocles, written in the Classical Age. Here, Antigone shows the flexibility of her ideals by saying she acted because it was her brother's body that was being violated, but couldn't have if it were a different family member. This flexibility ~~plays~~ ^{raises} a direct contrast to Creon's rigidity.

- ✓ 1) This passage is from *The Odyssey* by Homer, written in the 7th/8th century BCE. This passage characterizes the conflict between mortal and immortal that Odysseus faces as he chooses between Calypso and Penelope, with his mortal desire for Penelope and his homecoming winning out.

- ✓ 4) This passage is from the *Histories* by Herodotus, written in the Classical Age. This passage shows Xerxes, and by extension the Persians', strong desire for revenge against the Athenians, citing it as a justification for Xerxes' involvement in the Greco-Persian War.

- ✗ 6) This passage is from the *Histories* by Herodotus, written in the Classical Age. This passage discusses Solon and his reforms, as well as the dissatisfaction of Athenians in response to said reforms. This serves to characterize Solon as a moderate who did not get to please either the rich or the poor, but instead tried to do what he believed was right for society.

-3,
Plutarch,
Life of
Solon,
post-classical

27/30

- ✓ 7) This passage comes from the Histories by Herodotus, and was written in the Classical Age. It details how Aristagoras managed to convince the Athenians to send support for Miletus' revolt. Historically, this details Athens' involvement in the Ionian Revolt which, as the last sentence alludes to, would be the catalyst for the Greco-Persian War.

Bonus

- Politeia - politics
- Aristoi - aristocrat
- Ethnos - ethnic
- Ostrakon - ostracize
- scholê - school

+5

$$39.5 + 30 + 27 + 5 = 102.5$$

A+

Good job!