History 211: Exam 1 (March 8)
Possible Ids for the Ancient segment of the course
(Jan. 28-March 3)

For the exam on Greece and Rome, we will choose 11 of the following 30 terms, quotations or images. For 8 of these 11 ids, you will need to explain: who or what the id is, where and when it lived/ took place/ was written or made, and, most importantly, what was its significance. Examples of good ID answers will be discussed in class.

Greek Ids (Jan. 28-Feb.11)

1) Homer
2) Picture—Mask of Agamemnon
3) Achilles
4) Priam
5) “Our conclusion, then, is that political society exists for the sake of noble actions, and not of living together. Hence they who contribute most to such a society have a greater share in it than those who have the same or a greater freedom or nobility of birth but are inferior to them in political excellence.”
6) Persian Wars
7) Picture—Parthenon
8) “Pericles’ Funeral Oration”
9) “Our constitution does not copy the laws of neighbouring states; we are rather a pattern to others than imitators ourselves. Its administration favours the many instead of the few; this is why it is called a democracy. If we look to the laws, they afford equal justice to all in their private differences.”
10) Sparta
11) “No, we two-women must keep in mind we were born/ women whose purpose is not to battle against men.”
12) Antigone
13) Peloponnesian Wars
14) “For of the Gods we believe, and of men we know, that by a law of their nature wherever they can rule they will. This law was not made by us, and we are not the first who have acted upon it; we did but inherit it, and shall bequeath it to all time, and we know that you and all mankind, if you were as strong as we are, would do as we do.”
15) “For if you kill me you will not easily find another like me, who, if I may use such a ludicrous figure of speech, am a sort of gadfly, given to the state by the God.”
Roman Ids (Feb. 16-March 3)

1) Romulus and Remus
2) Picture—Laocoon
3) Picture—Augustus of Prima Porta
4) Consul
5) Tribune
6) Populares
7) Cato the Elder
8) Effects of Punic Wars
9) Cicero
10) “Then the clamour of men and the blare of trumpets rises. Frantically I seize weapons: not because there is much use/for weapons, but my spirit burns to gather men for battle/and race to the citadel with my friends: madness and anger/ hurl my mind headlong, and I think it beautiful to die fighting.”
11) “For whenever either of the separate parts of the republic attempts to exceed its proper limits, excites contention and dispute, and struggles to obtain a greater share of power, than that which is assigned to it by the laws, it is manifest, that since no one single part, as we have shown in this discourse, is in itself supreme or absolute, but that on the contrary, the powers which are assigned to each are still subject to reciprocal control, the part, which thus aspires, must soon be reduced again within its own just bounds, and not be suffered to insult or depress the rest. And thus the several orders, of which the state is framed, are forced always to maintain their due position.”
12) “If a father sell his son three times, the son shall be free from his father.”
13) “It is your responsibility to see that he gets what he deserves,’ she said, ‘I will absolve myself of blame, and I will not free myself from punishment. No woman shall use Lucretia as her example in dishonor.’”
14) “‘Marcus Tullius, what are you doing? will you permit that man to depart whom you have ascertained to be an enemy? whom you see ready to become the general of the war? whom you know to be expected in the camp of the enemy as their chief, the author of all this wickedness, the head of the conspiracy, the instigator of the slaves and abandoned citizens, so that he shall seem not driven out of the city by you, but let loose by you against the city? Will you not order him to be thrown into prison, to be hurried off to execution, to be put to death with the most prompt severity? What hinders you? Is it the customs of our ancestors?’”
15) “In my sixth and seventh consulates (28-27 B.C.E.), after putting out the civil war, having obtained all things by universal consent, I handed over the state from my power to the dominion of the senate and Roman people.”