

## Ancient Greece Test 4 Study Guide

1. the consequences of the Peloponnesian War
2. the political characteristics of fourth-century BCE Greece
3. the economic characteristics of fourth-century BCE Greece
4. the chief powers in early fourth-century BCE Greece
5. Lysander
6. Lysander's Spartan empire
7. harmosts
8. Cyrus the Younger
9. Artaxerxes II
10. Xenophon
11. the Ten Thousand
12. the Anabasis
13. the exploits of King Agesilaus
14. Iphicrates
15. peltasts
16. the Corinthian War
17. the anti-Spartan alliance
18. Conon
19. the King's Peace
20. Sparta's empire after the King's Peace
21. Spartan policy after the King's Peace
22. the Spartan attack on Thebes
23. Pelopidas
24. Epaminondas
25. the Second Athenian (or Delian) League
26. the organization of the Second Delian League
27. the Sacred Band
28. Jason of Pherae
29. the Common Peace
30. the Battle of Leuctra
31. the end of the Peloponnesian League
32. Alexander of Pherae
33. the collapse of Theban hegemony
34. the Battle of Mantinea
35. the Social War
36. Mausolus of Caria
37. *stasis* in the fourth century BCE
38. the origins of Carthage
39. Dionysius I of Syracuse
40. Dionysius II of Syracuse
41. Timoleon
42. Macedonian geography
43. traditional Macedonian political structure
44. Macedonian kingship

45. Pella
46. Philip II's family background
47. Philip II's education and training
48. Philip II's character
49. how Philip II came to the throne
50. Philip II's reforms of the Macedonian military
51. the *sarissa*
52. the hypaspists
53. peltasts
54. the *hetairoi*
55. Philip II's new tactical system
56. Philip II and siege warfare
57. Philip and cavalry
58. Philippi
59. the Third Sacred War
60. the Peace of Philocrates
61. how Macedon was able to impose its authority on Greece
62. Persia's distractions during the mid-fourth century
63. Philip's aims vs. Athens
64. Philip II and the siege of Methone
65. Demosthenes of Athens
66. the Peace of Philocrates
67. Isocrates
68. the Battle of Chaeronea
69. the League of Corinth
70. the constitution of the League of Corinth
71. 'hegemon'
72. the 'Fetters of Greece'
73. the death of Philip II
74. who killed Philip II?
75. Cleopatra
76. Olympias
77. Aristotle
78. Alexander's physical appearance
79. Alexander's character
80. Parmenio
81. Alexander's Balkan campaign of 335 BCE
82. rebellion against Alexander in Greece
83. Alexander and Thebes
84. Persian advantages vs. Macedon
85. Macedonian advantages vs. Persia
86. Antipater
87. Persian strategy vs. Alexander in Asia minor
88. the Battle of the Granicus
89. Alexander and Persia's Greek mercenaries
90. Alexander's naval strategy

91. Alexander's administrative arrangements in Asia minor
92. Cleitus the Black
93. the Gordian Knot
94. the Battle of Issus
95. the siege of Tyre
96. Darius' diplomatic efforts to halt Alexander
97. Darius' peace offer to Alexander
98. Alexander in Egypt
99. the Siwa Oasis
100. Alexander's administration of Egypt
101. the Battle of Gaugamela/Arbela
102. scythe chariots
103. Alexander's invasion of Persia
104. Alexander and the death of Darius III
105. Bessus
106. the Sogdian Rock
107. Roxane
108. *proskynesis*
109. Philotas
110. the death of Cleitus
111. the Conspiracy of the Pages
112. Callisthenes
113. Alexander in Bactria
114. Porus
115. the Battle of the Hydaspes
116. the Great Mutiny
117. the Gedrosian Desert
118. the marriage at Susa
119. the Mutiny at Opis
120. the Banquet at Opis
121. the deification of Alexander
122. Alexander's death
123. the Diadochi
124. Antigonus Monophthalmus (the One-Eyed)
125. Demetrius Poliorketes (Besieger of Cities)
126. the Battle of Ipsus
127. the invasion of the Gauls
128. the Antigonids
129. Antigonus Gonatas
130. Philip V
131. the Seleucids
132. Seleucid government
133. Seleucid policy
134. Antiochus the Great
135. Antiochus IV
136. Seleucid weaknesses

137. the Ptolemies
138. Ptolemaic weaknesses
139. Ptolemaic government
140. the Ptolemaic economy
141. the Greeks in Bactria and India
142. the kingdom of Pergamum
143. the bases of Roman imperialism
144. the Illyrian Wars
145. the Battle of Cynoscephalae
146. the Battle of Magnesia
147. Attalus III
148. Marcus Antonius
149. Cleopatra VII
150. the Battle of Actium

### Essay Questions

1. How does the history of Greece between 404 and 338 BCE show the weakness of the *polis* as the basis of Greek political organization?
2. What factors enabled Macedonia to rise from a backwater region on the fringe of the Greek world to become the dominant power in that world?
3. In what sense was Alexander's success dependent on Philip II's achievements? Use specific examples to explain and justify your point of view.
4. What is the importance of Alexander the Great in Greek history? Use specific examples to explain and justify your point of view.
5. In what sense(s) do the Hellenistic monarchies represent a departure from Greek traditions of political life, and in what sense(s) do they continue those traditions?
6. What factor(s) enabled Rome to conquer the Hellenistic monarchies of the eastern Mediterranean?